

02

Corporate Social Responsibility

Innovative technology solutions for sustainability

ABENGOA

Annual Report 2012



Content

Letter from the chairman

About this report

01. Abengoa in figures

02. Innovative technology solutions for sustainability

03. Milestones in 2012

04. Strategy for a sustainable future

05. Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development

06. Responsible management balance sheet

07. Environment

08. People

08.1. Our team

08.2. Communities

08.3. Customers

08.4. Suppliers

08.5. Shareholders

09. Corporate governance, transparency and rigor in management

10. External verification

- Independent assurance report by KPMG
- Statement GRI application level check
- Report from AENOR

11. GRI Index

12. Glossary

13. Appendices

A) List of taxes paid, distributed by countries

B) Purchase volume to locally suppliers

C) Social engagement programs carried out by Abengoa

D) List of office openings in 2012

E) List of company as of December 31st 2012

Once again the global economy and the Eurozone in particular had a difficult year in 2012. At Abengoa however, our innovative technology solutions for sustainability development have enabled us to maintain sustainable and recurrent growth. The protracted nature of the global crisis has had a negative impact on the global fight against climate change, but it continues to be a pressing issue for humanity, which is increasingly looking to advances in renewable energy.

The 2012 report by the International Energy Agency predicts that around 31 % of electricity will be generated from renewable sources by 2035 and that demand for biofuels, mainly second-generation bioethanol, will triple. Desalination and water reuse will be decisive factors in ensuring society's access to this primary resource. All of this comes together in the vital role that must be played by renewable energy and lays the foundations for Abengoa to become one of the leading players in global energy development and environmental improvements that will benefit future generations.

Abengoa Research (AR), the research institute that we launched in 2011, is making highly significant progress in areas such as the production and storage of solar and marine energy; the development of energy vectors such as hydrogen and bioethanol; the creation of new technologies for recycling waste; desalination; and the reuse of water from industry and other sources.

In 2012 we recorded an 10 % rise in sales to 7,783 M€ compared to 2011, which is also reflected in our results with an increase of 13 % in ebitda to 1,246 M€.

The issue of new Class B shares and the conversion rights of Class A shares into Class B shares has been a key element in providing Class B shares with sufficient liquidity to be included in the IBEX 35 and for a potential listing on the Nasdaq. The support of the General Shareholders' Meeting in September last year regarding the proposal to split Class A shares into Class B shares has encouraged us to continue working in the same direction.

We at Abengoa know that our future success depends on us being creative now, while this depends on training and ensuring the devotion of everyone of us at Abengoa. There are now over 26,000 of us in 2012, 19 % more than 2011.

Abengoa also increased its number of patent applications to 203 and was recognized as the leading Spanish company in the international patent applications ranking. These achievements are due to the efforts of the team comprising 747 company researchers, as well as investment in R&D+i projects totaling 91.3 M€.

As companies we have an obligation to ensure that our actions contribute to economic development and social progress. The sustainable and responsible policies that we apply to these activities reduce the risks and the social and environmental impacts of man's actions, and strengthen our corporate governance and relations with stakeholders, demonstrating that we are a reliable, profitable and secure company. They also contribute to developing the communities where we are present through the People, Education and Communities Program (PE&C).

We use the Corporate Social Responsibility Report, prepared in accordance with the principles of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the AA1000 sustainability assurance standard, to inform all our stakeholders of our social, environmental and financial performance during 2012, as well as the objectives, challenges and areas for improvements that we will work on during the coming year.

We provide the Corporate Social Responsibility e-mail address (csr@abengoa.com), our website (www.abengoa.com), our twitter profile and our corporate blog (blog.abengoa.com) to help us continue to improve through your contributions and to achieve our objectives in relation to sustainability development.

Felipe Benjumea Llorente



About this report



Abengoa's annual Corporate Social Responsibility Report (CSRR) contains reliable information on the most important changes to have occurred over the year in relation to the social, **economic and environmental impacts of company business**, while also addressing any other aspects that might prove relevant to company stakeholders.

Remaining true to its commitment to transparency, Abengoa has now published a report for the last ten years in order to describe the company's performance across the territories in which it operates, encompassing the three core activities around which business at Abengoa revolves: Engineering and construction, Infrastructures under concession and Industrial production.

In preparing this report, the company has followed the guidance provided in version 3.1 of the **Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)** and the principles the **AA1000AS standard, the world's first sustainability assurance norm**, with the aim of aiding **comprehension, allowing for benchmarking and providing the utmost transparency to our stakeholders**.

The information contained in this report reflects the quality principles set by the GRI and is balanced, comparable, accurate, periodic, clear and reliable.

The CSRR also provides information on Abengoa's unflinching commitment to the UN **Global Compact**, the ten principles of which govern all company action, activity and strategy.

Similarly, in defining its **Corporate Social Responsibility Management System**, Abengoa has relied on the guidance provided by international standard **ISO 26000:2010 "Guidance on Social Responsibility"**.

Within the company, the rules and guidance established under ISO 26000:2010 are reflected in the following norms of obligatory compliance (NOC) for all Abengoa employees, without exception:

- **NOC-10/003, on Corporate Social Responsibility:** This norm embraces all aspects relating to CSR management and strategy, the associated reporting and auditing system, disclosure of company performance in terms of sustainability and CSR, analysis of material issues and management of social action, among others.
- **NOC-04, on Human Resources:** Encompasses all aspects relating to policies, principles and commitments relating to labor practices, human rights, diversity, equality, staff training, industrial relations, professional development and pay, occupational risk prevention, the system for managing Labor Social Responsibility (LSR), the Code of Conduct and the Whistleblower Channel, among others.
- **NOC-05, on Quality and Environmental Management,** which includes aspects relating to quality management and relations with customers, environmental concerns, the preparation of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the Social Responsibility Code for suppliers, among others.
- **NOC-08, on Consolidation, Auditing and Fiscal Management,** covering all aspects relating to auditing and internal control, the audit committee, corporate governance, transparency and anticorruption policies, among others.
- **NOC-03, on Management of Legal Affairs, Risk Analysis and Insurance Management,** which brings together aspects related to regulatory compliance, risk analysis and management (including sustainability risks and corporate social responsibility), contractual relations with suppliers and partners and good corporate governance, among others.

Unless stated otherwise, all **performance indicators included in this report** relate to the business undertaken in 2012 by all Abengoa companies that have a **significant social, environmental or economic impact** and whose management is under the effective control of Abengoa. This report also includes information on previous years, insofar as relevant and available, thus providing readers with a wider picture of how the company has been performing and evolving.

Due to the acquisitions and divestments undertaken in 2012, the report perimeter is not the same as for 2011. Please see the list of Abengoa companies provided in **appendix E**.

Principles governing this report

In order to identify material matters, determine the content of the report and guarantee the quality of the information contained herein, Abengoa has applied:

- The three principles established by the **AA1000AS standard: inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness.**
- The four principles of the **GRI guidance in defining report content: materiality, stakeholder inclusiveness, sustainability context and completeness.**
- The principles for **defining quality** in preparing reports: **balance, clarity, accuracy, timeliness, comparability and reliability.**

These principles are all interrelated, with the company choosing **materiality** as the cornerstone underpinning all the others.

Materiality and relevance

The information contained in this CSRR covers those aspects and indicators that reflect the significant social, environmental and economic impacts of the company or any such aspects or indicators that could **substantially influence** the assessments and decisions of **stakeholders**. This means any information which, if omitted or distorted, could influence the decisions or actions of the stakeholders of the reporting company. To find out what matters are material and relevant to the company and its stakeholders, Abengoa conducts **a yearly materiality analysis**.

Analyzing materiality at Abengoa

For the fifth year in a row, Abengoa conducted a **materiality analysis** in 2012 through a process of selecting material CSR matters founded on two crossing analytical bases: external factors (related to the expectations of Abengoa stakeholders and the importance these attach to the different issues) and internal factors (which determine the importance of the different matters to business, to company management and, ultimately, to accomplishing the objectives envisaged in the business strategy). Making use of both perspectives is essential if we are to respect the **principle of inclusivity** defined under the AA1000AS (2008).

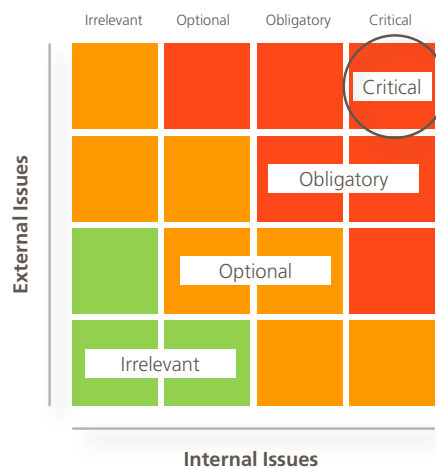
The company relied on the following sources when drawing up the list of external factors:

- International **reporting standards**, primarily the GRI and AA1000AS (2008).
- A sector-wide **analysis of the main companies similar to Abengoa** and of our competitors, both domestic and foreign.
- **Socially responsible investors**. Analyzing indexes such as the DJSI and the FTSE4Good enables us to pinpoint material issues for investors and shareholders alike.
- **International initiatives**, such as the UN Global Compact and Caring for Climate. These and other voluntary agreements create a raft of principles that impose commitments on the company. These commitments are assessed every year, allowing the company to identify new material issues.
- Analyzing **readers' reactions** to the report for the previous year, which are received through the communication channels set up for precisely this purpose.
- The **press and media: analyzing the press exposure and presence** of Abengoa and other similar and competing companies. This allows the company to identify positive and negative CSR-related aspects that garnered the most attention from the press.

- **Opinion leaders.** Abengoa examined the public documents of independent social and sector-specific (energy and the environment) associations and organizations involved in areas of interest to Abengoa and its activities.
- Questions and recommendations put forward by the **Independent Panel of Experts in Sustainability Development (IPESD).**
- **Interviews with stakeholders:** the company has taken into account the main aspects unearthed through 24 interviews with stakeholders selected by 2011 Abengoa's relevant matters committee.
- **Internal relevant matters** committees attached to the different areas of the company.
- Analyzing the results of the **CSR risk assessment process** undertaken at Abengoa facilities over the course of 2012.
- **Historical log of aspects** addressed by Abengoa in previous reports: material matters identified in previous reports.

To assist in the selection of internal factors, the company set up a **relevant matters committee**, comprising fourteen employees representing different areas of the company and chaired by the director of corporate social responsibility. The committee settled on a series of internal factors by secret ballot (related to the company's values, policies and strategies and the concerns of the workforce) before analyzing the materiality of both the internal and external factors and the relevant matters gathered from the analogous processes carried out across the company. A list of priorities was then drawn up based on the nature and scale of each aspect analyzed.

The matrix resulting from this relevant matters process flags matters as critical, significant, emerging or immaterial, dictating whether or not it warrants inclusion in the CSR Report.

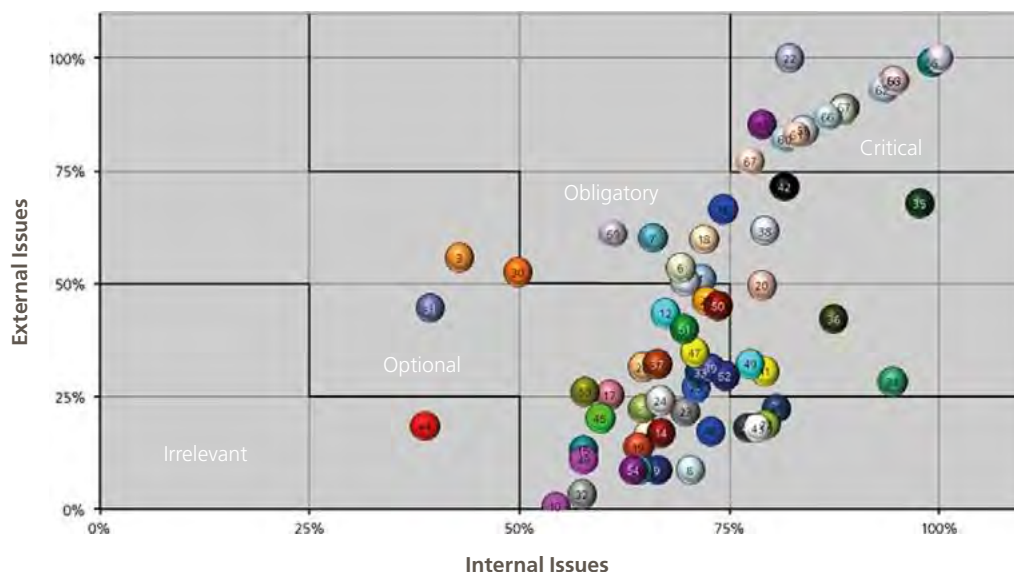


The five compulsory aspects to obtain the highest score are flagged as **critical** and must be **analyzed** in the CSRR in greater detail. Follow-up indicators have been designed for aspects tagged as critical and significant, enabling the company to track them over time.

This year's analysis revealed the following aspects to be most critical and material:

Relevant matters 2012: results			
No. of matters	Identification no.	Relevant matter	Follow-up indicators
1	1	Including ESG ⁽¹⁾ risks in the risk management	P1C2I1, P1C2I2, P4C2I1, EC2
2	2	Legal risks and opportunities	EC2, 1.2
3	6	Mechanisms to ensure compliance with the code of conduct	4.9, 4.8
4	7	Anti-corruption measures	SO2, SO3, SO4
5	11	Mechanisms and analysis any project that threatens to infringe human rights	HR1, HR2, responsible management balance sheet
6	13	Challenges, barriers and opportunities related to renewable energies	EN6
7	16	Initiatives that champion R&D	Responsible management balance sheet
8	18	Measures to improve efficiency in water consumption	EN8
9	20	Specific energy efficiency initiatives and plans	P9C2I1, EN5
10	22	Strategy, objectives and measures implemented to reduce the CO ₂ footprint	EN16, EN17, EN18
11	34	Practices and policies to champion job stability	LA1, LA2, LA3, LA10, LA11, LA12, L11, L12, L13, L14
12	35	Promotion of diversity, non-discrimination, equal pay between men and women, and work-life balance	HR4, HR9, HR10, LA14
13	36	Measures to promote gender equality, especially within the senior management	HR4
14	38	Managing the attraction and retention of talent	PD, LA11
15	42	Health and safety systems	LA6, LA7, LA8, LA9, P2C2I1, P1C2I1, P1C2I3
16	49	Aligning social action strategy with the business	1.1, 1.2, P1C2I5, P10C1I1, P7C1I1
17	55	Balance	LA7, P4C2I2, P4C3I1, P4C1I1
18	56	Managing professional development	LA11
19	57	Compensation policy	LA14, EC5
20	58	Impact of the prevailing economic climate on the business	SO5, SO6, SO7
21	59	Supply chain security	PR9
22	60	Expansion/internationalization policy of the business	1.1, 1.2, 2.5
23	61	Incorporating sustainability into the business strategy	EC2
24	62	Reporting, financial and labor transparency	P3C3I1
25	63	Equal opportunities, gender equality and discrimination due to lack of work-life balance	LA14, HR4
26	64	Communicating shortages of female staff	P3C3I1
27	65	Work-life balance	P6C2I2
28	66	Women in the senior management and on the Board	4,1
29	67	Volume of emissions avoided	EN22, EN24

(1) Environmental, social and governance.



Stakeholder inclusivity and engagement

Abengoa identifies its **stakeholders** and factors them in when defining its strategy. In addition to maintaining fluid ongoing dialog with them, the company addresses and **responds to** all their expectations and concerns in its annual report.

In 2012, Abengoa identified approximately 18 endorsers² for the purpose of consulting them regarding their concerns and to carry out a series of **interviews with outside experts** who are members of international organizations. The aim is to gain an understanding of both the challenges and trends involving critical CSR-related issues in the sectors where Abengoa operates, and the perception of the company's performance with respect to these critical issues.

Moreover, and for the fifth year in a row now, having started in 2008, Abengoa underwent assessment in 2012 by an **Independent Panel of Experts in Sustainability Development (IPESD)**³. This panel voices the views and opinions of company stakeholders and ensures that Abengoa conveys stakeholder-relevant information in its report. The IPESD also provides advice on how the company should **tackle** these issues. Abengoa's responses to the questions raised by the IPESD have been **verified externally** by KPMG and have been awarded a reasonable level of assurance.

Responsiveness

Abengoa can avail itself of numerous **resources** and **tools** in order to respond to the concerns and interests of its stakeholders. The company has made every attempt to ensure that the information requested by its stakeholders through its report is as **relevant** and **accessible** as possible for the parties concerned. The company therefore has a **CSR Master Plan**, which defines the sustainability framework and guidelines the company must follow through a raft of actions to help factor stakeholder concerns and expectations into the company's strategy.

In 2011, the company devised a **Responsible Management Balance Sheet**, which is reported periodically and comprises a selection of CSR-relevant indicators, thus enhancing the trust of company stakeholders and enabling them to analyze changes in key figures. The company also has an **Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS)** in place, bringing together all

Note 2: Associations and social organizations and sectors (energy and environment) which are independent and work in areas of interest to Abengoa and its activities.

Note 3: More information in the chapter titled Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainability Development.

material information relating to sustainability, thus making the task of measuring and controlling company performance more accurate and, as a product, improving company management and decision-making.

Completeness

Abengoa attempts to provide full coverage of all material data and aspects significant to its stakeholders so that the latter can evaluate the company's performance over the period covered by this report.

Sustainability context

Throughout this report, Abengoa assesses its performance in terms of the contribution made to its **stakeholders**, to the **communities** in which its presence is felt and to the **environment**. Also in 2012 the company repeatedly communicated and disclosed aspects relating to sustainability so as to **raise awareness** among its stakeholders and society at large of the imminent need to ensure that further progress is rooted in sustainable economic growth, allowing future generations to enjoy the same resources that we are enjoying at present.

Principles governing the quality of the information reported

The aim in preparing this report was to reflect the information in keeping with the principles for defining report quality stipulated by the GRI.

Balance

This report provides information on **positive aspects, areas in which our performance can be improved** and also the company's objectives. The process of identifying material subject matter (see section on Materiality) also helps us draw up the report. Furthermore, the opinion of the IPESD, as published in this report, provides a picture of how society at large perceives the company's performance.

Comparability

The content and data published in this report allow readers **to analyze changes in the company and how it has evolved**. Comparative figures have therefore been included for the previous year, while changes in calculation methods have also been mentioned.

Accuracy

The independent review which this report underwent assures both accuracy of quantitative data and confirmation of evidence and appropriate context for qualitative information.

Timeliness

The report must be presented **on time and on a regular schedule**, allowing stakeholders to reach informed decisions. Abengoa has been publishing its annual CSRR since 2003. All these reports are available from [the company's website](#).



Clarity

The information must be made available in a manner **that is understandable and straightforward**, ensuring that the report can be understood by readers. Abengoa prepares a [pdf version](#) and a [digital version](#) of its report, both available to the public, and sends the report out to its shareholders, main customers, the media and press, responsible investment institutions and any other interested parties.

In preparing the CSR report, Abengoa has taken on board the recommendations of stakeholders on how the information should be presented. This report also includes a glossary containing definitions of technical terms and any others that readers may be unfamiliar with.

Reliability

Information and processes used in preparing a report should be gathered, recorded, compiled, analyzed and disclosed in a way that could be subject to examination and that establishes the quality and materiality of the information.

Assurance of this report

To gauge the impact of company activity on the environmental, social and economic affairs of the areas in which it operates, Abengoa relies on its Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS), which boasts an array of instruments designed to capture and compute information to provide reliable and consistent data in real time. This system enables the company to **manage sustainability-related information on a daily** basis by streamlining the process of securing and documenting reliable information, thereby facilitating the task of reviewing and consolidating data.

In order for information to be reliable, consolidated data must be systematically consistent, traceable or reconstructible, accurate and complete in identifying and assessing the sources. Abengoa therefore has **effective internal controls** in place to help prevent, detect and correct any significant errors in the information it reports. All the reporting systems from which the indicators included in this report are obtained have undergone exhaustive control, oversight and audit processes, both internal and external.

In 2009, Abengoa created a specific sustainability audit area tasked with conducting regular periodic internal controls to guarantee the effectiveness and efficiency of Abengoa's sustainability information. The ISMS therefore undergoes periodic internal audits at all levels **to ensure the reliability of the information** contained in the system. The following internal audit, review and control processes were undertaken in 2012:

- Exhaustive corporate audits (of CSR, the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and system implementation).
- Control and follow-up visits (quality, environment, prevention, inventory, labor social responsibility (LSR) and CSR).
- Audits from the business units. Review and control from the companies.
- Review and control from the companies.

The Corporate Social Responsibility Report was prepared in accordance with **Version 3.1 of the Global Reporting Initiative Guide (GRI G3)**, with a self-declared **A+ level** of application confirmed by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). In addition, as an independent external verifier, the firm of KPMG reviewed the application of the **AA1000APS (2008) Standard** with a reasonable level of assurance, as well as all of the main and supplementary indicators reported in the CSRR, thereby obtaining sufficient evidence to reduce the risk of material error to an acceptably low level. The report issued by KPMG outlines the scope of review, relevant standards, tasks conducted and conclusions drawn, and can be found in Section 10 of the CSRR.

The method followed for the assurance process has been defined in accordance with the ISAE 3000 standard.

Similarly, KPMG has reviewed the manner in which the Corporate Social Responsibility Management System devised by Abengoa has been adapted to reflect the guidelines and recommendations contained in the **ISO 26000:2010** international standard.

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory was also verified in 2012, following the specific requirements set forth in section 7.3 of **ISO 14064-1:2006**. The report has been verified through a systematic, independent process documented by AENOR, with a reasonable level of assurance.

01

Abengoa in figures



Economic dimension

1,246 M€ in ebitda

747 people
engaged in R&D+i

91.3 M€ invested
in R&D+i

9.8 % increase in
revenues over 2011

82 % of local suppliers
contracted

Environmental dimension

Reduction of 1.9 Mt
of CO_{2eq} emitted into the
atmosphere

92.84 %
of the group companies
have ISO 14001 certified
environmental management
systems

29,601 hours of employee training in sustainable
development and the struggle against climate change

98.04 % of the group
companies are
ISO 9001-certified

307 environmental audits
conducted

Social dimension

67.8 hours of training
per employee

19,010 human
rights-related screenings
performed among suppliers

More than 26,000
employees, 19 % more
than the previous year

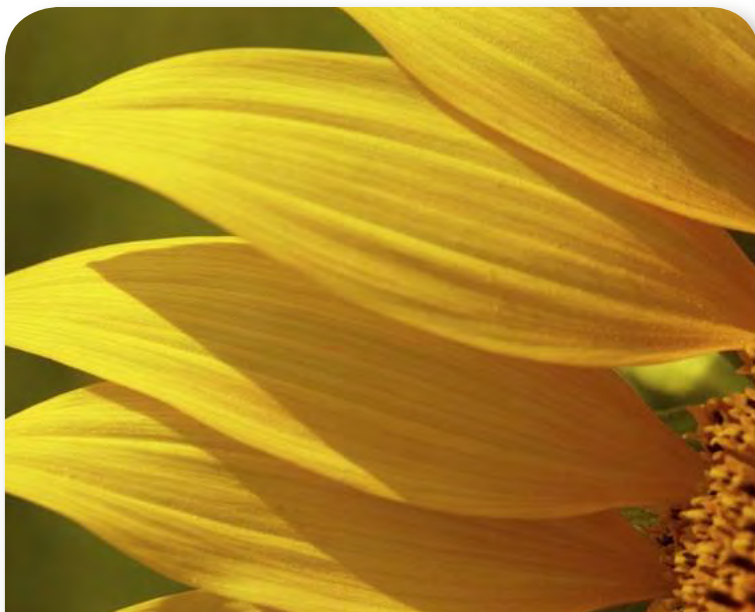
3,592 people
benefitted from the
PE&C social development
program.

10 M€ invested
in social action

2,000 hours
hands-on volunteering

02

**Innovative technology solutions
for sustainability**



We base our growth on creating new technologies geared towards sustainability development

The **world's current growth model** is stretching the planet to breaking point. Dwindling natural resources, the increase in energy demand and changes in the chemical make-up of the atmosphere have all **triggered major environmental imbalances** and are jeopardizing the development of future generations.

Against this backdrop, we need to incorporate processes capable of lowering the mass consumption of raw materials and **non-renewable energies**, while also **expanding our research** into **new technologies** to foster the **efficient management of resources**, the consumption of **clean energy** and a reduction in atmospheric CO₂ emissions.



Abengoa bases its business model on the pursuit of **groundbreaking technological solutions geared towards sustainable development** in the **energy** and **environmental sectors**, generating electricity from the sun, producing biofuels, desalinating seawater and recycling industrial waste.

Company growth is rooted in the creation of **environmentally-friendly new technologies** that champion sustainable development as we seek out alternative renewable energies. Abengoa therefore invests heavily in **research, development and innovation** (R&D+i); expanding and enhancing new technologies that offer the greatest potential while developing, attracting and maintaining the **finest human talent**.

Our vision

Abengoa's **vision is to be a world reference in the development of innovative technology solutions for sustainability**, providing its stakeholders with long-term value through transparent management based on the principles of enterprise, social responsibility and rigor.

Abengoa values

Management at Abengoa is based on a set of values that govern the company's relations with all its companies:

Integrity: Abengoa favors honesty in all its actions, both within the company itself and the communities in which its presence is felt.

Legality: each action carried out by the company is compliant with applicable law so as to ensure legal security and reduce risks.

Professional rigor: involvement and commitment in all company activities are essential to the ongoing success of the organization.

Confidentiality: discretion and prudence govern each of Abengoa's relations with its stakeholders. This aspect is key to forging trust and improving dialog and relations between the company and its environment.

Quality: excellence is present in all the products and services that the company offers.

Business model and areas of activity

Abengoa focuses its business on three activity areas:

- **Engineering and construction**

With over seventy years of experience, this unit embraces the core business of engineering and construction in energy and water. Abengoa specializes in the performance of complex turnkey projects, including concentrating solar thermal plants, hybrid solar-gas plants, conventional power stations and biofuel facilities, hydro infrastructures, desalination plants and power transmission lines.

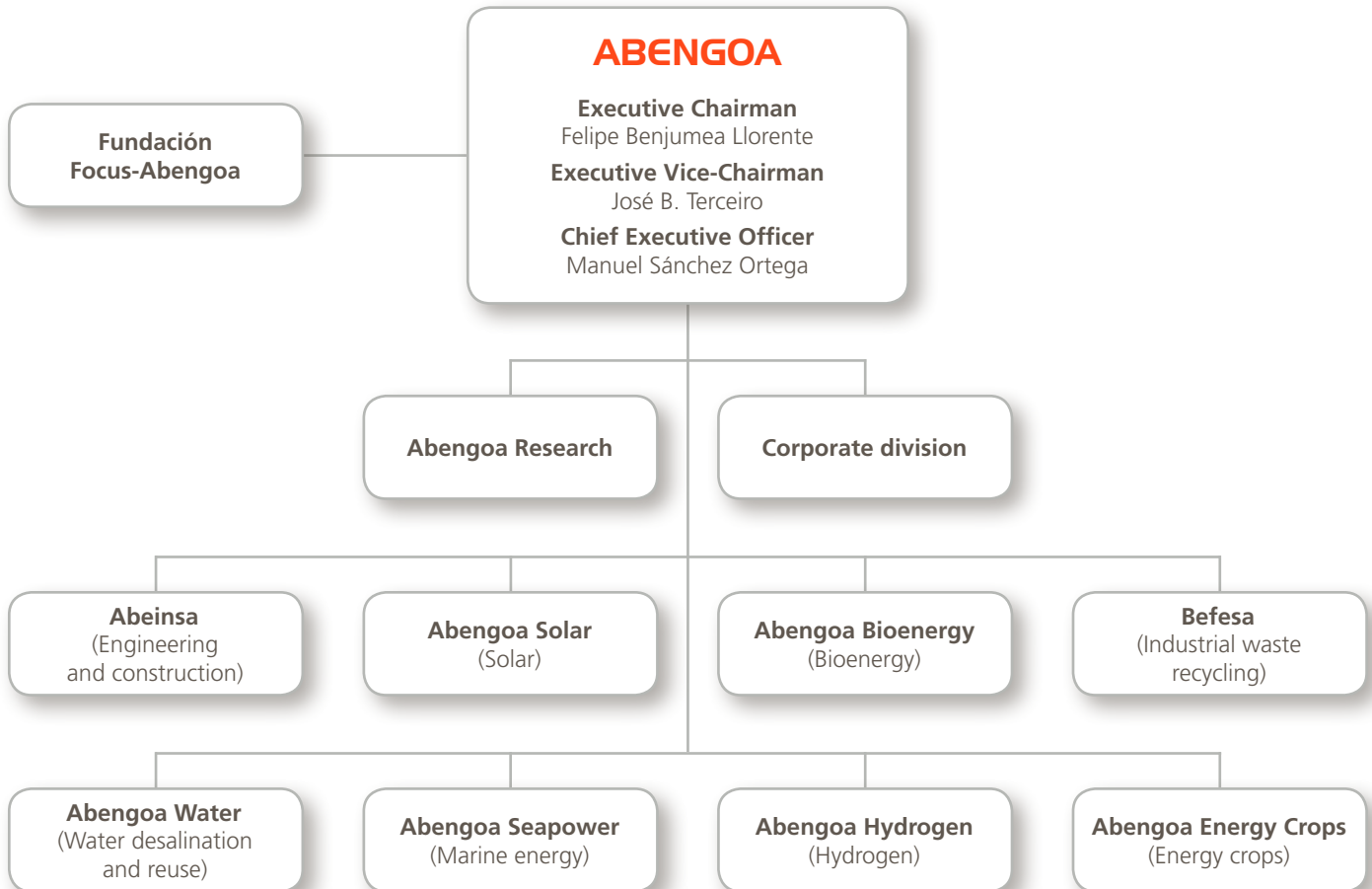
- **Infrastructures under concession**

Abengoa boasts an impressive portfolio of proprietary assets under concession, all generating income through long-term sale agreements, guaranteed purchase agreements (take or pay) and power purchase agreements. This business line encompasses the operation of electric power plants (solar, cogeneration and wind power), desalination facilities and transmission lines.

- **Industrial production**

Technology-reliant businesses such as biofuels, waste recycling, hydrogen, seapower, energy crops and the development of solar technology, all areas in which Abengoa enjoys a position of leadership throughout the markets in which it operates.

Management structure at Abengoa



	Engineering and construction	Infrastructures under concession	Industrial production
Abeinsa	x	x	
Abengoa Solar		x	x
Abengoa Bioenergy			x
Befesa			x
Abengoa Water		x	
Abengoa Seapower			x
Abengoa Hydrogen			x
Abengoa Energy Crops			x

Products and services to attain sustainability

The company's vision dictates that its businesses must be geared towards sustainability development, while also enabling it to reach a **position of international leadership** in its sector.

Based on these two premises, Abengoa business centers on: solar energy, engineering and construction of energy infrastructures, hydrogen, bioenergy, water infrastructures, metal recycling and waste treatment, wind power, energy crops and marine energy.

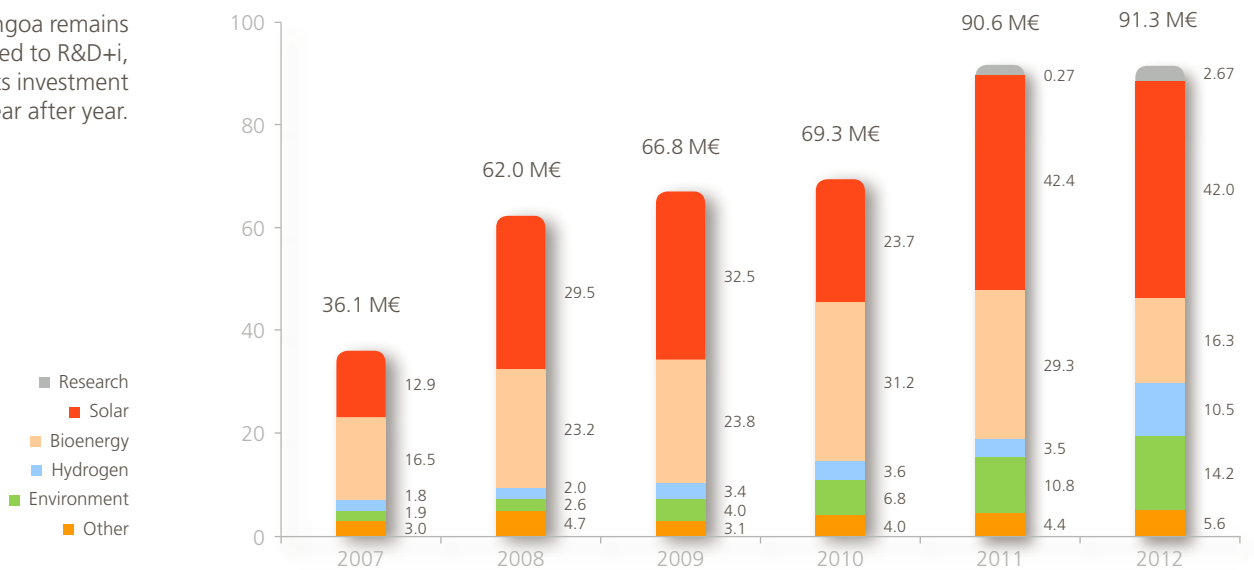
Innovation for sustainability development

During **2012**, Abengoa continued to **develop new technologies** with a view to generating new lines of business, while also improving upon existing technologies. It remains committed to **R&D+i** as the ideal vehicle for accomplishing this and generating considerable value-added in its products and processes.

R&D+i investment in 2012 amounted to **91.3 M€**, up 0.6 % year-on-year and accounting for approximately 1.17 % of its revenues, thus positioning annual growth of R&D+i investment at 20 % with respect to 2007 levels.

Investment in R&D+i stood at 91.3 M€ for 2012, up 0.6 % year-on-year

Abengoa remains committed to R&D+i, ramping up its investment year after year.



R&D indicators	Chg. 12-11 (%)	2012	2011	2010
Patents sought (cumulative)	33	203	153 ⁽¹⁾	113 ⁽¹⁾
R&D staff	10	747	682	563
Number of doctorate holders	39	50	36	22
Investment drive (%)	(11)	1.17	1.31	1.43

(1) Data on patents applied for in 2010 and 2011 have been modified due to a change in the method used to calculate the total number of patents applied for in one of the business divisions.

R&D+i at Abengoa is directly aligned with the company's strategy and is therefore constantly reviewed and updated. The **main tools** the company relies on for its **R&D+i management** include:

- **Assessment of R&D+i:** A key tool enabling the company to analyze and evaluate the different projects it undertakes through economic projections. It therefore allows us to ascertain the scope and possibilities of a given project, not only from a technological standpoint, but also from a strategic and market-oriented perspective, thus contributing value and mitigating associated risks when reaching project-related decisions.

Decision-making criteria in order to assess R&D+i.



- Stage-gate **methodology** to monitor and track R&D projects.
- Abengoa's Patents and Technology Watch Office (PTWO).

These mechanisms enable Abengoa to improve decision-making processes as they allow projects to be tailored when needs arise.

To 2012, we filed for 203 patents, of which 77 were awarded

Patents and Technology Watch Office (PTWO)

Abengoa set up its **Patents and Technology Watch Office (PTWO)** in 2012 with the aim of creating a body tasked with protecting the company's industrial property and analyzing technological information related to patents.

Abengoa centralizes the following tasks through the PTWO:

- Analyzing the patentability of own inventions.
- Preparing patent applications.
- Technological oversight and patent maps.
- International extension of patent coverage.
- Analyzing operational freedom and detecting public domain technologies.
- Analyzing patent infringement risk.

Once the potential of an invention has been determined at Abengoa, this is reported to the OPVT in order to conduct joint analysis of the invention's patentability and strategic interest.

To 2012, the company filed for 203 patents, of which 77 were awarded.

Abengoa Research has changed the way private companies approach research

Abengoa Research

Abengoa Research (AR), founded in 2010, marks a **turning point** in the way private enterprises approach **research as AR is a benchmark center in technological research**. Although its main objectives are akin to those of a research center, they are also aligned with the company's own strategy.

AR is also faced with the challenge of generating knowledge to enable continuous improvements to be made to technologies, thus allowing it to maintain its competitive edge as a company while increasing its international leadership.

The human team at Abengoa Research brings together highly-qualified researchers specializing in a range of different scientific fields:

- Solid mechanics and structures.
- Fluid mechanics.
- Materials and nanotechnology.
- Thermal engineering.
- Chemical process engineering.
- Electrical engineering and biotechnology.

Water R&D+i center.
Photograph taken by
Juan Rayos.



In addition, Abengoa Research **collaborates strategically** with **prominent research groups** belonging to public, private and public-private universities and research centers, both domestic and international. We would single out in this regard the creation of the **Loyola-Abengoa Research (LAR) research center** in collaboration with the **Foundation of Universidad Loyola Andalucía**, bringing together researchers from both institutions.

Abengoa Research is committed to **training highly-qualified individuals** in the scientific and technical areas associated with Abengoa's different business. With this in mind, the company **recruited** twenty **doctorate students in 2012** to form part of its ranks.

In the coming two years, Abengoa expects to recruit a further ten students per year with the aim of training the next generation of researchers, who also offer the value-added of having earned their doctorate with renowned researchers working within a top-tier business environment.

Main projects in 2012

Waste recycling

Abengoa undertook various waste recycling projects in 2012, enabling it to cement its position in **Turkey and South Korea**.

Turkey

The company has invested 120 M\$ in two new steel dust recycling plants in Istanbul, which will be designed and operated with secure and sustainable technology. Each facility has sufficient capacity to treat 110,000 t of steel dust and combined can produce over 80,000 t of Waelz oxide. The plants will create roughly **130 direct jobs and more than 200 indirect jobs**. [[+ info](#)]

South Korea

Abengoa has acquired a 55 % stake in the South Korean company Hankook R&M, which is engaged in steel waste recycling and is valued at 60 M€. The new resulting plant will be able to recycle 110,000 t/year of steel, raising Abengoa's recycling capacity in 2013 to 750,000 t/year. In addition to the obvious benefits of investing in the local economy of Gyeongju, it is estimated that the project will generate **60 new direct jobs and over 100 indirect jobs in the area**. [[+ info](#)]

Waste to Biofuels (W2B)

Abengoa is developing a one-stop waste management solution intended for large towns and cities through *Waste to Biofuels*, a business unit tasked with the management of municipal solid waste (MSW) to produce fuel fractions and diesel and the recycling of materials by combining hydrolysis- and fermentation-based treatments for organic matter. This will allow Abengoa to provide a solution to the steady increase in this kind of waste, while also generating new sources of energy.

The company is currently building a pilot plant, which will become operational in 2013.

Solar

It is an undisputed fact that electricity consumption is set to continue over the coming years due largely to increasing demand from emerging countries. **Fossil fuels** offer limited production capacity and must therefore be **replaced gradually with renewable sources**, the costs of which could prove competitive with those of traditional sources by 2020. In this regard, Abengoa is developing a new generation of concentrating solar thermal plants that promise significant increases in efficiency and possibilities of gas hybridization.

Spain

In 2012, Abengoa started up two pilot plants, CRS Sales and Solugás, at the world's largest solar R&D+i center, located on the Solúcar complex at Sanlúcar la Mayor, Seville (Spain).

CRS Molten Salts

The start-up of this pilot plant will enable us to validate the functioning of solar receivers with molten salts as the heat-bearing fluid, together with the viability and efficiency of generating superheated steam from this fluid via a steam generator.

CRS molten salt pilot plant located at the Solúcar complex. Seville (Spain).



Solugás

In 2012, Abengoa commissioned its pilot power tower plant to demonstrate hybrid solar-gas power technology, which will help boost efficiency and competitiveness.

The project was financed by Framework Programme 7th of the European Commission, with project partners being the German Aerospace Center (DLR to use its German acronym), Turbomach, GEO Technika Cieplna and New Energy Algeria (NEAL).



Solugás pilot plant,
Seville, (Spain).

Also in 2012 the [El Carpio](#), [Solar Extremadura](#) and [Solar Castilla-La Mancha](#) complexes came online.

United States

In Arizona, the [Solana plant](#), featuring parabolic trough technology, is currently in the start-up phase, as scheduled, and the facility is expected to enter into operation at some time in 2013.

South Africa

The company has been selected by the South African Department of Energy to construct [the country's first two concentrating solar thermal plants](#), part of the South African government's plan to meet its objective of obtaining up to 17,800 MW of renewable power by 2030 while reducing its reliance on oil and natural gas.

Global presence

Abengoa, with head offices in Seville, Spain, is present in over 70 countries on **five different continents** through its 600-plus subsidiary and investee companies, facilities and offices.



Awards and acknowledgements

Innovation

- **Award for the most innovative company**, granted by Cambio Financiero as an accolade for the company's value and enterprise in the corporate and financial realm.

Management

- **Winner of the Sustainable Biofuels Award** for the second time in recognition of the company's business management in developing biofuels.
- **Norfolk Southern Railroad Chemical Safety Award** for having dispatched without incident over 1,000 freight cars containing hazardous material regulated federally through the Norfolk Southern rail network.
- Recognition for the fourth year in a row as a **Top 50 company** of the St. Louis area by the regional Chamber of Commerce, which singles out the best companies operating in and around St. Louis.
- **ESADE Aptísimi Award** under the category of best corporate legal consultancy team for 2012 in recognition of the company's track record in the professional, academic and business aspects of business law.
- **Special Company Award**, granted by the magazine Capital, in Seville, in recognition of initiatives, companies and businessmen and women that help to raise the exposure of Seville.

Sustainability

- International **CSP Today 2012 Award** for the best solar thermal engineering company.
- Recognition by the Secretary of the Environment of São Paulo, Brazil, who awarded Abengoa the **Green Ethanol** prize for its commitment to environmental protection.
- Prize awarded by the **Spanish Comisión Autónoma de Seguridad e Higiene en el Trabajo** de la Industria Química y Afines (COASHIQ) for the company's success at reducing occupational accidents.
- Award at the Spanish edition of the **European Business Awards for the Environment** in recognition of the company's business management for sustainable development.

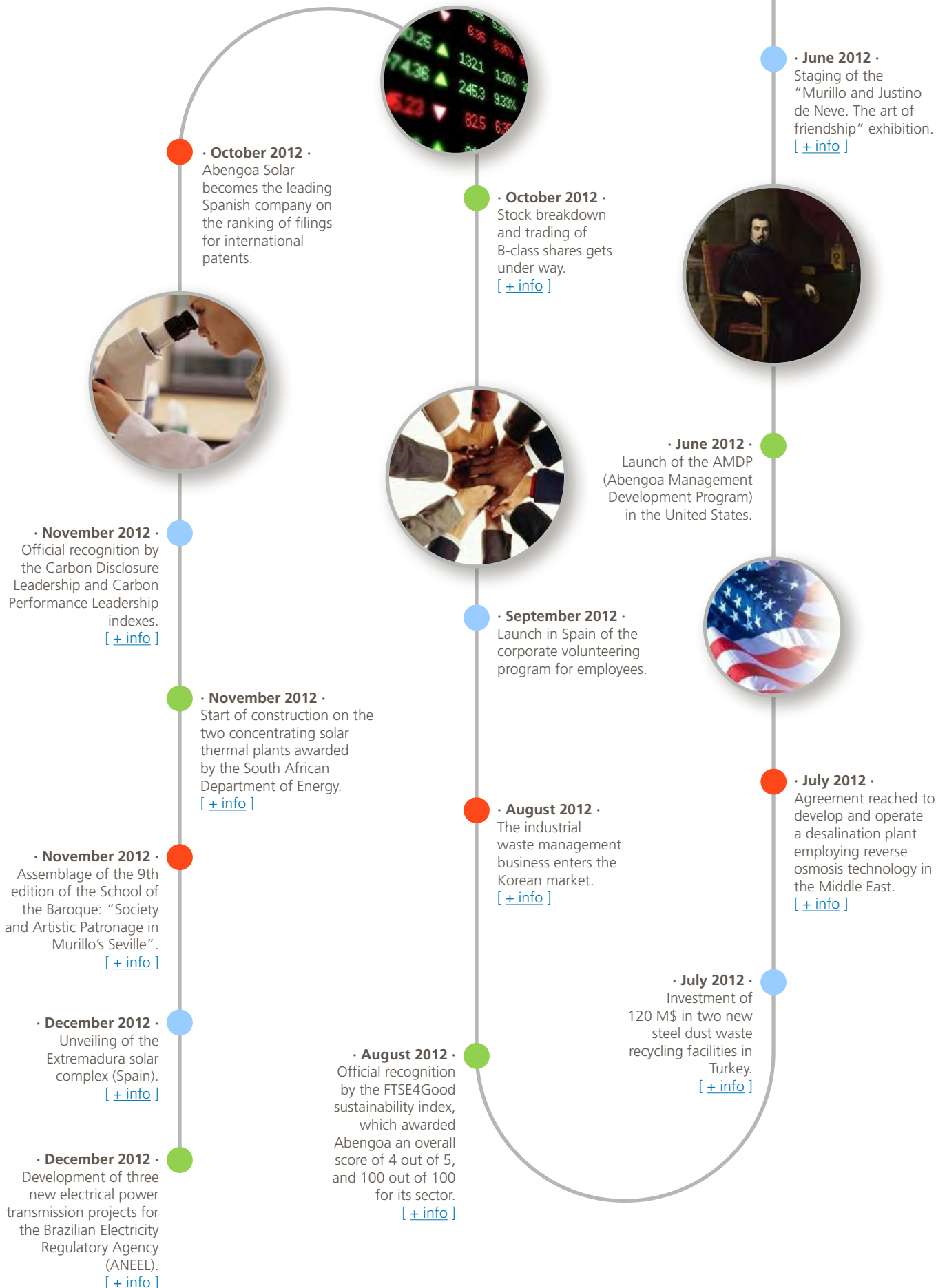
Social development

- Distinction at the **I Manuel Sales y Ferré Awards** by the Seville Atheneum in recognition of the company's track record and cultural contribution to the city of Seville.

03

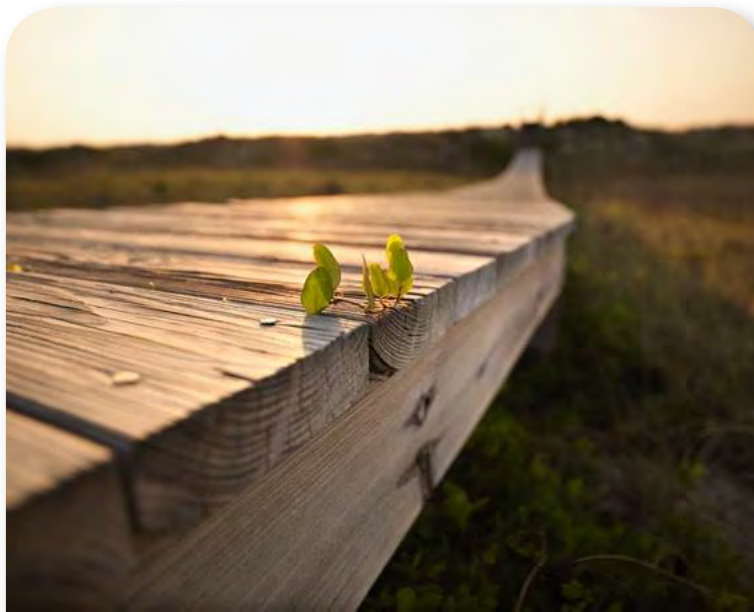
Milestones





04

**Strategy for a
sustainable future**



We are committed to a sustainable future for everyone

Against the backdrop of the prevailing economic crisis and with the effects of climate change already more than evident, the time has come **to rethink the traditional business model** to give way to **sustainable and responsible business models**, in which innovation and the pursuit of long-term rewards take center stage.

Companies should commit themselves to a business model that integrates sustainable management into their strategy and to the long term.



Winning entry at the IV edition of the sustainable development photography competition, taken by: María José López Gómez.

Abengoa has made sustainability the heart of its strategy. Its businesses all have sustainable development in their sights while management at Abengoa is geared towards reducing the negative environmental impact of its activities, lowering risks, unearthing opportunities associated with this new change of business model and generating relationships of trust with stakeholders.

Strategy aimed at responsible performance

Abengoa's strategy, which **seeks to position the company as an international benchmark in the development of groundbreaking technological solutions for sustainability**, is rooted in systems and tools that measure its performance while also allowing us to improve the company's decision-making processes and responsible management.

In its responsible management model, Abengoa **prioritizes the need to integrate stakeholder expectations into its strategy.** Employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders, the communities in which the company operates and the society are the cornerstone of CSR, and dialog with these stakeholders is key to generating relationships based on trust.

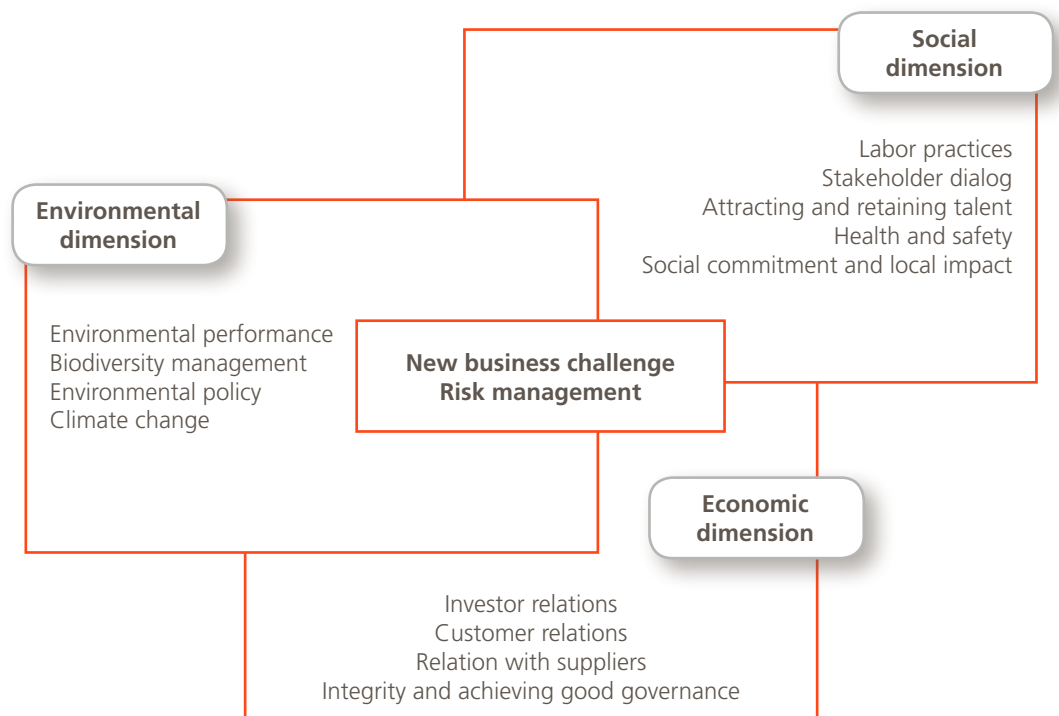
We aspire to become an international benchmark in sustainability



Photograph awarded the runner-up prize at the IV edition of the sustainable development photography competition, taken by Paola Alpresa Gutiérrez.

Master Plan: sustainability within the company's strategy

In 2008, Abengoa devised a CSR Master Plan, establishing the strategic lines for the entire company to follow in aspects relating to CSR in all its dimensions: economic, social and environmental.



The **Master Plan** has been gradually **entrenched** throughout the **different levels of the company** and in the **different regions** in which **Abengoa operates**. Regular committees with the CRS and business-unit managers have been set up to track and monitor the plan.

A Committee of skilled will also be set up in 2013, comprising the heads of the most important CSR divisions. This Committee will analyse and update the strategic lines of the current plan to bring them in line with the prevailing business, environmental and social situation. Also it will address and respond to stakeholder expectations. In going about this task, the committee will rely on the recommendations of the Independent Panel of Experts in Sustainable Development (IPESD) and all the materiality analyses conducted over the last two years¹.

The various subject areas of the Master Plan are structured and managed through McKinsey's three growth horizons, enabling the company to handle three scenarios simultaneously based on the extent to which each of the areas has been developed and integrated into the company.

We have our own tools for managing sustainability

Integrated Sustainability Management System

In order to **manage responsible performance**, Abengoa has set up an Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) to gather information relating to the social, environmental and economic impacts of its activity.

The ISMS comprises three component systems: the system CSR Management System, the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the Environmental Management System.

Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS)

System of CSR Management System	Contains key indicators enabling the company to manage its performance in the three dimensions of CSR : social, environmental and economic. It essentially comprises the indicators provided in the v.3.1 GRI Guidelines , those set out in the Master Plan , those compiled from the Relevant Matters Process and those that make up the Responsible Management Balance Sheet .
Greenhouse Gas Management System ²	Manages the reporting of GHG emissions associated with Abengoa products and services , including those of suppliers.
Environmental Management System ³	Manages the environmental impact of Abengoa's activities by defining indicators to measure aspects such as emissions of noise and smell, dumping and discharges , the impact of transportation , the effect on biodiversity, soil and aquifers, water and energy consumption , etc.

The ISMS pursues the following main objectives:

- Obtaining **reliable consolidated data** by capturing and verifying the information gathered by the three systems.
- Improving **decision-making** and rendering the company's management more efficient by providing exhaustive data obtained in real time.
- Tracking changes in the indicators and designing improvement plans to **lower the negative impacts** of company business on society, the environment and the economy
- Reporting **and disclosing information** reliably and transparently to the company's stakeholders.

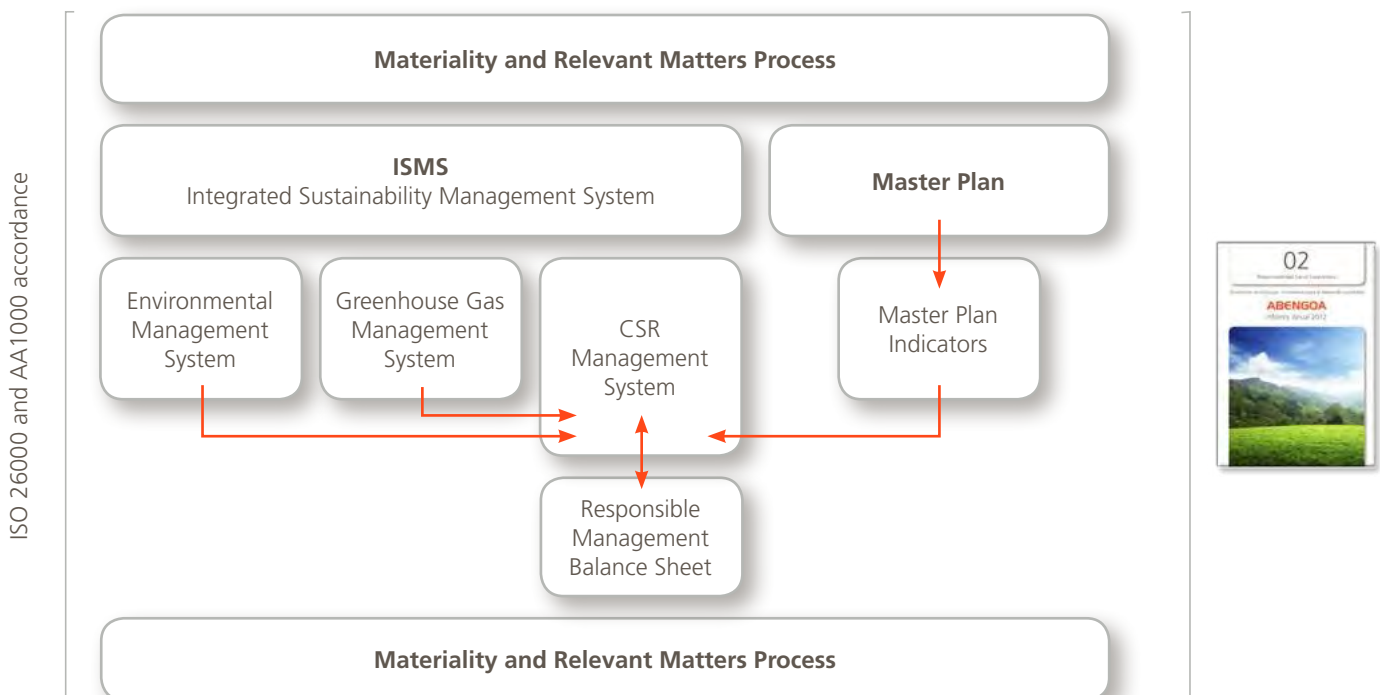
Note 1: For further information on the GHG Management System, please see the chapter on the Environment.

Note 2: For further information on the Environmental Management System, please see the chapter on the Environment.

Note 3: For further information please see the chapter titled "About this report".

In relation to the latter objective, the ISMS has **internal and external audit and control** mechanisms in place. External auditing is conducted by two independent entities. On the one hand, AENOR, in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2006 Standard, reviews the information on Greenhouse Gases from activities involving direct and indirect energy consumption and other direct Abengoa emissions. KPMG, on the other hand, reviews the qualitative and quantitative information with which the ISMS addresses the main and supplementary GRI indicators included in the CSRR. Both of these independent review processes are performed with a reasonable level of assurance⁴.

In 2012, Abengoa continued to make improvements to the ISMS and continued to integrate it with the company's other systems to ensure reliable data. The system currently has over **3,000 users** across **all the territories** in which **Abengoa operates**.



Our strategy is aligned with the ten principles of the UN Global Compact

United Nations Global Compact

In addition to the tools described above, Abengoa adheres to global initiatives such as the UN Global Compact, whereby signatory companies undertake to manage their operations in accordance with **ten principles** based on universal declarations and conventions in **four key areas: human rights, the environment, labor standards and anti-corruption**.

Abengoa has been a signatory to the Global Compact since 2002, and since 2005 has been publishing an annual progress report on the Global Compact website, informing its stakeholders of the performance, challenges and objectives the company sets itself each year in relation to its principles.

Human rights

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

Labor practices at Abengoa and the professional conduct of all employees are governed by the protocols and rules enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of the United Nations, in other international agreements approved by the UN and, with regards to labor rights, by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Note 4: For further information please see the chapter titled "About this report".

Principle 2. Companies must make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

The Common Management Systems governing the company and applicable throughout the entire organization establish guidelines and policies relating to the protection of human rights. These rules and principles also extend to all Abengoa suppliers, who must sign the company's Social Responsibility Code (SRC) for suppliers and subcontractors. This code contains eleven clauses rooted in the principles of the UN Global Compact and inspired by the international SA8000 standard.

Labor standards

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

Abengoa supports the freedom of association of its workers, which it considers an inalienable right, within a climate of permanent and open dialog.

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

The Social Responsibility Code for suppliers contains a clause that expressly prohibits forced labor and the forced recruitment of employees.

Principle 5. Businesses must support the effective abolition of child labor.

Abengoa vehemently denounces all forms of child labor, in accordance with the terms of ILO Convention 138 on the minimum working age. Likewise, the Social Responsibility Code for suppliers expressly prohibits the use of child labor and requires suppliers to honor the provisions of the ILO.

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

Abengoa has its own Framework Equality Plan, which extends throughout the company and aims to guarantee equal treatment and opportunities between men and women, while helping to prevent any situation that could constitute direct or indirect labor discrimination based on gender. The company also has a workplace harassment whistle-blowing protocol in place to address any situation that could be considered discriminatory within the company.

Environment

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

Abengoa has a clearly defined sustainability policy embedded in the company's strategy and reflected in a host of different tools: a risk management system, which includes environmental aspects; the GHG Inventory, which allows the company to design specific plans to lower emissions; and an Environmental Management System, which allows the company to measure its environmental impact through eleven environmental factors. All this enables Abengoa to gauge its performance and establish targets on the path to improvement.

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

Abengoa guarantees the sustainability of all its products and processes and demands all suppliers to report the emissions associated with the products and services acquired from them, effectively meaning suppliers are required to report the emissions associated with each order Abengoa places. The company is therefore infusing its policy and culture of fighting climate change throughout the entire supplier chain.

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

Abengoa is a company that applies technologically innovative solutions geared towards sustainable development. The task of championing and rolling out these technologies requires us to use sources with a low environmental impact that help boost energy efficiency. In 2012, Abengoa invested a total of 91.3 M€ in innovation.

Anti-corruption

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

Abengoa combats corruption through its Code of Professional Conduct, which governs actions and labor relations within the company and with stakeholders.



Future challenges

In its pursuit of excellence, Abengoa continuously **works to improve** its **activities** and **processes**. Relying on different tools and channels to liaise with stakeholders, Abengoa is able to detect those areas in need of improvement, thus allowing the company to set itself future objectives and challenges.

Social dimension

- **Increase** Abengoa's **activity** on **social networks** on the path to **strengthening dialog with stakeholders**.
- **Making employees part** of the **company's culture** by improving internal communication.
- Seeking out **new forms** of **dialog** with **local communities**.
- **Encouraging** more Abengoa **employees** to take part in the activities of the Focus-Abengoa Foundation.
- **Extending** the People, Education and Communities (**PE&C**) scheme to **new territories**.
- **Stepping up employee involvement** in Abengoa's **volunteering program** in **Spain** and unveiling it in other countries.
- **Improving SROI (Social Return of Investment) analysis** of Abengoa's social development projects social by **creating a computer application** that will enable the company to **automate the process of compiling data**.
- Developing a standardized, **company-wide expatriate management model** to ensure employees' **personal adaptation and family integration** in their place of relocation.
- Applying **new technologies** in the realm of **social networking** and **collaborative learning** aimed at managing and sharing information within the company on a variety of subject matters, including occupational risk prevention.
- **Improving the global reporting of indicators** measuring **health** and **safety** and the company's **subcontractors**.

Economic dimension

- **Cementing Abengoa Research's** status as an **international benchmark technology firm** in **R&D+i** focusing on the energy and environment sectors.
- Attaining **greater visibility and exposure for the patents office** of Abengoa Research.
- Improving ties with **analysts** and **investors** from new regions and **stepping up dialog** with those based in the United States ahead of Abengoa's imminent listing on the Nasdaq index.
- **Continuing to explore** new forms of **energy storage** so that electricity can be generated and then supplied during overcast periods and at night to help meet the demand for electrical power.
- **Pursuing new diversification** and **growth opportunities** based on technological development at Abengoa, and championing new businesses such as W2B (Waste to Biofuels) to generate bioethanol from municipal waste.
- **Expanding** the work of the **new antifraud taskforce** and implementing procedures for tracking alerts based on the company's various systems.
- **Reinforcing the business risk management and internal control system** by bringing it up to date with the company's need to expand and internationalize further.
- **Shaping** and **adapting** the **corporate governance model** to incorporate the **best practices** applied by listed companies that operate under the surveillance of the North American **SEC**.

Environmental dimension

- Continuing to **incorporate** the **Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS)** into **decision-making processes** and **strategic management**.
- **Broadening the number of products** and **services** currently **labeled** with the **quantity of emissions generated** as a by-product of producing them.
- **Improving the management** of the **Environmental Management System indicators** associated with the emission of odor, noise and soil and aquifer contamination.
- Developing an **initiative to calculate Abengoa's overall footprint** so as to **measure and report the resources consumed** and the **impacts deriving from its business activities**. This will be accomplished by increasing its commitment to the millennium objectives and to the sustainable development of local communities.
- **Creating** a free-access **online portal** so that **suppliers can directly report the emissions associated** with the company's procurement processes.

05

**Independent Panel of Experts
on Sustainable Development**



For the fifth consecutive year, an Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD) analyzed Abengoa's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies and reporting and prepared a Concluding Report which is published in this chapter.

The IPESD is composed of professionals of renowned international prestige in the different areas of sustainability who, at the request of Abengoa, evaluate the organization with regard to CSR on an annual basis. Through this mechanism, Abengoa takes in the opinion of leading independent experts from a range of sustainability-related fields to help fortify and enhance the company's stakeholder communication and CSR management.

Members of the panel



Jermyn Brooks, president

Chair, Global Network Initiative and Business Advisory Board [Transparency International](#).



Antonio Vives, member of the panel

Chief partner of [Cumpetere](#), Consulting Professor at Stanford University. Former Manager of the Sustainable Development Department of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).



Annapurna Vancheswaran, member of the panel

Director – Sustainable Development Outreach for the Indian origin organization [The Energy and Resources Institute](#) (TERI).



Charles Donovan, member of the panel

Visiting Professor in the department of Finance at EADA Business School (Barcelona). Teacher in the Executive MBA program at Imperial College Business School (London).



Marina Grossi, member of the panel

Executive president of CEBDS – [Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development](#) (BCSD Brazil).



María Mendiluce, member of the panel

Chief of [World Business Council for Sustainable Development](#) (WBCSD).

Recommendation report and information requested of the company

In the interest of transparency, Abengoa annually publishes the opinions and conclusions of the IPESD following their analysis of the CSRR for the preceding year and the request for information from the company through a battery of ten questions pertaining to all areas of sustainability.

Concluding Report of the Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development

Introduction

The IPESD ("the panel") was appointed again in September 2012, with two new members: Annapurna Vancheswaran (from India) and Marina Grossi (from Brazil), replacing Francesca Broadbent (United Kingdom) and Sol Iglesias (Singapore), both of whom had given excellent service to the panel over the previous three years.

The panel conducted an analytical review of Abengoa's 2011 Corporate Social Responsibility Report in line with the following objectives:

- To provide an external and independent viewpoint on Abengoa's CSR reporting from the perspective of each panel member's individual expertise.
- To provide Abengoa with feedback and challenge on its performance regarding CSR issues as reflected in the CSR report, mainly via the submission of questions to the management of Abengoa.
- To advise on improvements in the clarity, consistency and structure of the Abengoa CSR report through an internal letter of recommendations to management.
- To evaluate Abengoa's process of determining which issues are most significant for inclusion in the CSR report.
- To provide Abengoa with insight on the latest CSR developments and practices around the world.
- To advise Abengoa on how to achieve the maximum value from the process of reporting and from the panel's review.

Specifically, this involved the panel in conducting the following steps:

- A reading of the 2011 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 2011, the panel had the opportunity to visit Abengoa's head office to discuss the company's sustainability strategy and its CSR reporting. The panel's visit to Seville (Spain) was well organized with open and interactive sessions involving key company contributors to the report. This was of particular value in explaining some of the data and figures included in the report.

Our concluding comments are therefore augmented both by explanations and written documentation received during our visit to Seville. The panel does not review the accuracy of the data included in the report; assurance of this data is provided by the company's external auditors.

General observations on the 2011 report

The panel continues to rate highly Abengoa's commitment to sustainability and to transparent reporting. The report contains a large volume of valuable information, amply demonstrating this commitment to transparency as well as compliance with leading corporate sustainability and reporting standards.

The company again demonstrated to us that it is open to discussions both on the substance of CSR and also on ways of improving the reporting. The panel therefore repeats its view that further progress can be made by reducing general descriptions of external standards and regulations, assuming that readers will either know these or can refer to them outside of the report. Rather than explaining how internal processes are designed, more focus could usefully be placed on the actual performance of the company's systems and procedures, including reports of outcomes against quantified targets, what challenges the company is facing, and using examples and case studies to illustrate these.

Several of the panel's previous suggestions have been reflected in the 2011 report. This relates both to an expanded section on the GHG inventory and in the People section. This in turn provides the panel with the opportunity to enquire with further questions on the new information provided. We have also repeated some questions where previous years' questions were not fully taken up by the company.

We believe that progress was made in 2011 to reduce the length of the report, but it is still a long read and tries to contain comprehensive information on the company's sustainability efforts. It is therefore not easy to identify the most material issues that Abengoa wishes to communicate. We continue to encourage efforts to focus on a reduced number of key issues in the report and leave the more comprehensive descriptions to an interactive website designed around the needs of the different stakeholders. We believe that this will serve to enhance the quality of the report as an instrument of good and effective communications.

In determining these key issues there is room for more active selection of and outreach to external stakeholders and using their input alongside the company's own sustainability priorities to respond in the report to these more company-specific sustainability issues. An explanation of how external stakeholders are selected for interview would be helpful. Current procedures concentrate too much on a review of general external information which can only provide non-company-specific insights.

Specific comments on Abengoa's responses to the panel's questions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: The panel recognizes the greater effort in the report to provide information and trends on GHG emissions. As different measures are used at company and at group level to measure emission reductions, this information remains difficult for the reader to assess.

Human rights: The Ruggie Principles on Business and Human Rights are still fairly new and we therefore encourage the company to consider the broader definition of challenges faced by companies implementing these principles for the first time.

Signed by the president of the panel, February, 2013

Jermyn Brooks

Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD) on the 2011 CSR Report

1. In view of Abengoa's long term commitment to cleaner energy and to combating climate change could the company provide data on GHG emissions for several years and explain GHG trends (including intensity ratios)?

Beginning in 2008 and up to the present, three annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories have been published and externally verified for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. Over the course of the past year, this verification was conducted in line with the specific requirements of Section 7.3 of the ISO 14064-1 Standard through a systematic, independent process documented by Aenor with a reasonable level of assurance.

The chart below shows a summary of Abengoa's GHG emissions listed in all published inventories, as well as percentage variations with respect to the previous year.

GHG Emissions (tCO_{2eq})

	2011	2010	2009
Scope 1 (tCO _{2eq})	5,416,292	4,224,450	3,193,434
Scope 2 (tCO _{2eq})	644,209	562,113	360,707
Scope 3 (tCO _{2eq}) (See Notes 1, 2 and 3)	5,828,989	4,650,100	2,973,751
Total (tCO_{2eq})	11,889,490	9,436,663	6,527,892
Variation percentage with respect to the previous year	25.99 %	44.56 %	–

Note 1: Scope 3 data shown in the table include emissions associated with work-related travel, work commutes, losses in the transmission of electrical power, emissions in the value chain of fuels consumed for generating acquired electrical power and supply-linked emissions.

Note 2: Data on work-related travel for 2010 (included under Scope 3) was modified with respect to the data published in CSRR2011 after detecting an irregularity in the consolidation process, quantified with an excess of 8,350 tCO_{2eq}, equivalent to a variation of 0.09 % over the total figure for Abengoa's GHG emissions in 2010.

Note 3: Data on supply emissions for 2011 (included under Scope 3) was modified following the detection of an error identified in the Abengoa Bioenergía Agroindustria Agrícola company, whose supply-related emissions as of the close of the 2011 inventory totaled 1,809,813 tCO_{2eq} for a total figure of 674,093 tCO_{2eq} upon rectification of the error.

In absolute terms, CO₂ emissions have been increasing over time, but in order to contextualize this rise, the following must be taken into account:

As a result of the natural maturity process of the GHG emissions management system, through optimization of emissions accounting and periodic review on all organizational levels, the group companies have been improving the quality of their emissions reporting year after year to reach the current level of maturity.

Furthermore, carrying out accurate global emissions accounting requires analysis of the variation in activity within the organization, which is a factor with a significant distorting effect on results. Thus, a company that has experienced more activity during a year than in the preceding year will also necessarily see an increase in its emissions. Success in lowering GHGs therefore lies in achieving an emissions increase that is lower than the rise in activity.

Given the heterogeneity of Abengoa's activities and a lack of common aspects among them, in order to eliminate this distorting effect, the "revenues" parameter, the only common activity parameter, was used to perform the calculation by means of the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Emissions Year X-1 (tCO}_{2\text{eq}})}{\text{Revenues Year X-1 (€)}} * \text{Revenues Year X (€)} - \text{Emissions Year X (tCO}_{2\text{eq}}) = \text{Reduction achieved (tCO}_{2\text{eq}})$$

Provided below is a table showing the emissions/revenues ratio for the three annual inventories published to date:

Emissions intensity with respect to revenues

	2011	2010	2009
Revenues (k€)	7,089,157	4,859,760	4,147,315
Scope 1 (tCO _{2eq} /k€)	0.76	0.87	0.77
Scope 2 (tCO _{2eq} /k€)	0.09	0.12	0.09
Scope 3 (tCO _{2eq} /k€)	0.82	0.96	0.72
Total (tCO_{2eq}/k€)	1.68	1.94	1.57
Variation percentage with respect to the previous year	(13.63 %)	23.37 %	–

As we can see, Abengoa reduced the intensity of its carbon emissions in 2011 by 13.63 %, a figure obtained in global terms. This abatement, in a scenario characterized by a high increase in company activity, as shown in the last table, was the result of designing and implementing emission reduction plans throughout the Abengoa companies.

Additionally, Abengoa has estimated global reductions achieved by conducting a comparative study between "GHG emission/activity parameter" ratios for one year and those from the preceding year in each one of the group's companies. In calculating emission reduction, a reality-adjusted activity parameter (for example, revenues, production or number of hours worked) was selected for each company in order to contrast the parameter with its GHG emissions (See Notes 4 and 5).

- 2010 reductions over the 2009 annual inventory: 550,000 tCO_{2eq}
- 2011 reductions over the 2010 annual inventory: 360,000 tCO_{2eq}

Note 4: Emission reduction estimations are not intercomparable due to the fact that they are obtained through analysis which applies differing levels of exhaustiveness and activity parameters. For example, 2010 emissions reduction with respect to 2009 includes reductions from the Telvent business unit, which ceased to be a part of Abengoa in 2011.

Note 5: Emission reduction calculations were improved in 2011 with respect to those from the preceding year through the use of activity parameters that are more in line with Abengoa's different business typologies. These parameters shall remain in place with a view to the future.

It should be pointed out that the calculation of emission reduction estimations was obtained through a company-level study, whereas emission intensity estimations (previous table) were computed globally.

2. Can Abengoa describe its approach to the biodiversity, water and human health impacts of its major infrastructure construction contracts and the specific measures taken to mitigate these impacts?

Committed to the sustainability of its products and processes, Abengoa is a company that dedicates its efforts to developing technological solutions aimed at securing sustainability development and towards making sure that the process of developing these solutions is itself sustainable. As far as biodiversity, water, and human health are concerned, the organization promotes measures to ensure biodiversity protection, reduce water consumption, and lower any negative impacts which company activity may have on people's health.

To monitor these aspects, Abengoa devised the Environmental Sustainability Indicators (ESI)⁶ that aid in determining company impact through the analysis of eleven factors (water, biodiversity, noise, odors, transportation, emissions, effluent discharges, raw materials, soil and aquifers, and waste) and setting targets for improvement.

In addition to the abovementioned indicator procedure, Abengoa applies specific measures to manage the impact of company activity on the environment. In relation to biodiversity, such initiatives involved an investment of 5 M€ in 2012, and primarily consisted of: restoring affected areas, lowering pressure on remaining natural forests (native forests), and biodiversity conservation, including monitoring of plant and animal species composition. Archeological and paleontological studies are also conducted to determine whether a project affects any fossil or archeological sites.

The company's commitment to sustainability is furthermore manifested in the obligatory nature of environmental management system certification for all group companies with activity in accordance with the international ISO 14001 standard.

These norms are extended to include all infrastructure construction contracts and require identification of and compliance with prevailing laws and regulations that apply to each project. In the case of construction of more significant infrastructure, it is necessary to conduct specific studies on environmental and social impact; determine, evaluate and monitor significant environmental aspects associated with project activities; and develop and implement operational control mechanisms applied to construction work in order to make sure that activities which may potentially lead to environmental or social impacts are managed accordingly.

In addition, emergency plans are developed and implemented through environmental simulation drills, and all employees are trained in areas related to environmental protection, which generates cross-cutting environmental awareness that in turn gives rise to a proactive approach to environmental conservation.

One example of what we have described above is the loan agreement signed in 2011 with the Inter-American Development Bank for financing infrastructure construction projects in Latin America. This document establishes highly stringent requirements involving sound environmental and social practices that must be abided by before, during and after project execution; and also includes audits and checks to be conducted by this institution in order to verify compliance.

Note 6: Most ESI indicators correspond to the GRI indicators whose data were reported in the CSRR11.

ESI Indicators	GRI Indicators	2011 CSRR Reference	
		Chapter	Page
Materials, products and services	EN1, EN2, EN26, EN27, EN30	3, 4	34, 35, 21, 42
Energy	EN3, EN4, EN5, EN6, EN7, EN30	3, 4	21, 35, 36, 37
Water	EN8, EN9, EN10, EN30	3, 4	21, 37
Biodiversity	EN11, EN12, EN13, EN14, EN15, EN30	4, 15	41, 206, 207, 208
Emissions	EN16, EN17, EN18, EN19, EN20, EN30	3, 4	21, 32, 39, 40, 41
Effluents and discharges	EN21, EN23, EN25, EN30	4	38, 39
Wastes	EN22, EN24, EN30	4	39
Transportation	EN29, EN30	4	39, 40, 42
Odors ⁽¹⁾			
Soil and aquifers ⁽¹⁾			
Noise ⁽¹⁾			

(1) Data related to these indicators is not yet available to Abengoa; however, Abengoa has conveyed the importance of measuring impact in relation to these factors throughout the group companies.

Social development area

3. Can Abengoa explain the methods and the sources of data used to make the economic analysis of its contribution to society (local economic development, locally sourced purchasing, local business and community development) - see references to Economic Value Distributed and in the Community section of the Report?

Abengoa performs economic analysis of the company's contribution to society in accordance with the indicators outlined in Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guide 3.1. Specifically, the question refers to six indicators which Abengoa reports as follows:

- EC1: Taxes paid; the total amount of taxes paid is reported separately for the countries that add up to at least 95% of the total amount of taxes paid in absolute numbers.
- EC1_SO1: Actual or anticipated external social engagement undertaken during the reporting period to benefit society.
- EC1_EC4: Value creation and financial assistance received from governments.
- EC6: Policy, practices, and proportion of spending on locally-based suppliers at significant locations of operation.
- EC8: Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind or pro-bono engagement.
- SO9_SO10: Operations with potential or actual negative impacts on local communities, and prevention and mitigation measures implemented in operations with potential or actual negative impacts on local communities.

These performance indicators, along with the other GRI Guide indicators, are captured and reported through the Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS). The primary objective of this system is to gather objective, consolidated data pertaining to sustainability in order to measure and compare the impact of company activities, set targets for improvement and report them in a transparent manner.

The scope of the information contained in the system, which, in the case of the indicators described, involves quarterly or half-yearly reporting, refers to all companies that are under the operational management or control of Abengoa.

The data are compiled and entered into the system from the company work locations, and are verified and consolidated at different levels (company and business unit). In addition, for every indicator there is an individual in charge of consolidating the data for the entire organization and performing final validation.

Data reported through the system are verified annually by an independent external entity. In 2011, auditing was conducted by PwC.

Among the initiatives through which Abengoa contributes to the development of the communities where the company operates is the PE&C social development program: People, Education and Communities: Committed to Development.

Since its inception in 2005, PE&C has helped around 8,000 people in the countries where the program has been implemented: Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, India, and Chile.

Through education and training, PE&C pursues social development and integration of the most vulnerable social groups: children, women, the disabled, and the elderly, providing them with tools aimed at empowering them to ensure themselves a sustainable future.

Along these lines, another specific initiative carried out by Abengoa to foster community economic and social development is the transmission line technician school in Peru. Through this program, the company seeks to attract and train people without experience in high-voltage tower assembly for subsequent incorporation as members of the company staff, where they can put what they have learned into practice.

4. Can Abengoa report on the enforcement of commitments from suppliers under the Social Responsibility Code and GHG emissions reporting agreements and what plans exist to achieve greater audit coverage of suppliers rated as high risk?

True to its commitment to transparency and the ability to convey sustainability-related values and principles to the supply chain, Abengoa publishes data on the CSR agreements signed with company providers in the annual Corporate Social Responsibility Report:

- Number of suppliers and subcontractors who have signed up to the Social Responsibility Code (SRC), which contains 11 clauses based on the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and inspired by the international SA 8000 standard. Through this agreement, providers undertake a commitment to fulfill all aspects involving social and environmental responsibility included under the agreement and agree to potential inspections of their facilities.
- Number of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting System Implementation agreements, through which suppliers have an obligation to provide Abengoa with the information on the emissions associated with each product or service contracted. Emissions data submitted by suppliers are integrated into the Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) and consolidated in Abengoa's annual greenhouse gas emissions inventory.

To monitor compliance with both agreements, Abengoa has a variety of tools which help to ensure that suppliers abide by the terms of the clauses and to convey company values to the supply chain, thereby warding off any actions which might contravene our principles of conduct. The primary mechanism is supplier auditing. Supplier-related risk analysis is conducted annually, focusing on location and nature of activity, among other parameters. Our suppliers are audited based on this analysis and the level of risk and criticality identified. Audits may be performed on a remote basis, using self-evaluation questionnaires or by submitting documentation, or in person, as in the case of audits conducted at the supplier's own facilities.

Along these lines, in 2011 Abengoa set out to develop a Responsible Procurement System that incorporates sustainability criteria into supplier assessment. The ultimate aim of this system, which includes the aforementioned audits, is to establish a supplier ranking according to sustainability levels.

As its minimum target, Abengoa has established that onsite audits be carried out for 5 % of the suppliers determined to be high-risk. Fifty-five (55) audits of this type were conducted in 2011 alone, which represents 9 % of the critical suppliers identified.

Since the system was implemented, Abengoa has made headway in identifying critical suppliers with the aim of ensuring compliance with our principles of conduct throughout the supply chain.

In addition to the supplier audits, Abengoa engages in other monitoring activities intended to ensure compliance with the agreements signed by the company's providers, including internal audits and monitoring and follow-up visits, which take place annually in Abengoa companies and involve, among other aspects, verification of proper functioning of the systems that make up the ISMS: the GHG inventory, where supplier emissions are computed; and the CSR indicator system, which records the number of signed agreements, the number of locally-based suppliers, etc.

During the supplier audits conducted in 2012 a number of cases of non-conformity were found related to incidents involving installation operating licenses; deficiencies in payments to the social security or guarantee fund; overtime exceeding legal limits; as well as some incidents involving fulfillment of legal requirements associated with health and safety: the absence of a physician in the workplace, failure to conduct a first aid course, absence of a medical checkup program or the lack of an environmental risk prevention program.

Whenever a case of "non-conformity" is detected, Abengoa draws up an action plan which results in a collaborative effort undertaken with the supplier so that the latter may adapt to the established requirements. The aim of working with these providers is to resolve situations of non-compliance, with a view to transmitting responsible conduct to our supply chain.

There nevertheless exists the possibility of ceasing to work with a provider that has fallen into "non-conformity" if the supplier fails to rectify the incidents detected. In this regard, in 2012 Abengoa stopped working with five suppliers who exhibited failure to comply with standards pertaining to sustainability management.

5. What processes does Abengoa seek to put into practice for implementing the principles of the Ruggie guide to human rights?

In accordance with the principles governing the Ruggie Framework, Abengoa works towards preventing its activities from bringing about or contributing to bringing about negative consequences for human rights, while at the same time endeavoring to prevent or mitigate negative effects on human rights that are directly related to the operations, products or services provided by its commercial relations, even when the company has not contributed to generating such effects.

The initiatives Abengoa carries out to uphold the Ruggie principles are realized through specific actions linked to fulfillment of company objectives. Noteworthy among them are the following:

- Holding at least ten Labor-Related Social Responsibility (LSR) meetings per year.
- Monitoring and follow-up of all processes needed for satisfactory incorporation of new members into the company workforce.
- Establishing control mechanisms to prevent failure to uphold the ban on the use of child labor and forced labor.
- Verification of SA8000 Standard compliance through two annual audits.
- Monitoring of the degree of implementation of LSR policy across Abengoa companies.
- Measurement and monitoring of the LSR indicators.

- Corroboration to the effect that 100 % of suppliers are informed regarding company CSR policy through a signed commitment.
- Verification to the effect that all new company employees are informed regarding the potential risks of their job positions.
- Evaluation and communication of work climate survey results. This survey is conducted every two years among company employees, and improvement actions are implemented based on survey results.
- Analysis of personnel turnover rate with respect to the previous year.
- Supervision of compliance with legal requirements and other agreements signed by the organization.

Abengoa expresses its commitment to human rights through a policy statement which, in our case, is based on our company's Code of Conduct.

The Abengoa Code of Conduct sets forth measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of incidents relating to the infringement of human rights, and lists corporate values, in conjunction with the requirement of adhering to the highest standards of honesty and ethical conduct, including procedures for dealing with conflicts involving personal and professional interests. The code also calls for the utmost confidentiality and fair treatment inside and outside Abengoa, and requires immediate internal communication of code violations and any kind of illegal conduct. In the event that an incident is reported, the strictest confidentiality surrounding the whistleblower and the case is maintained at all times.

In addition to the internal whistleblower channel, all stakeholders have access to an external whistleblower channel for reporting any company-related practices that contravene the principles and values set forth in the organization's Code of Conduct.

Both channels are managed by the auditing committee of the different group companies, and this body is in charge of safeguarding such confidential information.

This protection of basic rights is in turn extended to include the supply chain through mandatory signing of the Social Responsibility Code (SRC), which specifies company policy regarding protection of human rights, prior to engaging in any activity with the organization. In order to ensure fulfillment of this code, the company performs supplier audits where providers are categorized as being high-risk following preliminary analysis.

Furthermore, as a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, Abengoa works towards integrating into its strategy the ten principles revolving around protection of human rights, environmental conservation and anti-corruption, and reports on this process on an annual basis.

6. How does the company assure itself that it reaches all employees and subsidiaries with its range of sustainability commitments, targets and processes, taking into account the wide variety of legal and cultural environments across the countries where Abengoa operates, and how is the effectiveness of these outreach efforts measured?

The main instrument Abengoa utilizes to ensure that company strategy is deployed uniformly at all levels and in all geographical locations of company operation consists of the Common Management Systems, which constitute the internal method for evaluating and controlling risks and represent a common culture in managing Abengoa's businesses based on sharing knowledge accumulated and establishing performance guidelines and criteria.

The risk management model in place at Abengoa is executed via three components: NOC (Norms of Obligatory Compliance), POC (Processes of Obligatory Compliance), and the URM (Universal Risk Model).

The NOC and POC are common throughout the company and are continually updated in order to adapt them to the reality of the organization.

The NOC feature an internal system of authorizations and communications in constant evolution so as to enable them to mitigate risks associated with company activity. The company's commitments, processes and objectives are incorporated into these norms which are updated, reviewed and communicated to all employees on an ongoing basis. Mandatory (attendance-based and on-line) annual courses are also conducted to reinforce employee knowledge of these internal standards.

A total of 25,035 attendance-based hours and 27,780 online hours were dedicated to NOC training instruction in 2011.

The Procedures of Obligatory Compliance help lower company risks through a combined system of control procedures and activities in key areas.

Finally, the URM ensures identification, understanding and assessment of risks that affect Abengoa by devising an efficient response system in line with the company's business objectives. Risks are monitored through a series of probability indicators according to the nature of each risk.

Proper URM compliance is ensured through approval flows in the data entry and updating processes, in addition to committee meetings held on a regular basis by the Chairmanship and General Management.

With regard to all of the above, Abengoa conveys the organization's sustainability engagement to its employees through training courses aimed at minimizing environmental impacts and training on sustainability development and combating climate change. In addition, communications are issued continually on the initiatives being implemented by the organization as part of its commitment to sustainability.

In 2011, 30,853 hours of instruction were dedicated to this area.

7. Customer satisfaction surveys are conducted but the message to readers of the Report remains unclear. Did these show improving levels of satisfaction or the reverse? What actions is Abengoa taking in response to these results?

Due to the diversity of Abengoa's businesses and the wide-ranging, particular features of its products and customers, at present there is no centralized, homogeneous system in place to measure overall satisfaction. Whether due to being an ISO 9001 requirement or as the result of applying sound management practice-related criteria, practically all Abengoa companies carry out their own studies, establishing improvement plans and objectives in response to the analysis of the measurements taken.

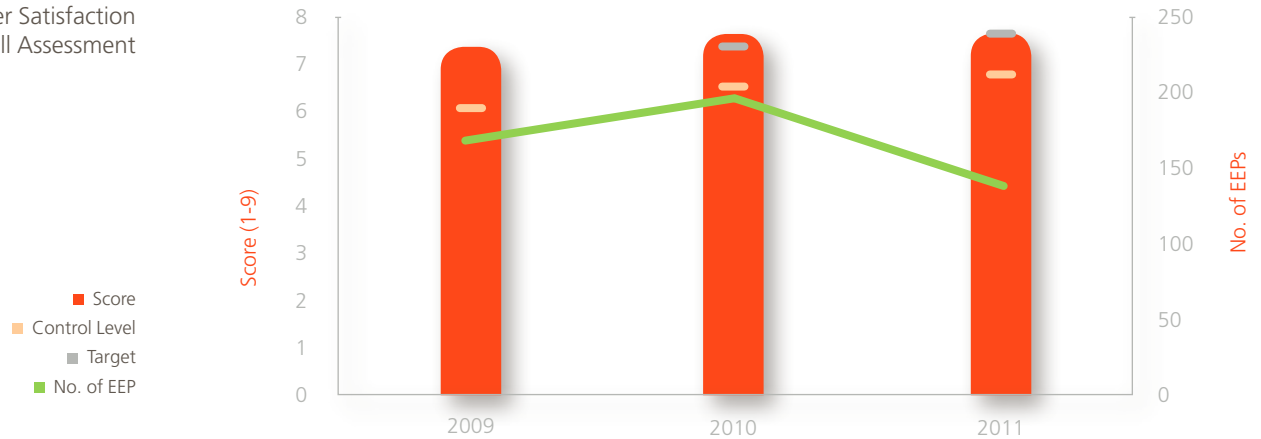
Following completion of each project, Abengoa sends out a satisfaction questionnaire to its customers. The questionnaire evaluates the project globally, from the offering to the delivery of final documentation. In order to manage these questionnaires and the analysis of the communications received from customers, a computer application referred to as the External Evaluation Process (EEP) has been implemented.

The quality and environment committees are in charge of evaluating the results of the evaluation surveys. In the event that values falling below the control level established for each year are detected, these committees determine the measures to be implemented according to the needs identified.

Improvements were made to the EEP questionnaire in 2010 through the inclusion of consultations which enable assessment of the activity to be conducted in comparison with the competition, and the addition of a question regarding overall satisfaction, with this information enabling the company to weigh the importance the customer attaches to each one of the aspects taken into consideration in the survey.

Provided below as an example is the customer satisfaction analysis for Inabensa, an Abengoa company with an order volume totaling over 500 M€ in 2011.

Customer Satisfaction – Overall Assessment



Note 1: Control Level, this refers to the minimum acceptable value in the level of customer satisfaction. In the event that this value is not exceeded, the result would be analyzed during the Quality and Environment Committee meeting sessions in order to make appropriate decisions aimed at improving the result.

Note 2: Target, the desired value of attainment for improving satisfaction results based on an improvement plan. Example: "Target set in 2010: to improve the degree of customer satisfaction by achieving an increase of at least 2 tenths of a point in the overall assessment of the 'Offering Quality' and 'Final Documentation' attributes". Improvement plan implementation and efficiency is verified during the Quality and the Environment Committee meetings and through the systems review conducted by management on an annual basis.

Additionally, with a view to presenting aggregated information to globally represent Abengoa customer satisfaction, regardless of customer typology, an indicator was incorporated into the Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) in 2012 for the purpose of compiling the satisfaction survey results that will be published in this report.

8. How has the company responded to improve performance in the realm of Health, Safety and the Environment with respect to accidents resulting in fatalities?

Any Work-related Accident (WA) occurring at Abengoa is analyzed in depth to determine causes and establish the measures needed to prevent reoccurrence. Along these lines, monitoring of all initiatives and measures adopted is conducted through the Occupational Risk Prevention (ORP) Committees that have been set up at all companies with high accident risks and in all companies with 50 or more workers.

In order to address any investigation process involving work-related accidents, Work-related Diseases (WD), adoption of measures aimed at prevention and protection, governmental or customer intervention, etc, Abengoa companies are required to implement a TSR (Troubleshooting computer tool) or an IA (Improvement Action Tool) to facilitate participation by the affected organization and the ORP service in solving problems and proposing initiatives aimed at improvement. Evolution and closure of the TSR/IAs is evaluated during company ORP committee meetings.

In accordance with the OHSAS18001 Standard, Abengoa companies that are certified under this norm set Occupational Risk Prevention targets in line with the analyses performed by management and with the needs ascertained through this analysis. Proposal and approval of these targets takes at the company's ORP Committee Meeting, and they are subsequently approved by General Management, and the same body carries out periodic monitoring of evolution and fulfillment of the objectives established.

Whenever serious accidents or accidents resulting in fatalities occur, involving both the company's own personnel as well as contractors, the method employed to manage these situations is similar.

1. The top priority is attending to the accident victim as quickly as possible and reporting on what has occurred to his or her family.
2. Internal communication regarding the accident throughout the organization and at all hierarchy levels in accordance with internal procedures and regulations.
3. External communication regarding the accident (customers, labor-related administration, etc.).
4. In-depth investigation of the accident that has occurred.
5. Issuance of the corresponding investigation reporting including a description of the incident and prevention and protection measures proposed for adoption.
6. Implementation of the corresponding Troubleshooting Report (TSR), an internal tool which makes the analysis of a specific problem and the solution proffered available throughout the organization.
7. Implementation of the measures drawn up for application (training, provision of human and material resources, working procedures, etc.).
8. Monitoring and follow-up on steps taken through the company prevention committees.
9. Where applicable, proposal of good practices applied in other organizations dedicated to similar activities.
10. And, in parallel, study and analysis of each case, with Abengoa's Corporate ORP Committee establishing the opportune improvements.

9. Given the large family ownership of Abengoa, can the company give an analysis of shareholdings by location and size?

As of the end of the first half of the year, Abengoa's free float¹ stood at 43.96 %. Free-float capital is that which is not controlled by either the Board or by senior management, nor is it part of the treasury stock.

One of the functions of the investor relations team is to identify and monitor all of Abengoa's shareholders. Coinciding with the quarterly closings of earnings results, four analyses of Abengoa's free-float capital structure and composition are conducted throughout the year. This exercise enables the organization to determine and track the company's shareholder composition and evolution. All shareholders are categorized according to size, position, most recent transactions, geographical location, and their last capital position.

As of the end of the first half of the year, date upon which the latest analysis was conducted, we know that 45 % of Abengoa's free-float capital is in the hands of institutional shareholders. Shareholder identification is carried out based on their investment methods and return expectations, as well as geography and investment time horizon.

Comment for the IPESD: for reasons of confidentiality, Abengoa does not publish information related to the breakdown of its shareholders. As far as the company's controlling stakeholder (Inversión Corporativa) is concerned, information pertaining to composition is public and available through the Mercantile Registry (MR) of Spain.

Does Abengoa have a process for the selection of members of the Board of Directors that ensures that minority shareholders can be represented in strategic decision making and on other issues affecting their rights?

The independent director plays a significant role on the listed company's Board of Directors in protecting the company's general interest, and, in turn, safeguarding the interests of minority groups. Abengoa, aware of the important task performed by the independent director, applies a rigorous method for selecting independent directors.

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee is the body which is in charge of selecting from among professionals of recognized national and international prestige in different areas whose backgrounds best represent the needs of minority shareholders. The selection procedure is based on merit and professional profile, not on particular interests. It also verifies on an annual basis that the conditions of convergence in designating directors and the nature or typology assigned to them are upheld. The Appointments Committee likewise ensures that selection procedures do not hinder the selection of female directors and promotes the inclusion of women with the desired background from among potential candidates. The committee also reports to the Board of Directors on Board nominations, reelections, resignations and remuneration of the Board and its directors, and regarding the general policy on remuneration and incentives for board members and senior management. Furthermore, the committee informs on all proposals which the Board of Directors takes up at the General Meeting regarding appointment or termination of directors, even in the event of co-opting by the Board of Directors itself.

In addition, an Independent Verification Review of the Annual Report on Corporate Governance of Abengoa, S. A. is prepared each year by external auditors to ensure that report contents are in line with both the recommendations established in the Special Working Group Report on good governance of listed companies (Unified Good Governance Code), as well as the modifications introduced by Law 2/2011 on Sustainable Economy dated March 4th. A level of reasonable assurance, which is the highest possible level of assurance, was obtained in 2011 in the review performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S. L.

All of the above is reinforced by the International Advisory Board, whose efforts dedicated to providing guidance in strategic matters contribute towards greater understanding by Abengoa of the needs of its different stakeholders, with its main interlocutor being the independent director.

10. The discussion of materiality definitions for CSR reporting purposes does not make clear how stakeholders, especially external ones, are identified for consultations, how many interviews were conducted and how their input was weighted. Can Abengoa supply this information?

In 2011, Abengoa carried out a detailed study of materiality on the basis of two perspectives in analysis: external and internal.

Through this analysis, expectations were identified, as well as the issues determined to be material for the company's stakeholders (customers, suppliers, shareholders, employees, communities and society) in order to ascertain the issues affecting and of concern or interest for each stakeholder and attempt to address these matters appropriately.

In analyzing materiality from an external perspective, the following were examined:

- Requirements of international reporting standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the AA1000 AS (2008).
- Best practices in CSR of industry companies and those recognized by the market as leaders in sustainability.
- Main issues taken into consideration in sustainability indexes like the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) or the FTSE4Good.
- Commitments undertaken by the company through adherence to international initiatives that include Caring for Climate and the United Nations Global Compact.
- Reader opinions on reports from previous years taken in through the variety of communication channels provided by the company.
- Presence in national and international media, facilitating the interpretation of the materiality of public opinion.
- Public information from associations and institutions linked to the energy and environment sectors that are working in areas of interest for Abengoa.

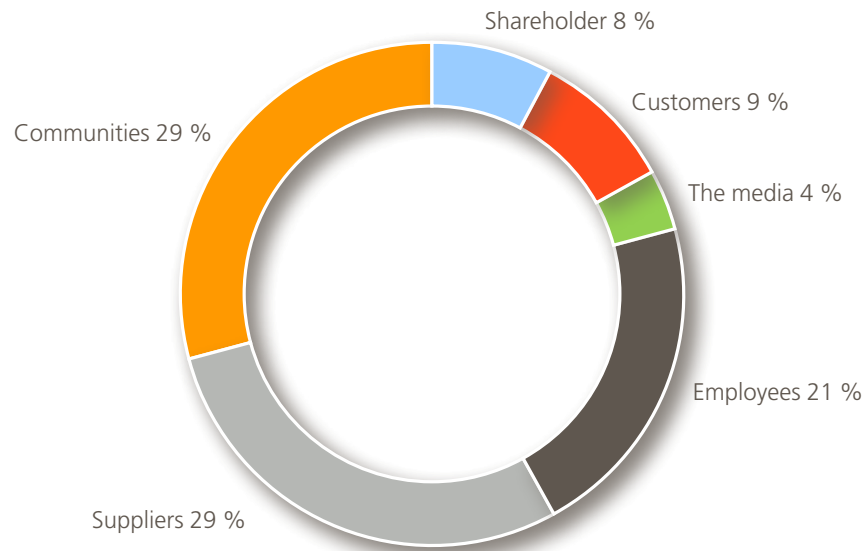
In order to determine issues relevant for the company from an internal perspective, specific committees made up of employees from the company's different business divisions and working areas were set up. Through a secret voting process carried out during committee meetings, a series of issues related to corporate values, policies, strategies and staff concerns was obtained.

A prioritized list of issues deemed to be material for the company and its stakeholders was drawn up upon completion of the two analyses.

With a view to reinforcing the materiality of the issues identified as being of relevance, the members of the different internal committees, which met to carry out the Relevant Matter Procedure (RMP), came up with a representative sample of all Abengoa stakeholder typologies (customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, investors, society, and communities) that were interviewed to gather information related to the expectations of the range of stakeholders. A total of 24 individual interviews were conducted to thoroughly analyze different aspects that include: promoting diversity, non-discrimination, development of practices and policies aimed at fomenting labor stability, the inclusion of ESG risks in risk management, definition of a specific climate change policy or strategy, as well as, among others, determining and assessing the CO₂ footprint. The issues analyzed were included in the study of materiality representing stakeholder expectations.

In order to ensure the objectivity of the procedure, the interviews were conducted by an outside consultant, and the utmost confidentiality of the responses was upheld so that, except where the interviewee expressed a desire to the contrary, the identity of the stakeholder representatives went on to become anonymous.

Distribution of stakeholders analyzed



For the third consecutive year, in 2011 Abengoa obtained reasonable assurance in the application of the three principles of the AA 1000AS (2008) Standard: inclusivity, relevance, and responsiveness, which constitute the framework for the company's relationship with its stakeholders.

06

**Responsible Management
Balance Sheet**



The Responsible Management Balance Sheet comprises a selection of the most relevant sustainability indicators

The Responsible Management Balance Sheet was created in 2011 for the purpose of bringing together those **sustainability-related indicators** flagged as **critical for Abengoa** and its stakeholders due to their importance, the aim being to enhance company management efficiency through more exhaustive and continuous monitoring. This balance sheet also enables the organization to report periodically and transparently on company performance to stakeholders in keeping with its commitment to transparency and sustainability.

Periodic reporting on these indicators is projected to be carried out through this report, the corporate website (www.abengoa.com) and shareholder reports.

Key economic performance indicators		2012	2011
Total revenue (k€)		7,783,268	7,089,157
Procurement volume (k€) ⁽¹⁾		10,996,182	8,101,950
% of procurement from local suppliers		82	81
Payments to government (k€)		111,347.1	262,102.8
Significant financial support received from governments (k€)		15,248.65	27,946.13
R&D investment	Investment in R&D (M€)	91.3	90.6
	Number of patents sought ⁽²⁾	203	153
	R&D+i investment effort (R&D Expenditure/ Revenues)* 100 %	1.17	1.31

Key social responsibility indicators		2012	2011
Employees			
Job creation		19	8.79
% of voluntary turnover		2.95	3.20
% of critical voluntary turnover		0.53	0.88
% of women in senior management positions		11.29	11.89
% of women in middle management positions		18.9	17.32
Training (hours with respect to the average no. of employees)		67.8	65.2
Absenteeism		2.69	2.78
Work-related accidents	Work-related accidents. Frequency rate	2,181.21	2,806.35
	Work-related accidents. Severity rate	0.22	0.3
Suppliers			
Number of human rights-related screenings performed among suppliers		19,010	17,482
Number of suppliers posing high degree of human rights-related risk detected within the supply chain		591	595
% of high-risk suppliers		3.11	3.4
% of audited high-risk suppliers		16.75	9.2
Communities			
Total amount of External Social Engagement (M€)		10	13.8
Corruption			
% of business units analyzed with respect to corruption-related risks		100	100
Number of employees trained in company anti-corruption policies and procedures		9,167	8,493

Key environmental performance indicators		2012	2011
Energy consumed (GJ) ⁽³⁾ (primary, electrical and heat power)		63,769,248	50,313,413
Direct emissions ⁽⁴⁾		2,995,171	2,953,020
Direct emissions from biomass ⁽⁴⁾		2,919,240	2,463,272
Indirect emissions ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾		859,778	849,190
Sea water withdrawal (m ³)		153,765,890	133,325,653
Water withdrawal from other sources (m ³) ⁽⁵⁾		23,864,473	24,518,901
% of ISO 14001-certified companies		92.84	88.18
Environmental audits performed		307	208

(1) Data published in 2011 was modified because only collected the volumen of raw materials purchases.

(2) There has been a change in the method used to calculate the total number of patents applied for by a company.

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

(4) Emissions units: (t CO_{2eq}).

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

(6) 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.

07

Environment



Our main challenge facing the company is that of reducing our environmental footprint

As part of its unwavering commitment to sustainability development, inherent to the very existence of Abengoa, **environmental protection** plays an **essential role**, for the former could not exist without the latter. Thus, the main challenge facing the company is that of reducing its environmental footprint through more efficient products and processes.

The major global challenge related to environmental protection is without a doubt the struggle against climate change. Abengoa, conscious of this, **quantifies all of the emissions** linked to its activities, which enables the company to **set annual reduction targets**.

Population growth, improved living conditions in developing countries and climate change are going to bring about significant changes in the demand for natural resources. Conscious of this transformation, at **Abengoa drinking water is produced from sea water; aluminum and zinc are recycled**, thereby preventing primary extraction; **industrial wastes are managed for subsequent valorization** and to minimize their environmental impact; **solar thermal power plants are built and operated; biofuels are produced**; and investment is made in **technological development** of new ways to produce renewable energies.

For all of these reasons, with a view to addressing the challenges this transformation entails, Abengoa has analyzed and **assessed a series of global and specific risks** and opportunities that are directly associated with climate change. This will serve to a **better manage** of such opportunities and risks and **anticipate future adverse situations**.

Significant global risks	Opportunities
Uncertainty surrounding the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol , which could lead to a reduction of capital allocated to efforts to halt climate change.	Growing concern regarding climate change could lead to the creation of an energy mix based on renewable energies, thereby generating business opportunities for the company.
Enactment of new regulatory frameworks with stringent requirements regarding the emissions associated with business production , penalizing companies that do not incorporate emissions abatement as a top management priority.	Companies that voluntarily take action to reduce their emissions and which have a systematized management scheme giving priority to the struggle against climate change will enjoy a competitive edge in adapting to regulatory changes based on their experience and reputation as a company. Abengoa has been thoroughly quantifying its GHG emissions since 2008 and draws up annual reduction programs based on this information.
Changes in physical parameters , such as rising temperatures, lower precipitation and increased occurrence of natural disasters, all of which can lead to water and crop shortages, damage infrastructure and paralyze routine business activity in territories that are directly affected.	Depletion of water reserves underscores the value of technology associated with water production and treatment, including desalination plants, generating a business opportunity for Abengoa . Furthermore, never-ending technological innovation enables the company to adapt its products and services to needs as they arise.

In 2011 Abengoa developed a **methodology for analyzing risks associated with climate change** that enabled the company to **assess the impact** on the technologies it operates: marine energy, water desalination, biofuel production, electrical power generation, solar plants and transmission lines, among others.

Based on the premise of an average temperature rise of 2.4 °C¹, specific risks associated with each technology were determined, as well as consequences, probability of occurrence and the measures that would need to be applied in order to mitigate them.

Note 1: Increase established under the B2 scenario of the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) by the IPCC.



Essential in **reducing the environmental footprint** is having **reliable systems** in place to provide pertinent information on the environmental impact of the company's activity. For this purpose, Abengoa has implemented **two specific instruments** which, as part of the **Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS)**, provide information related to environmental impact: the **Environmental Management System (EMS)** and the **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Management System**.

Environmental Management System

Together with the GHG Management System, the **Environmental Management System (EMS)** affords the company a **complete picture** of its **impact on the environment**. The EMS contains a series of indicators which, based on eleven environmental aspects or factors, enable the organization to compile information related to relevant aspects associated with environmental sustainability and linked to Abengoa operations. The eleven factors are:

- Raw materials.
- Energy.
- Water.
- Effluents and discharges.
- Wastes.
- Emissions.
- Biodiversity management.
- Products, services and transportation.
- Odors.
- Noise.
- Soil and aquifers.²

In addition, one of Abengoa's strategic objectives is to implement **environmental management systems** in all of its companies in accordance with ISO 14001 requirements in order to mitigate the potential negative environmental impacts of its products and services.

Activities with a significant environmental impact must likewise be taken into consideration in **monitoring and measurement plans** and in operational control programs for all companies that have ISO 14001-certified environmental management systems in place as assessment tools.

Note 2: This report does not include data related to Abengoa's impact with respect to factors involving effects in terms of odors, noise and soil and aquifers due to the fact that global historical reference data are not yet available.

The total percentage of Abengoa companies with a certified environmental management system in 2012 was 92.84 %³.

Planting trees to reduce CO₂ emissions

Global warming is one of the **main problems** affecting our planet. Abengoa, aware of this reality, is carrying out emissions **reduction plans** throughout the company in order to **mitigate** the **devastating consequences** of **climate change**.

With this **purpose in mind**, one of the company's initiatives aimed at achieving an emissions reduction is **planting trees** at the **Chilca** plant, an industrial waste treatment plant located in Peru. This facility is situated in an extremely arid region characterized by a high levels of conductivity, limited organic material and a high degree of salinity. In order to restore the area and attain fertile soil apt for forestation, a special soil treatment process was implemented, consisting, among other things, of fertilizer-based cleansing and sanitation.

The lack of humidity in the region prompted the use of Peruvian Pepper trees, native to the Andean deserts of Peru and resistant to adverse conditions. Meanwhile wastewater, treated at a specific plant located within the complex, is reused by means of a drip irrigation system that in turn runs on the energy generated by two solar panels, thus entailing no environmental impact whatsoever.

The aim of the project is to plant **1,000 trees**, one hundred per year, so that upon project completion the initiative will have resulted in an estimated reduction of **25.07 t of CO₂ per year**.



Note 3: Percentage established according to sales volume.

Calculating Abengoa's main environmental indicators

In calculating Abengoa's **environmental indicators**⁴, worksites, associated activities and all projects directly promoted by the company were taken into account.

For all other projects, figures relating to company business were reported, but excluding raw materials, consumption or waste attributable to the promoters of said projects and likewise excluding maintenance or operating activities carried out at customer facilities or purchases made between Abengoa companies.

Raw material inputs

Optimizing the use of natural resources and **appropriate resource** management are part of **Abengoa's commitment** to being sustainable. For this reason, resource impact and management are carefully examined in order to be able to quantify the use made of materials consumed, adaptation of products for reuse and efficiency in production and transportation methods. Each year the company carries out an **exhaustive inventory** of materials purchased with the aim of extending the range of its commitment to sustainability in this area.

Shown below is a list of the main raw material inputs used by activity.

Construction/installation/assembly activities (t)			
Material	2012	2011	2010
Binding materials used in construction (concrete, cement, plaster, etc.)	2,325,006	701,150	227,848
Aggregates and natural rocks	883,085	994,204	275,594
Iron-containing metal materials	307,119	271,681	95,217
Glass and ceramic material	76,758	165,184	36,923
Fossil-based materials	7,829	15,256	–
Oils, fats, and waxes	7,691	87	–
Motor oils	6,561	1,681	–
Non-iron-containing metal materials (others)	6,427	47,725	–
Non-iron-containing metal materials (aluminum)	6,016	1,993	1,845
Plant-based raw materials (grains, vegetable oils, biomass, etc.)	5,000	25	–
Lumber	3,799	1,156	25,319
Coating material (paint, varnish, etc.)	3,144	10,081	1,390
Plastics	2,699	8,101	–
Non-iron-containing metal materials (copper)	2,506	8,087	1,415
Non-renewable chemical products and additives	1,038	819	3,816
Minerals for industrial, chemical, fertilizer, refractory, foundry and pigment use	468	1,719	–

Note 4: All indicators were calculated using specific measurement and computation protocols in order to standardize applicable criteria.

The rise in the use of certain raw materials in construction activities was brought on by a high construction project volume, which increased purchasing of resources and consumption of binding materials used for this activity, including concrete, cement, plaster, etc.

Distribution/intermediation/storage activities (t)			
Material	2012	2011	2010
Iron-containing metal materials	6,872	9,082	–
Non-iron-containing metal materials (others)	1,417	–	–
Lumber	1,357	1,542	1,007
Plastics	890	5,400	6,791
Non-iron-containing metal materials (copper)	480	16,550	109,153
Non-iron-containing metal materials (aluminum)	341	140	7,735
Motor oils (with thermal degradation)	150	–	–

Production/manufacturing processes (t)			
Material	2012	2011	2010
Vegetable feedstocks (grains, vegetable oils, biomass, etc.)	4,689,443	4,736,566 ⁽¹⁾	8,413,146
Non-renewable chemical products and additives	223,356	506,629 ⁽¹⁾	830,089
Raw material of animal origin	77,466	74,822	77,188
Fossil-based materials	63,930	68,047	10,580
Iron-containing metal materials	58,590	422,626	22,481
Aggregates and natural rocks	33,774	28,430	34,496
Minerals for industrial, chemical, fertilizer, refractory, foundry and pigment use	27,311	41,530	659,922
Non-iron-containing metal materials (others)	16,562	16,697	15,676
Renewable chemical products and additives	15,762	24,168	13,173
Non-iron-containing metal materials (zinc)	4,201	2,681	–
Plastics	1,565	997	–
Binding materials used in construction (concrete, cement, plaster, etc.)	383	15,341	50,105
Non-iron-containing metal materials (aluminum)	330	–	–
Paper	266	215	–
Lumber	248	49	–
Oils and fats	215	425	–
Copper	123	173	–

(1) Data published in 2011 was modified upon the detection of an error in the calculations performed.

Abengoa, conscious of the growing problem entailed by global waste generation, provides waste collection, treatment and valorization services that help prevent the use of primary natural resources and limit the environmental impacts derived from wastes.

Wastes (t)	2012	2011	2010
Materials processed	2,692,025	1,770,508	1,664,289

The percentage of all materials used that are neither virgin materials nor materials for primary use totaled 31 %.

Energy

Rising world demand for energy necessitates **new solutions** in this field, giving preference to solutions that make use of clean, inexhaustible sources. Abengoa **applies innovative technology solutions** that **transform energy** from **renewable sources into electricity and biofuels**; builds **transmission lines** that provide the essential structure for electric systems; while at the same time **promoting responsible use based on autonomy**, energy diversification and the implementation of efficiency initiatives that are extended to the company's processes and activities.

The table below contains a breakdown by fuel type of the **primary energy consumption** associated with the entire range of production processes and construction activities.

Energy (GJ)	2012	2011	2010
Natural gas	39,935,635	35,782,545 ⁽¹⁾	22,916,041
Biomass	14,648,402	9,336,866	11,744,536
Petroleum derivatives	2,872,802	4,440,760	6,304,460
Biofuels	267,961	733,974	879,758
Others	1,319	19,268	251,869
Total energy	57,726,119	50,313,413	41,397,394

(1) Data published in 2011 was modified upon the detection of an error in the calculations performed.

Data on the amount of electrical power consumed from the grid corresponds to permanent work facilities, including both production plants and offices, and to projects undertaken directly by Abengoa.

Intermediate energy (GJ)	2012	2011	2010
Electrical energy	4,454,685	4,044,718	3,233,223
Thermal energy	1,588,444	1,643,355	1,420,822

In keeping with the company's commitment to clean technologies, 23 % of the electricity consumed at Abengoa comes from renewable energy sources.

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

Indirect energy consumption by renewable primary source (GJ)	2012	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽¹⁾
Hydraulic	723,671	636,873	601,090
Biomass	462,366	417,771	272,847
Wind	262,677	211,832	116,229
Photovoltaic	34,090	26,412	13,769
Geothermal	5,629	6,395	3,520
Tidal power	615	453	331
Concentrating solar power	357	372	138
Total	1,489,406	1,300,108	1,007,924

(1) Data for 2010 and 2011 have been modified, applying new computation criteria.

Indirect energy consumption by non-renewable primary source (GJ)	2012	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽¹⁾
Nuclear	4,017,497	3,437,950	2,327,404
Coal	3,560,589	3,531,019	2,317,516
Gas	2,141,770	1,922,990	1,220,261
Fuel oil	405,251	334,840	449,429
Wastes	32,806	28,752	16,756
Total	10,157,913	9,255,552	6,331,365

(1) Data for 2010 and 2011 have been modified, applying new computation criteria.

The breakdown of energy produced and sold in 2012 is shown below:

Energy produced and sold (GJ)		
Type	Produced	Sold
Biofuels	52,576,933	50,988,667
Electrical	14,000,671	12,418,705
Thermal	3,117,638	385,080
Biomass	17,630	–

Worth noting is that 27 % of electrical power production is of solar origin.

Another essential underpinning in fulfilling **Abengoa's sustainability policies** and objectives is the **implementation of measures** that help to **reduce energy use** with respect to the company's activity growth. For this reason, in 2012 a variety of initiatives were undertaken with a focus on energy efficiency enhancement. Noteworthy among them are the following:

- Replacement of the gas turbine for a higher efficiency turbine at Ecocarburantes Españoles, Murcia (Spain). The measure involved an investment of 2,927,617 €.
- Installation of a variable-flow climate control system at Campus Palmas Altas, Seville (Spain). The measure involved an investment of 77,220 €.
- Optimized electrical use through the implementation of a variety of improvement initiatives and plans at the Simosa IT data processing centers in Valgrande, Madrid (Spain) and Montesierra (Seville). The measure involved an investment of 28,000 €.

Further measures were implemented, including office light fixture replacement, central air conditioning and heating system enhancements, and power adaptation applied to production plant systems.

Water

Each year, Abengoa quantifies its impact derived from obtaining water in order to explore new strategies and thereby contribute to more **sustainable use in the future**.

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**, reutilizing the resource for activities in which potability is not a key factor, or using alternatives to collection from water supply networks intended for human consumption.

Withdrawal of water intended for desalination processes (m ³)			
Withdrawal sources	2012	2011	2010
Sea water	151,086,634	130,407,394	83,050,309

Withdrawal of water intended for processes other than desalination (m ³)			
Withdrawal sources	2012	2011	2010
River water	11,496,878	9,239,370	9,361,962
Well water	4,874,918	5,252,978	6,144,271
Grid water	3,613,298	8,166,537	5,337,923
Used water	262,624	246,270	164,443
Rainwater	120,875	109,129	118,497

Withdrawal of water intended for other uses ⁽¹⁾ (m ³)			
Withdrawal sources	2012	2011	2010
Sea water	2,679,256	2,918,258	2,285,017
Well water	1,507,218	617,182	484,631
River water	1,233,962	494,617	306,986
Grid water	573,954	374,398	288,931
Rainwater	180,746	18,420	186

(1) Cooling, irrigation, sanitation, etc.

As in the case of energy consumption, the company focuses its efforts on regulating water consumption, particularly in activities involving more intensive use of this resource.

A case in point is the initiative undertaken at Campus Palmas Altas consisting of the installation of pumps for regulating water distribution according to demand and alternative systems for meeting off-peak demand, which takes on special importance in a geographical location such as Seville, an area enduring particular water stress.

The amount of reutilized water accounts for 4.70 % of the total volume of water collected by Abengoa.

The variation in reutilized water with respect to data reported in previous years is attributed to the application of new computation criteria, having established that for productive processes with closed cycles only circuit water volume should be taken into account, regardless of the number of times the cycle is performed.

Effluents and discharges

Abengoa, **keenly aware of the potential impacts of its activities**, for companies whose nature of operations negatively alters the composition of the water utilized, suitable water treatment is undertaken, **with final quality being rendered** within the limits established under legal requirements before being discharged into a public water source or sewer network.

Likewise, all dumping operations are authorized and controlled by competent agencies in order to ensure conformity and minimize their impact on the environment.

Abengoa **performs rigorous monitoring** every year of the release of **effluents and discharges arising from its activities**, as can be seen in the table below.

Effluents and discharges (m ³)	2012	2011	2010
Effluents discharged to surface water masses	80,062,898	72,542,252	48,391,034
Delivered to third parties for reuse	76,381,089	63,360,318	42,613,544
Effluents discharged to third-party sewer networks or treatment facilities	1,156,528	1,708,267	1,137,497
Discharged into the atmosphere – steam (t)	1,115,042	1,474,756	2,566
Discharged onto land as the result of infiltration	103,395	8,059	5,818
Third-party delivery – steam (t)	54,283	61,125	52,270
Dispersed or undefined soil discharges	47,917	1,211	773,273

Among the initiatives aimed at improving control over the water discharged into the environment is the implementation of a pH control and correction mechanism for the reverse osmosis unit that accounts for most of the effluent flow at the Ecocarburantes Españoles (Murcia) company. This measure involved an investment of 31,285 €.

In relation to effluent discharge-related incidents, Abengoa information channels reported three minor incidents that did not entail any action from the competent authorities.

In 2012, a total of 86 spills were reported through the Abengoa information channels, with the cost of repair totaling 53,675 €. There were no significant spills, and in most cases the environment was not affected.

Wastes

The different types of wastes Abengoa generates as a product of normal company operations are monitored through the environmental management systems in place at each company. The most significant of these wastes are listed below according to final destination.

Non-hazardous waste (t)	2012	2011	2010
Ground or underground deposit	243,413	247,209	141,375
Recycling or recovery of other inorganic material	235,426	209,912	232,503
Permanent deposit	121,976	52	286
Treatment in terrestrial environment	84,042	89,662	7,675
Disposal at specially designed landfills	42,484	16,588	648
Waste accumulation for use in subsequent operations	25,230	3,717	1,255
Recycling or recovery of metals and metal compounds	22,237	16,917	10,449
Recycling or recovery of organic substances not utilized as solvents	7,383	28,151	17,137
Deep injection	6,119	7,277	–
Physico-chemical treatment	5,479	1,623	51
Prior storage	4,508	2,533	202
Utilization as fuel or other means of producing energy	2,766	1,598	214
Soil treatment, resulting in agricultural benefit or ecological improvement	1,245	2,968	2,986
Recovery of elements used to reduce contamination	356	76	1,702
Utilization of waste obtained from operations	325	168	55
Surface reservoir	202	2,677	–
Others	3,420	–	–

Hazardous waste (t)	2012	2011	2010
Recycling or recovery of other inorganic material	80,469	90,198	76,288
Disposal at specially designed landfills	22,403	4,093	417
Recycling or recovery of metals and metal compounds	13,121	9,715	7,550
Physico-chemical treatment	6,570	4,935	16,088
Ground or underground deposit	2,693	821	854
Prior storage	2,397	4,583	3,453
On-land incineration	2,224	2,951	5,024
Recovery of elements used to reduce contamination	973	860	56
Utilization as fuel or other means of producing energy	713	681	1,706
Regeneration or other new use of oils	259	2,622	57
Solvent recovery or regeneration	145	99	52
Waste accumulation for use in subsequent operations	111	1,674	298
Other	1.743	–	–

The year-on-year rise in waste generation is primarily due to the increase in works in progress, higher production at a number of plants, and the one-off dismantling of a plant in Biscay (Spain).

Furthermore, the variability in final treatment can be put down to the different phases in which the range of projects are found and the fact that waste destination may change depending on the final handling agent.

In the waste management and recycling segment, Abengoa is responsible for transporting hazardous wastes. The table below shows the main figures associated with these transportation operations.

Transporting hazardous waste (t)	2012	2011	2010
Waste entering the country			
Spain	492,054	487,919	406,464
Germany	123,825	133,044	120,586
United Kingdom	44,672	39,757	43,897
Sweden	17,005	22,045	17,530
Mexico	9,982	13,223	–
Argentina	8,747	6,153	8,656
Peru	6,062	18,366	22,308
France	4,661	12,068	10,565
Total	707,008	732,575	630,006

Transporting hazardous waste (t)	2012	2011	2010
Waste leaving the country			
Spain	198,556	154,624	109,255
France	10,997	–	0,12
United Kingdom	5,556	23,559	6,961
Germany	2,864	3,040	2,985
Brazil	743	390	148
Chile	722	46	1,364
Total	219,438	181,659	120,713
Waste imported internationally			
Germany	136,873	157,980	162,156
France	58,328	41,067	29,882
Spain	46,072	118,748	50,336
Sweden	37,894	–	–
United Kingdom	5,211	23,249	7,133
Finland	–	32,560	35,412
Total	284,378	373,604	284,919
Waste exported internationally			
Germany	14,179	21,982	35,287
France	3,029	3,677	8,691
Total	17,208	25,660	43,978

NO_x, SO_x, CO, VOC, particle and ozone layer-depleting substance emissions

Shown below are the emissions reported in 2012 for ozone layer-depleting substances.

Ozone layer-depleting substances (t)	2012	2011	2010
Ozone layer-depleting substances	1.38	1.53	0.82

NO_x, SO_x, CO, VOC and particle emissions reported in 2012 are listed below.

NO _x , SO _x and other atmospheric emissions (t)	2012	2011	2010
CO	31,202	11,346	26,372
NO _x	19,292	7,093	6,547
Others	16,710	35	–
VOC	3,558	2,651	3,522
Particles	2,070	920	2,876
SO _x	905	1,019	785

As a result of the improvement in computing emissions of gases different from greenhouse gas gases, some companies have made adjustments to the basis for calculation in order to obtain a truer result. This is the main reason for the differences with respect to last year's emissions.

Managing biodiversity

Preserving biodiversity requires a management approach based on 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. **Abengoa** therefore **minimizes its impacts by establishing a positive correlation with habitats and animal and plant species** that are more sensitive to human activity.

With this in mind, Abengoa has conducted **environmental impact studies** and **monitoring tasks** for operations carried out on land adjacent to or lying within protected areas, including the identification of affected species and valuation and assessment of resulting impacts.

Conserving these habitats is an objective that encompasses restoration and reforestation plans, strategies geared towards protecting plant and animal species, and training in forest fire prevention, etc.

Although Abengoa has companies in Brazil, France, South Africa and Spain that are located within protected areas, none of them has a particular impact on the ecosystem according to the company's information channels.

Abengoa Brasil (Brazil) is particularly relevant in this regard, as the company is involved in five electrical power transmission line construction projects that affect a combined protected area of 46,727 ha. This company is carrying out a series of initiatives aimed at preserving biodiversity:

- Plant replacement and upkeep in areas affected by activity, with investment totaling 132,054 €.
- Inventory, monitoring and analysis of the situation of affected species; protection and transfer of species to safer places in order to reduce environmental impact. The cost involved totaled 2,976,973 €.

Further activities to have been carried out in 2012 include perimeter enclosure and reforestation of land adjacent to the construction zone at the CSP complexes located in Cáceres and Ciudad Real (Spain). Such measures are valued at 313,167 €.

Products, services and transportation

For some sectors, the environmental impacts of products and services during their life time and at the end of their useful life can be equal to or greater in significance than those resulting from the production phase. Such impacts constitute an environmental challenge that is becoming more and more important each day. As Abengoa's products and services are sustainable by nature, there have been no reports of any initiatives to mitigate the environmental impacts of products and services, nor have there been any reports of significant quantities of products, packages and containers to have been recovered.

The Abengoa reporting system did not identify any significant impacts derived from transporting products and other goods and materials used for the organization's operations or in transporting members of the workforce. Nevertheless, an initiative has been undertaken to substitute the vehicle fleet for other more efficient vehicles at Abentel, Seville (Spain). The cost associated with this measure totaled 94,500 €.

Environmental expenditures and investments

Calculating environmental protection and mitigation expenditures enables Abengoa to determine the efficiency of its environmental initiatives. The following table provides a breakdown of environmental expenditures and investments.

Environmental expenditures and investments (€)	2012	2011	2010
Waste treatment and disposal	12,955,652	12,842,975	13,239,163
Other environmental management costs	11,493,534	3,865,400	153,166
Depreciation of specific equipment, maintenance, materials and services necessary for operation thereof	4,411,601	4,656,022	4,240,292
Costs of implementing cleaner technologies	3,483,150	4,086	274,772
Personnel dedicated to activities arising from environmental management	2,473,957	1,848,053	1,589,277
Third-party environmental management services	2,406,369	1,138,624	1,408,187
Emissions treatment	2,101,224	612,857	536,319
Research and development	708,043	1,382,899	7,367,413
Environmental liability insurance	690,800	610,754	630,790
Costs of remediation, cleanup and decontamination	557,240	661,072	559,437
Expenses resulting from purchasing and utilizing emissions certificates	463,836	2,025,632	2,751,783
External certification of management systems	304,507	263,656	210,553
Environmental training	81,211	75,972	1,165
Personnel engaged in training and instruction	84,695	48,556	351,464

In 2012, Abengoa clearly embraced the development of initiatives and projects aimed at environmental protection. Proof of this is found in the rise in investment allocated for this purpose by the company in most of the areas in which it invests. Noteworthy are allocations to environmental management costs and investment in emissions treatment, which have tripled, in addition to the investment made in all aspects of environmental training and education.

In 2012, one infraction involving an odor contamination problem was reported in the Netherlands, as well as an waste-related violation in Murcia, Spain. The cost of the former infringement totaled 60,000 € and the latter amounted to 170,000 €. There have been no reports at Abengoa of any other incidents.

Greenhouse Gas Management System

Abengoa has been computing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with its products and services since 2008 through a management system designed by the company for this purpose and integrated into the ISMS.

This application 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 GHG emissions **inventory has been published in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) since 2009.**

The aim of this system is to gain in-depth **knowledge of the direct and indirect GHG emissions** of each and every company activity. This emissions accounting also aids in setting annual reduction targets, labeling Abengoa products and services, and in evaluating suppliers according to the GHG emissions linked to the products and services they provide.

In addition to signing the Abengoa Social Responsibility Code (SRC), all Abengoa suppliers are required to sign the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting System Implementation Agreement. The GHG management system requires all Abengoa companies to

obtain emissions reports from every supplier and has incorporated this requirement as a critical criterion in contracting the provider, thus helping to convey good practices in sustainability and in the fight against climate change across the supply chain.

To date, more than 16,300 agreements have been signed worldwide.



Photograph taken by Antonio Cubero Buitrago for the IV edition of the photography competition on sustainable development.

Since 2011, Aenor annually verifies the Abengoa system used to manage the emissions attributable to operations over which the company has control in accordance with the specific requirements contained in Section 7.3 of the ISO 14064-1 standard.

Provided below is the quantitative information included in the GHG emissions report that was verified by Aenor for this year:

Scope 1 emissions

Listed below are the Greenhouse Gas emissions occurring in Abengoa's own sources or those under the control of Abengoa by source, differentiating between emissions associated with biomass and emissions associated with other productive processes at Abengoa.

Stationary combustion is the most important emission source associated with productive processes. In relation to biomass, also significant are emissions linked to the processes involved in producing bioethanol.

Generic emissions (tCO _{2eq})		Biomass emissions (tCO _{2eq})	
Mobile combustion	93,056	Mobile combustion	1,572
Stationary combustion	2,294,097	Stationary combustion	1,339,026
Fugitive	27,286	Fugitive	0
Processes	580,732	Processes	1,578,642
Total	2,995,171	Total	2,919,240

Emissions by GHG type

Listed in the tables below are Scope 1 emissions; that is, emissions generated at Abengoa's own sources or those under the control of Abengoa, showing a breakdown by greenhouse gas type as defined under the Kyoto Protocol:

Scope 1 emissions - CO ₂ ⁽¹⁾	Total emissions (tCO _{2eq})
Mobile combustion	93,700
Stationary combustion	3,578,407
Fugitive	11,301
Processes	1,859,768
Total	5,543,176

(1) Data include emissions from biomass.

Scope 1 emissions - CH ₄	Total emissions (tCO _{2eq})
Mobile combustion	107
Stationary combustion	13,666
Fugitive	12,537
Processes	8,427
Total	34,737

Scope 1 emissions - N ₂ O	Total emissions (tCO _{2eq})
Mobile combustion	821
Stationary combustion	41,050
Processes	291,179
Total	333,050

Scope 1 emissions - HFC	Total emissions (tCO _{2eq})
Fugitive	2,974
Total	2,974

Scope 1 emissions - SF ₆	Total emissions (tCO _{2eq})
Fugitive	474
Total	474

Note: No PFC emission sources were identified.

Scope 2 emissions

Listed below are the emissions from electricity and thermal energy generated by other entities and acquired and consumed by Abengoa for its entire range of operations.

Scope 2 emissions - Greenhouse gases	Total emissions (tCO _{2eq})
Electrical power consumed	536,694
Thermal power consumed	121,496
Total	658,190

Scope 3 emissions

Finally, shown below is a breakdown of indirect emissions resulting from company activities but which occur at sources that are neither owned nor controlled by the company.

Scope 3 emissions - Greenhouse gases	Total emissions (tCO _{2eq})
Products and services acquired	4,389,269
Work-related travel	18,956
Work commutes	19,659
Losses occurring in electrical power distribution	74,064
Value chain of fuels used for acquired energy	89,009
Total	4,590,957

Abengoa understands the importance of reducing impacts in the company value chain, and therefore year after year the company makes a significant effort to measure its carbon footprint along the value chain, especially in the case of emissions associated with acquired products and services.

GHG emissions by business sector

Given that Abengoa structures its business around three industry segments: Industrial production, Concession-type infrastructure and Engineering and construction, shown below are data on emissions for each one of these segments according to each one of the three scopes:

	Industrial production	Infrastructure under concession	Engineering and construction	Total
Scope 1	2,144,359	794,142	56,670	2,995,171
Scope 2	622,261	23,138	12,791	658,190
Scope 3	3,209,963	440,905	940,089	4,590,957
Total	5,976,583	1,258,185	1,009,550	8,244,318

Emissions from biomass are as follows:

	Industrial production	Infrastructure under concession	Engineering and construction	Total
Biomass combustion	1,340,359	0	239	1,340,598
Other biomass emissions	1,578,642	0	0	1,578,642
Biomass total	2,919,001	0	239	2,919,240

Historical log of GHG emissions

The table below shows a summary of Abengoa's GHG emissions listed in all published inventories:

	2012	2011	2010
Scope 1 (tCO _{2eq})	5,914,411	5,416,292	4,224,450
Scope 2 (tCO _{2eq})	658,190	644,209	562,113
Scope 3 (tCO _{2eq}) ver notas, 1, 2 y 3	4,590,957	5,828,989	4,650,100
Total (tCO_{2eq})	11,163,558	11,889,490	9,436,663

As a product of Abengoa's efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of its activities, it can be seen that the increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions is lower than the increase in revenues, obtaining a better emissions intensity ratio in 2012. In addition, Scope 3 emissions have dropped as a result of the effort made in conveying the importance throughout the value chain of reducing the carbon footprint of activities that are not under the control of Abengoa.

Note 1: Scope 3 data shown in the table include emissions associated with work-related travel, work commutes, losses in the transmission of electrical power, emissions in the value chain of fuels consumed for generating acquired electrical power and supply-linked emissions.

Note 2: Data on work-related travel for 2010 (included under Scope 3) was modified with respect to the data published in CSRR2011 after detecting an irregularity in the consolidation process, quantified with an excess of 8,350 tCO_{2e}, equivalent to a variation of 0.09% over the total figure for Abengoa's GHG emissions in 2010.

Note 3: Data on supply emissions for 2011 (included under Scope 3) was modified following the detection of an error identified in the Abengoa Bioenergía Agroindustria Agrícola company, whose supply-related emissions as of the 2011 inventory closing totaled 1,809,813 t CO_{2e}, for a total figure of 674,093 t CO_{2e} upon rectification of the error.

GHG emissions reduction

Abengoa encourages all group companies to draw up annual emissions reduction plans. As a result of the proposed emission reduction initiatives, it was estimated that Abengoa would be able to cut CO₂ emissions over 1.9 Mt in 2012, in comparison to the 2011 GHG Inventory, with the calculation based on Abengoa company activity parameters.

Taken into account in carrying out emissions accounting was activity type, a factor that has a significant distorting effect on the results. Thus, a company whose activity witnessed a year-on-year increase will also see a rise in its emission 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, Abengoa does not compare emissions from one year with respect to the previous year, but rather compares ratios: tons of CO₂/activity.

$$\frac{\text{Emissions 2011}}{\text{Revenues 2011}} \times \text{Revenues 2012} - \text{Emissions 2012} = \text{Emission cut}$$

Listed below are highlights from among the **initiatives undertaken in 2012** with the **aim of reducing the carbon footprint**:

- Capture of CO₂ emitted during the production process for sale to other businesses. This resulted in the capture of 144,000 t of CO₂ at the Abengoa Bioenergy plant in the Netherlands that were subsequently sold to Dutch greenhouse operators.
- Substitution of coke⁵ as a reducing agent for charcoal in industrial zinc recovery processes at the Befesa Zinc Freiberg plant in Germany. This initiative led to a reduction of 1,370 tCO₂.
- Regulating boiler pressure according to operation level for bioethanol production processes, thereby enabling a reduction in the amount of fuel used at the Bioetanol Galicia plant in Spain. This initiative led to a reduction of 851 tCO₂.

In addition, CO₂ labels were calculated and prepared for seventeen products and services⁶ over the course of the year.

Note 4: Solid fossil fuel.

Note: 5 More information can be found in the chapter devoted to customers.

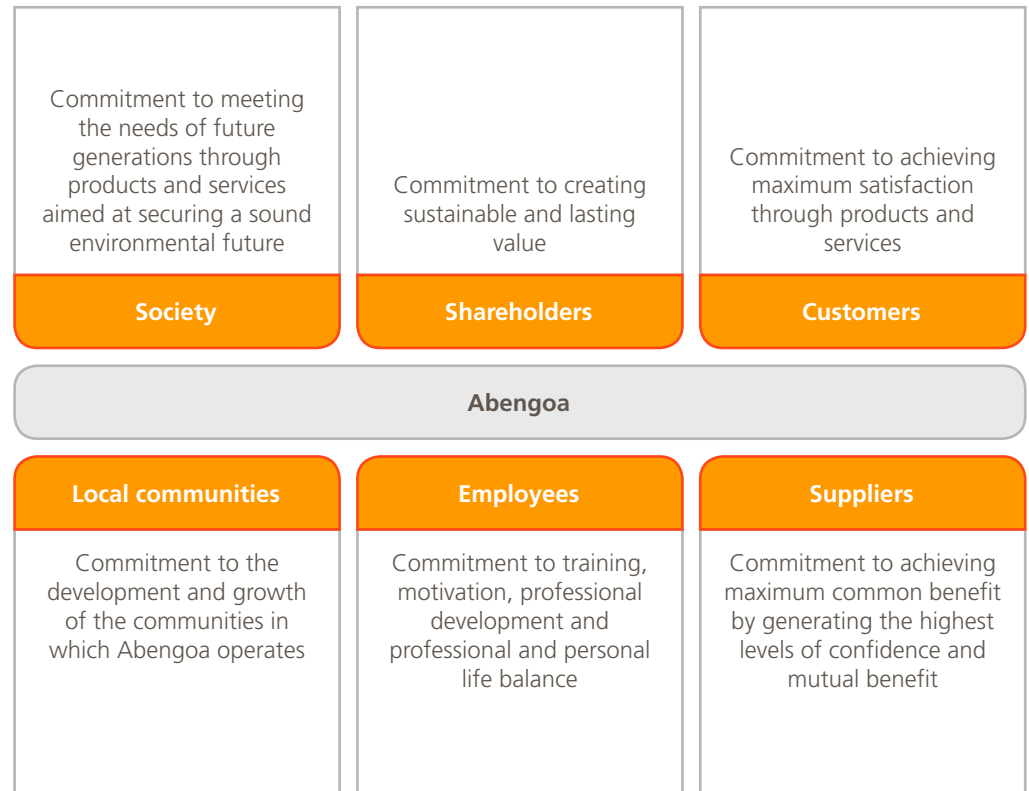
08

People



Dialog is the basis for our stakeholder relationships

Abengoa's relationship with its stakeholders (employees, customers, suppliers, society, shareholders and the communities where the company conducts its activities) is brought to bear within a context of **transparency** and **trust** based on ongoing and honest two-way **communication**.



Communication is key to engaging stakeholders as participants in company performance and its commitment to sustainable development.

The primary aim of this communication is to **strengthen** the company's relationships with all of its stakeholders, and to uphold the **commitments undertaken** with each one of them. Achieving unity of effort in pursuing common interests is an essential part of addressing the present and future challenges facing the company.

Talking to our stakeholders

Abengoa, aware of the particularities of each type of stakeholder, establishes both generic and **specific dialog channels for communicating** with each stakeholder.

Stakeholder	Dialog channels from the company to stakeholders	Dialog channels from stakeholders to the company
Shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate website. ▪ Information on relevant events. ▪ Investor Relations Department. ▪ Roadshows. ▪ Gatherings with analysts and investors. ▪ Investor Day. ▪ General Shareholders Meeting. ▪ Publication of quarterly reports. ▪ Quarterly presentation of results using audio and video systems that can be accessed through the Abengoa website. ▪ Question and answer session following the presentation of results. ▪ Annual report. ▪ Press releases. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investor Relations Department. ▪ Shareholder assistance mailbox. ▪ Satisfaction surveys. ▪ Roadshows. ▪ Gatherings with analysts and investors. ▪ Investor Day. ▪ General Shareholders Meeting. ▪ Quarterly presentation of results using audio and video systems that can be accessed through the Abengoa website. ▪ Question and answer session following the presentation of results. ▪ Investor visit to company facilities. ▪ External Whistleblower Channel. ▪ Opinion survey of the annual report. ▪ Interviews. ▪ IR mailbox (ir@abengoa.com). ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter.
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate website. ▪ Corporate intranet: Connect@. ▪ Employee self-service. ▪ Welcome manual. ▪ Bimonthly newsletter. ▪ Human Resource contacts. ▪ Health and Safety Committee. ▪ Works Committee. ▪ Committee on Equal Treatment and Opportunities. ▪ Departmental sessions. ▪ Mailings. ▪ People Center: computer application for employees. ▪ Online training through Campus Abengoa. ▪ Annual report. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate and business unit websites. ▪ Stakeholder mailbox. ▪ Corporate intranet: Connect@. ▪ Employee self-service. ▪ Work climate and satisfaction surveys. ▪ Computer application for troubleshooting problems. ▪ Computer application for improvement action. ▪ Online training. ▪ Assessment surveys. ▪ Executive 360° feedback program. ▪ Employee social assistance. ▪ Human Resource contact. ▪ Internal Whistleblower Channel. ▪ Health and Safety Committee. ▪ Works Committee. ▪ Committee on Equal Treatment and Opportunities. ▪ Open house days. ▪ Opinion survey of the annual report. ▪ Interviews. ▪ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com). ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter.
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate website. ▪ Customer focus groups. ▪ Security Management System Tool. ▪ Advertising and marketing. ▪ Trade fairs, forums and conferences. ▪ Periodic customer visits. ▪ Annual report. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Customer focus groups. ▪ Satisfaction surveys. ▪ Computer application for troubleshooting problems. ▪ Computer application for improvement action. ▪ Security Management System tool. ▪ Stakeholder mailbox. ▪ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com). ▪ Product-related training sessions. ▪ External Whistleblower Channel. ▪ Opinion survey of the annual report. ▪ Interviews. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter.

Stakeholder	Dialog channels from the company to stakeholders	Dialog channels from stakeholders to the company
Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate website. ▪ Structured procedure for measuring supplier effectiveness. ▪ Security Management System Tool. ▪ Periodic supplier visits. ▪ Annual report. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfaction surveys. ▪ Structured procedure for collecting supplier information and opinions. ▪ Computer application for troubleshooting problems. ▪ Computer application for improvement action. ▪ Security Management System Tool. ▪ Stakeholder mailbox. ▪ External Whistleblower Channel. ▪ Opinion survey of the annual report. ▪ Interviews. ▪ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com). ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter.
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate website. ▪ Annual report. ▪ Focus-Abengoa Foundation website. ▪ Press releases. ▪ Corporate Social Responsibility Department. ▪ Gatherings with NGOs and academic institutions. ▪ Open house days. ▪ Trade fairs, forums and conferences. ▪ Corporate blog. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communications Department. ▪ Corporate Social Responsibility Department. ▪ Gatherings with NGOs and academic institutions. ▪ Open house days. ▪ Trade fairs, forums and conferences. ▪ Corporate blog. ▪ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com). ▪ Assessment of the beneficiaries of social engagement programs. ▪ External Whistleblower Channel. ▪ Opinion survey of the annual report. ▪ Interviews. ▪ Stakeholder mailbox. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter.
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate website. ▪ Annual report. ▪ Communications Department. ▪ Corporate Social Responsibility Department. ▪ Focus-Abengoa Foundation website. ▪ Gatherings with NGOs, the media and academic institutions. ▪ Open house days. ▪ Trade fairs, forums and conferences. ▪ Corporate blog. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Press releases. ▪ Communications Department. ▪ Corporate Social Responsibility Department. ▪ Gatherings with NGOs, the media and academic institutions. ▪ Open house days. ▪ Trade fairs, forums and conferences. ▪ Stakeholder mailbox. ▪ Corporate blog. ▪ CSR mailbox (rsc@abengoa.com). ▪ External Whistleblower Channel. ▪ Interviews. ▪ Opinion survey of the annual report. ▪ LinkedIn, and Twitter.

A total of 24 individual interviews with different representatives of the company's stakeholders were held in 2012. As the result of the materiality analysis conducted each year by the company. These interviews enabled in-depth examination of issues of relevance to the company, including the following: promoting diversity, non-discrimination, development of policies and practices to foment labor stability, inclusion of risks related with sustainability in risk management, definition of a specific climate change policy or strategy, and identification and assessment of the CO₂ footprint.

The interviews served to support and enhance the Procedure for Determining Relevant Issues¹ carried out for the purpose of preparing this report. This procedure is intended to help identify aspects, whether or not related to the company, of importance to Abengoa's stakeholders.

Note 1: The Procedure for Determining Relevant Issues and the results obtained in 2012 are included in the chapter titled About this Report.

08.1

Our team



We have achieved a leadership position thanks to our people.

What really **drives Abengoa** forward is its **people**. Together they constitute the cornerstone of the company, differentiating the company and affording it a competitive edge. For this reason, attracting, developing and retaining talent is a strategic priority for Abengoa.

Integrity, creativity, commitment and professionalism are some of the values that make Abengoa's team of people unique. Our human talent shares the company's commitment to sustainability development and the fight against climate change.

Our team in figures

Thanks to the company's commitment to its human team, Abengoa's headcount continued to **grow** in 2012, particularly in territories such as Asia and Latin America. We would highlight the impressive growth witnessed in Europe despite the prevailing economic climate.

As of December 31, 2012, staff headcount totaled **26,402**, up **19 %** year-on-year.



Activity sector	2012	2011	2010	% 12-10
Engineering and construction	18,094	14,089	13,282	36.2
Infrastructure under concession	301	309	127	137
Industrial production	8,007	7,863	7,030	13.9
Total	26,402	22,261	20,445	-

Percentage variation in job creation by geographical location	2012	2011	2010
Spain	0.13	8.64	5
Europe	5.48	(1.43)	17
North America	19.90	42.96	(2)
Latin America	31.63	7.45	15
Africa	(10.79)	(6.63)	(23)
Asia	52.53	30.34	12
Oceania	133.33	-	1

Staff distribution by age bracket, average age and changes over the last three years is as follows:

Age pyramid (%)	2012	2011	2010
>60	3.2	3.2	2.6
51-60	11.3	11.7	10.7
41-50	20	20.5	18.7
31-40	36	35.4	32.5
20-30	29.6	29.3	28.9

Average age (years)	2012	2011	2010
Staff average	37.1	37.3	36.95
Male average	37.6	37.8	37.4
Female average	34.2	34.7	34.6

Women accounted for 15.2 % of the total workforce in 2012 and 30.66 % of total employees, in comparison to the 29.05 % seen in 2011.

According to the nature of their employment relationship, differentiating between employees and operators, the overall percentage of personnel with open-ended contracts in 2012 totaled 43 %.

Employment relationship	2012		2011		2010	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Employees	48.13	51.87	59.27	40.73	66.2	33.8
Operators	38.53	61.47	43.78	56.22	43.8	56.2

Abengoa is particularly watchful of non-discretionary voluntary terminations due to the loss of talent these entail. Employee turnover due to these terminations amounted to 0.53 %, down 0.35 % on the same figure for 2011. Turnover rates by region and by gender were as follows.

Region	Non-discretionary turnover rate 2012 (%)	Non-discretionary turnover rate 2011(%)
Africa	0.50	0.40
Asia	–	0.35
Spain	0.60	0.81
Europe	0.40	2.54
Latin America	0.35	0.50
North America	0.97	2.11

Gender	Non-discretionary turnover rate 2012 (%)	Non-discretionary turnover rate 2011 (%)
Men	0.62	0.93
Women	0.31	0.75

Spanish law allows workers to return to their job following a period of parental leave.

At Abengoa, 99.5 % of employees who requested parental leave returned to work in 2012. Of these, 99.56 % were men and 99.3 % were women.

Training

In order to be **competitive** and find the road to **excellence**, Abengoa is committed to training the people who make up the organization.

Abengoa believes that the **knowledge** and skills of its employees embodies one of the **company's greatest** assets, and therefore rolls out individual training plans each year, providing employees with innovative and up-to-date study programs in line with market demands through alliances with world-class schools and universities. These programs are refreshed periodically to offer new content and adapt to the needs of the people who work at Abengoa.

The **primary objective**, therefore, is to ensure **employee satisfaction** and **enhance employee performance** through mutually beneficial exchange.

Over 1.7 M hours were dedicated to training in 2012.

CEO addresses participants at the opening session of the 2012 Executive Development Program on November 5th.



In 2012, 29,601 hours of training were given in sustainability development and the fight against climate change

Training plans

Abengoa's training plan encompasses all contents required for maintaining a team of highly qualified professionals that are committed to corporate culture. Noteworthy, among others, are the following programs:

- **Corporate training:** transmits company culture.
- **General training:** aimed at employees' professional enhancement in any discipline related to their position.
- **Training in occupational risk prevention:** reinforces on a variety of levels the importance of promoting and upholding safety standards in the workplace and the use of protective elements.
- **Languages:** considered a key component in a global context of continuous international growth.
- **Professional practices:** convey the company's commitment to occupational business training.
- **Training in managing environmental affairs:** facilitates assimilation and understanding of the company's commitment to sustainability. In 2012, 29,601 hours of training were given in sustainability development and the fight against climate change.
- **Training in environmental performance:** updating the company's systems for managing performance: the Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) and ISO 14064.
- **Training in human rights and anti-corruption:** places special emphasis on Abengoa policies on human rights and the company's code of conduct, with 100 % of the company's employees receiving instruction in this area.
- **Online GHG Inventory training:** instruction on the updated Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS).

The average **number of training hours** received per person from Abengoa totaled **67.8** in 2012.

By activity (training hours)	No. of training hours 2012	No. of training hours 2011
Infrastructure under concession	34,236	12,775
Engineering and construction	1,037,728	1,017,598
Industrial production	719,214	420,990
Overall total	1,791,177	1,451,363

By activity	Total no. of participants 2012	Total no. of participants 2011
Infrastructure under concession	2,134	539
Engineering and construction ⁽¹⁾	100,885	103,789
Industrial production	75,251	94,412
Overall total	178,270	198,740

(1) Training presentations involving Occupational Risks Prevention were excluded from 2011 data.

By training category (training hours)	No. of training hours 2012	No. of training hours 2011
Language training	113,346	126,832
Corporate training	225,973	191,713
Risk prevention training ⁽¹⁾	451,034	420,407
General training	313,973	204,072
Professional practices	686,851	508,338
Overall total	1,791,177	1,451,362

(1) Of the total number of hours dedicated to risk prevention, 13,693 hours correspond to training in serious diseases.

By training category	Total no. of participants 2012	Total no. of participants 2011
Language training	4,611	3,806
Corporate training	67,428	66,178
Risk prevention training ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	59,285	91,298
General training	45,633	36,787
Professional practices	1,313	671
Overall total	178,270	198,740

(1) Of the total number of hours dedicated to risk prevention, 3,711 attendees took part in courses on serious diseases.

(2) Training presentations involving Occupational Risks Prevention were excluded from 2011 data.

Abengoa University

In 2011, a new concept in training was unveiled: Abengoa University, operating training programs for company employees in collaboration with world-class universities and business schools.

Over the course of 2012, thirty classes of students completed their studies for a total of 855 graduates (with respect to the previous year's total of 540) in nine different countries. The following training programs were conducted:

- **Project Management Program (PMP):** Program content is based on Abengoa's internal procedures and has enabled the company to train a large number of professionals in Europe, the U.S., Latin America and China.
- **Site Management Program (SMP):** Providing a comprehensive view of site management and enhancing site managers' skills. To date, 355 employees in Spain, the U.S. and Latin America have benefited from this program.
- **Management Skills Program (MSP):** Developing and reinforcing the leadership of Abengoa managers as the company's standard bearers. In 2012, more than 400 professionals took part in the programs held in Spain, the United States, Mexico and Abu Dhabi.
- **Management Development Program (MDP):** Providing managers with an overview of the company, its strategy and processes for the purpose of bolstering Abengoa executives' development and leadership. The second edition of the program, involving 41 students, began in 2012 and will be completed in June 2013. The first implementation of the program took place in the U.S. with support from the McDonough School of Business at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.
- **Industrial Management Program (IMP):** This program sets forth universal concepts in industrial management in line with best international practices. The first edition of the program was completed in October.
- **Technology Management Program (TMP):** Reinforcing the skills required of Abengoa's technology managers. Implemented in 2012, the first edition of the program enjoyed collaboration from Deusto Business School.

To roll out this initiative, Abengoa has formed partnerships with widely acclaimed schools and universities that include the following: Loyola University Andalusia and the Loyola Leadership School (Spain); Esade (Spain); the Instituto Químico de Sarriá –IQS– (Spain); the University of Deusto and the Deusto Business School (Spain); Georgetown University and the McDonough Business School (U.S.); Santa Clara University (U.S.); Thunderbird Global Business School (U.S.); Ibero-American University (Mexico); St. Xavier’s College (India); Zayed University (Arab Emirates); the University of the Pacific (Peru); the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (PCU) and the Instituto de Administração e Gerência (IAG) (Brazil); the Catholic University (Uruguay), and the Alberto Hurtado University (Chile).



Abengoa University also features its own virtual platform designed to facilitate communication between faculty and students.



We earmarks potential executives and helps their talent flourish

Attracting, developing and retaining talent

Abengoa has a competency-based management model in place to facilitate annual employee performance and development review. Each year performance assessment is conducted using 360° feedback methodology for key professionals. The number of employees that were evaluated using this methodology in 2012 totaled 977.



Presentation of the AEDP Action Learning Projects on May 24.

The company is aware of the fact that its **competitive edge** lies in its **people**, and much of the **company's success** is attributed to the extraordinary quality of its **management team**. Based on this conviction, Abengoa identifies potential senior managers and assists them in the process of developing their talent through the Executive Development Program, which ensures a highly qualified senior management team that is well prepared to execute the Strategic Plan.

In reference to the home country of the senior managers in the countries where the company operates, shown below is the percentage of locally-hired senior managers for the different geographical areas:

Senior managers	Total 2012	Locally-hired 2012	% 2012	Total 2011	Locally-hired 2011	% 2011
Europe	444	403	90.77	437	425	97.25
The Americas	206	151	73.30	203	151	74.38
Asia-Oceania	15	12	80.00	9	7	77.78

As a further step in talent management, each year an ambitious Intercommunication Plan is implemented, bolstering the identification programs already in place for developing and tracking professionals offering the greatest potential and ensuring a two-way information flow and effective information management.

In addition, every two years Abengoa prepares work climate surveys to gain further insight into employees' perception of the company and its management processes. A monthly work climate survey on employee satisfaction is also conducted at the company's headquarters. The results of these surveys are reported directly to senior management.

In 2012, a total of 12,252 climate and opinion surveys were administered, and the overall satisfaction rate was 71.6 %.

We believe
in talent and
promote
opportunities

Opportunities for students and recent graduates

Keenly aware of the difficulty young adults are having in gaining access to the job market, in 2012 Abengoa encouraged and helped domestic and international students and recent graduates join the company's internship program, increasing the number of grants in all company departments and activities.

Sustainable employee award

Sustainability development is part of the makeup of Abengoa. It is inherent to the essence of the company and embraced by all those who work at Abengoa. Thus, with the aim of fomenting increasingly more sustainable practices and acknowledging the efforts of those already engaged in them, in 2012, the company organized the 1st Abengoa **Sustainable Employee Contest** at Campus Palmas Altas (Seville), where more 2,000 employees work.

The aimed of the contest is recognizing the efforts of the most **conscientious workers in commuting** to work and whose routines are less polluting and have a lower impact on the environment.

The contest awarded three cash prizes allocated to the purchase of the most sustainable vehicle par excellence: the bicycle.

In selecting the three most sustainable employees at Abengoa, factors taken into account included each individual's thoroughness in analyzing their emissions inventory, the accuracy of the data reported, and innovation and effort in making routine daily travel sustainable.

Through this contest, Abengoa seeks to reinforce **sustainability values** among the entire company workforce, setting contest winners as examples to be followed by their peers.



We seek the work-life balance of our employees

Employee benefits

The employee benefits that Abengoa offers its workforce facilitate, among other things, the work-life balance of the people who work at the company.

This program of employee benefits is managed through the Focus-Abengoa Foundation, which directs its efforts wherever the company has a presence and wherever they are most needed.

Noteworthy among the company's employee benefits are the following:

- **Academic grants** and scholarships for company employees and children of company employees.
- **Life and accident insurance.**
- **Employee welfare assistance** through a social welfare department in place to keep track of specific personal, family-related, social or economic problems, as well as a social fund set up to provide economic support to deal with them.
- **La Antilla summer residence** in Huelva, Spain, which offers employees the chance to enjoy a vacation at the beach at affordable prices.
- **Pension plans** designed in accordance with the specific features of each country in which the company operates, applying the regulations of each region.
- **Flexible pay** for Abengoa employees in Spain. Implemented in 2010, this measure enables employees to make the most of available net compensation, allocating a portion of their annual compensation to the acquisition of products and services at highly competitive prices. The scheme includes day care vouchers, health insurance, training, computer equipment and restaurant vouchers.
- **Canteen service** at work facilities with a large number of employees.
- **Fitness centers** equipped accordingly for physical exercise and group activities.
- Subsidized **day care service** with a capacity for 145 children at Abengoa's main headquarters, Campus Palmas Altas, located in Seville.
- **Medical service** to enhance employees' healthcare coverage at work facilities with a headcount of over 300 people.
- **Free transportation** at a number of Abengoa work facilities.

Protection of human rights at Abengoa

The company advocates **sustainable growth** based on **upholding human rights** within the organization, along the value chain and throughout its sphere of influence.

To this end, Abengoa embraces and integrates into its activities the principles underpinning the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations, the SA8000 standard, and the principles of the Global Compact**. In 2013, the company will also conduct an analysis of the Ruggie Principles in order to adapt business management to this framework.

Training is thus one of the most powerful tools in preventing the occurrence of incidents related to violations of human rights. Conscious of this, Abengoa organizes courses related to these matters and anti-corruption. Each year, company staff members receive instruction on the Common Management Systems, undergoing courses that explain the norms and principles governing the company, and inform employees regarding any updates or modifications, placing particular emphasis on anti-corruption policies and the Code of Conduct.

In 2012, more than 35,782 attendance-based hours and 74,932 online instruction hours were dedicated to training related to these areas.

Along these lines, as a product of the importance the company lends to upholding human rights, training is also conducted in this area for subcontracted security personnel. The percentage of personnel trained in this area over the year totaled 56.2 %.

In 2012, there were no human rights-related claims or complaints filed through the formal whistleblower channels in place at Abengoa, nor were there any incidents involving human rights infringements by Abengoa employees. Likewise, there were no reports of any activities or incidents implying risks involving discrimination, freedom of association, child exploitation or forced labor.

To ensure **protection of the rights of its employees**, all company personnel are included under supra-company labor regulations, regardless of the nature of their activities or the countries where such activities are carried out. In addition to the legislative protection offered in each country, of particular importance are collective bargaining agreements for the industry, territory, or those of the company itself, signed up to by workers or trade unions, depending on each case.

In addition, as a fundamental labor right, the company **assures employees** that they will **be informed in advance of any structural** or organizational change to occur within the company, either individually or via employees' representatives, pursuant to the notice periods prescribed by law and collective bargaining agreements.

We promote and foster equality between men and women

Policies on equality and integration

Abengoa **promotes and fosters equality between men and women** and applies this principle in all of its human resource management policies (hiring, recruitment, training, performance review, promotion, compensation, working conditions, family-work life balance, communication and prevention of harassment), condemning all forms of direct or indirect discrimination for reasons of gender.

With the aim of furthering these values, Abengoa created an **Equal Treatment and Opportunities Office (ETOO)** within the Equality Framework Plan in 2009. The mission upheld by this corporate body is to advocate gender equality throughout the company, promoting, developing and managing the Equality Framework Plan and associated programs.

Abengoa also set up the **Equal Treatment and Opportunities Committee**, which, presided over by the Human Resources director and comprising the individuals in charge of human resources from the different business areas and geographies and the CSR director as permanent members, seeks to engage in global monitoring and further develop issues related to equal opportunities between men and women at Abengoa. The committee is scheduled to meet in 2013.

All Abengoa companies follow the guidelines of the ETOO and in 2012 every company was reviewed through internal control and monitoring visits, and there were no reports of non-compliance of any kind.

In 2012, female presence in director and managerial positions³ totaled 17.08%, up by 1.04% over 2011

	2012	2011
Total executive officers and managers	2,787	2,687
Female executives officers and managers	476	431

In keeping with the principle of equality, the company's compensation system **ensures equal pay and equal treatment and opportunities** by complying with legal regulations and the commitments and principles set forth in Abengoa's policies, without making any distinctions with respect to gender in any employee category or geographical area.

Note 3: Employees in charge of a team of people (department heads, project manager, etc.)

Compensation at Abengoa is determined on the basis of employee capacity, performance and work quality.

Below is a comparison of the average gross salary between women and men for the same employee category in different geographical areas:

Average monthly salary ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Hombre (€)	Mujer (€)
Newly recruited degree holder - Spain	2,196	2,196
Newly recruited degree holder - United States	2,612	2,612
Newly recruited degree holder - Uruguay	1,325	1,325

- (1) Figures obtained from a representative sample of companies in significant geographic regions.
- (2) Figures for the United States and Uruguay calculated on the basis of 12 annual salary payments. Figures for Spain based on 14 annual salary payments.
- (3) The figures for the United States come from a study covering 65 % of employees

The table below shows the percentage difference between standard starting salary at Abengoa and local minimum wage (MW), taking into account the different employee categories, thus providing an indicator of the competitive salaries we offer.

2012	MW	Average monthly starting wage paid by employee category (€)			% paid above MW		
		Degree holder	Administrative staff	Operator	Degree holder	Administrative staff	Operator
Spain	641.4	1,911.09	1,129.72	1,160.00	298	176	181
Uruguay	311.74	1,473.27	915.50	594.98	473	294	191
USA ⁽¹⁾	975.21	2,409.99	1,899.92	1,470.87	247	195	151

- (1) The figures for the US come from a study covering 85.4 % of employees.

Labor integration and equal opportunities is one of the commitments that Abengoa has acquired based on this principle. The company has implemented a variety of initiatives along these lines. Thus, in conjunction with the Focus-Abengoa Foundation, the company carries out an annual training program in administrative secretarial skills for the disabled in collaboration with the Sagrada Familia Foundation (SAFA) and the Regional Government of Andalusia.

Abengoa has entrusted the coordination of cleaning service for its Campus Palmas Altas and Torrecuellar headquarters, located in Seville, to Cycle, a company that champions labor integration and the professional development of disabled people. The global services company will be increasing the number of disabled cleaning service workforce members in the coming months and hopes to achieve a total of 50 staff members by mid-2013.

Through its People, Education and Communities (PE&C) social development program operating in six countries, Abengoa promotes social integration of people with disabilities, providing them with education, training and welfare.⁴

Note 4: More information on PE&C can be found in the chapter titled Community.

Labor-related social responsibility

The **Code of Conduct** and the commitments derived from adherence to the **United Nations Global Compact** in 2002 provide the framework for the company's Labor-Related Social Responsibility (LSR) policy, which has led the organization to develop a management system based on the **SA8000 standard**. The primary objective of this norm is to **ensure ongoing improvement** in the company's social performance and to assist the organization in upholding the following commitments:

- Ensuring **compliance with applicable laws** and regulations and any other commitments undertaken 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 by creating optimal working conditions and promoting 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.
- **Ensuring appropriate preventive culture** in accordance with the Occupational Risk Prevention (ORP) policy.
- Creating the conditions necessary to facilitate **employee work-life balance**.
- **Evaluating and reviewing the company's stewardship performance**, reporting on such performance in a **transparent manner**, and devising programs for ongoing improvement.

In order to ensure fulfillment of the objectives and commitments associated with this standard, Abengoa holds monthly human resource committee meetings and conducts two control visits per year to those Abengoa companies flagged as material. In addition, the company in charge of managing the organization's human resource policy has been certified since 2009 in SA8000 application by the IQNET (International Certification Network). This association performs two annual audits to verify the company's performance in areas related to this standard.

Occupational risk prevention is essential to Abengoa

Occupational health and safety

Occupational risk prevention is a strategic element at Abengoa and ORP management is integrated throughout the organization and the entire network of group companies and work facilities.

With the aim of **guaranteeing occupational health and safety of workers**, the company implements occupational risk prevention systems that are effective, efficient and certifiable and based on four essential underpinnings:

- 1.- Principles of Abengoa's occupational risk prevention policy.
- 2.- Applicable law in each country of company operation.
- 3.- Contractual requirements of the company's customers in this area.
- 4.- Requirements of the OHSAS 18001 Standard, an international norm pertaining to occupational health and safety management systems.

All group companies hold Prevention Committee meetings in compliance with OHSAS⁵ in accordance with the specifications of Abengoa's Common Management Systems. As an instrument for ongoing improvement of the occupational risk prevention system, workers are provided with tools enabling them to generate Troubleshooting Reports (TSR) and Improvement Actions (IA), which optimize steps to be taken in the event of a work-related accident.

The company has joint **prevention-related committees** in place with participation from executive and ORP individuals in charge of analyzing work-related accidents, changing patterns, targets and planning (training, periodic controls, health monitoring, etc.).

Proof of Abengoa's awareness in the realm of Occupational Risk Prevention is found in the rise in the number of hours dedicated to training in this area; **instruction hours increased** by 7.3 % from 2011 to 2012.

In 2012, **Abengoa held its 11th Occupational Risk Prevention (ORP) Session**, with 128 senior managers in attendance. The presentations, delivered by the different people in charge of occupational risk prevention across the range of business divisions, focused fundamentally on methodologies for managing risks associated with the organizational model and on ORP as a source of competitive advantage.

Abengoa also carried out **global analysis of the psychosocial risks** linked to **work activity** in 2012. To this end, questions related to this area were added to the questionnaire on work climate, using CoPsoQ Istars 21 methodology ⁶ (ISTAS 21 Questionnaire for Evaluating Psychosocial Risks in the Workplace as the basis, as well as assorted assessment criteria).

Our objective:
zero accidents

Work-related accidents and absenteeism in figures

The following tables show the accident rates for 2012 and 2011. Abengoa's ongoing **efforts to prevent** accidents are reflected in the **drop in the number of accidents entailing leave from work**, leading to a reduction in the accident frequency and severity rates.

	Work-related accident frequency rate	Severity rate	No. of work-related accidents entailing medical leave of more than one day
2012	2,181.21	0.22	626 (41 attributed to work commutes)
2011	2,806.35	0.3	752 (69 attributed to work commutes)

Regrettably, four Abengoa employees were killed 2012 on the road while travelling to and from work. The company remains fully committed to driving down its accident rate.

No. of fatal accidents in 2012	No. of fatal accidents in 2011	No. of fatal accidents in 2010
4 ⁽¹⁾	2	3

(1) Accidents travelling to and from work.

Note 5: The percentage of certified companies can be found in the chapter titled Customers.

Note 6: Adaptation for the country of Spain of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire (CoPsoQ).

Thanks to the reduction in the number of accidents and in the severity of these when they do occur, the number of working hours lost for this reason has also fallen.

	Lost working days due to accidents	Total % of absenteeism due to illness	Total % of absenteeism due to work-related accidents
2012	10,982	1.16	0.20
2011	14,413	1.47	0.19

% Absenteeism by geographical area						
	Spain	Europe	Asia	Latin America	North America	Africa
2012	2.16	4.10	2.95	2.57	3.12	1.44
2011	2.61	5.33	1.9	2.98	1.55	2

STOP Accidents

Abengoa understands the strategic importance of creating a safe and secure work environment. For this reason, the company has developed a variety of programs throughout its range of facilities aimed at ensuring maximum performance in occupational safety. One of such initiatives aimed at meeting the "zero accident" target is the DuPont® STOP™ Safety, Training and Observation Program. This program has been implemented in company facilities in Europe and Brazil since 2008.

The ultimate aim of the program is to uphold the highest safety standards in order to make all work-related accidents and illnesses preventable. This is carried out through observation, audits and training.

This process encourages employees to get accustomed to observing their colleagues while they perform specific work tasks. Although the results of observation are documented, the name of the individual being observed is not recorded, but rather is treated confidentially. To promote employee participation, those who prove themselves most engaged in safety receive monetary compensation.

08.2

Communities



Our aim is to improve the life quality of the communities in which the company operates.

Abengoa encourages **development in communities where it is present**, supporting and investing in education and culture, protecting the environment and promoting respect for human rights from its scope of influence.

Through the Focus-Abengoa Foundation, the organization guides its strategic lines towards value generation within the geographic locations of its operations. The goals of activities undertaken by the foundation, 30 years from its creation, is to better the living conditions **of the most underprivileged through social development, education, local engagement, scientific and cultural research and information** on the heritage of the foundation, from human and technology perspective.



Hospital de Los Venerables: Focus-Abengoa Foundation headquarters.

Contributions to the society

Through the Focus-Abengoa Foundation, Abengoa fundamentally works in four areas: social, cultural and educational development and research, and in employee welfare. In all, **Abengoa has invested 10 M€** as follows:

Area of activity M€	M€
Social development	3.4
Culture	2.7
Employee welfare	2.2
Education and research	1.6
Total	10.0

Percentages of community welfare investments in 2012¹.



In addition, the economic value that Abengoa distributed increases with the payment of taxes, with the social security costs and with voluntary contributions to social, cultural, educational and research projects, for employees or in relation to the environment.

The taxes make up a significant share of the economic contribution that Abengoa makes to the society. This indicator is variable and depends on the various applicable laws and on the progress of the incomes and profit².

Social development

The **Focus-Abengoa Foundation** has worked **towards equating the economic, social and cultural** development in countries where the organization is present. This is why it engages in series of programs and initiatives in the various geographical locations in which it operates.

In 2012 the company assigned 3.4 M€ to social development, out of which 2.6 M€ came from Spain, 0.3 M€ from Brazil, 0.2 M€ from Peru and 0.1 M€ from Argentina and Chile, among others.

PE&C: Persons, Education and Communities, Committed to development

The PE&C (**Persons, Education and Communities Committed to Development**) is a social **development programme based on education**, and is one of the pillars of Abengoa's social actions. Since it started in Argentina, the program has become the sign of the identity of the company's social undertakings, thus extending its scope of cooperation into Peru, Brazil, India, Mexico and Chile, rendering assistance to the most underprivileged groups: **children, women, the elderly, the disabled, and families living in situations of poverty and social isolation.**

The PE&C **cooperates** with **local exemplary institutions and NGOs** in supporting the most vulnerable social groups while involving its employees in the achievement of the various programs. These local organizations, with first hand knowledge of the needs and socio-cultural identities of said groups, work with teachers, cooks, health officers and volunteers to implement actions that support the social and economic progress of these communities.

The PE&C first started operating in **Argentina**, in: Quimili, Monte Quemado and Alderetes. Four years later, it entered **Peru**. In 2010 it also entered **Brazil**, in orphanages in Rio de Janeiro and Aracaju-Sergipe.

The PE&C has benefited more than 7,000 people since its creation

Note 1: Please see the list of activities that were executed in appendix C.

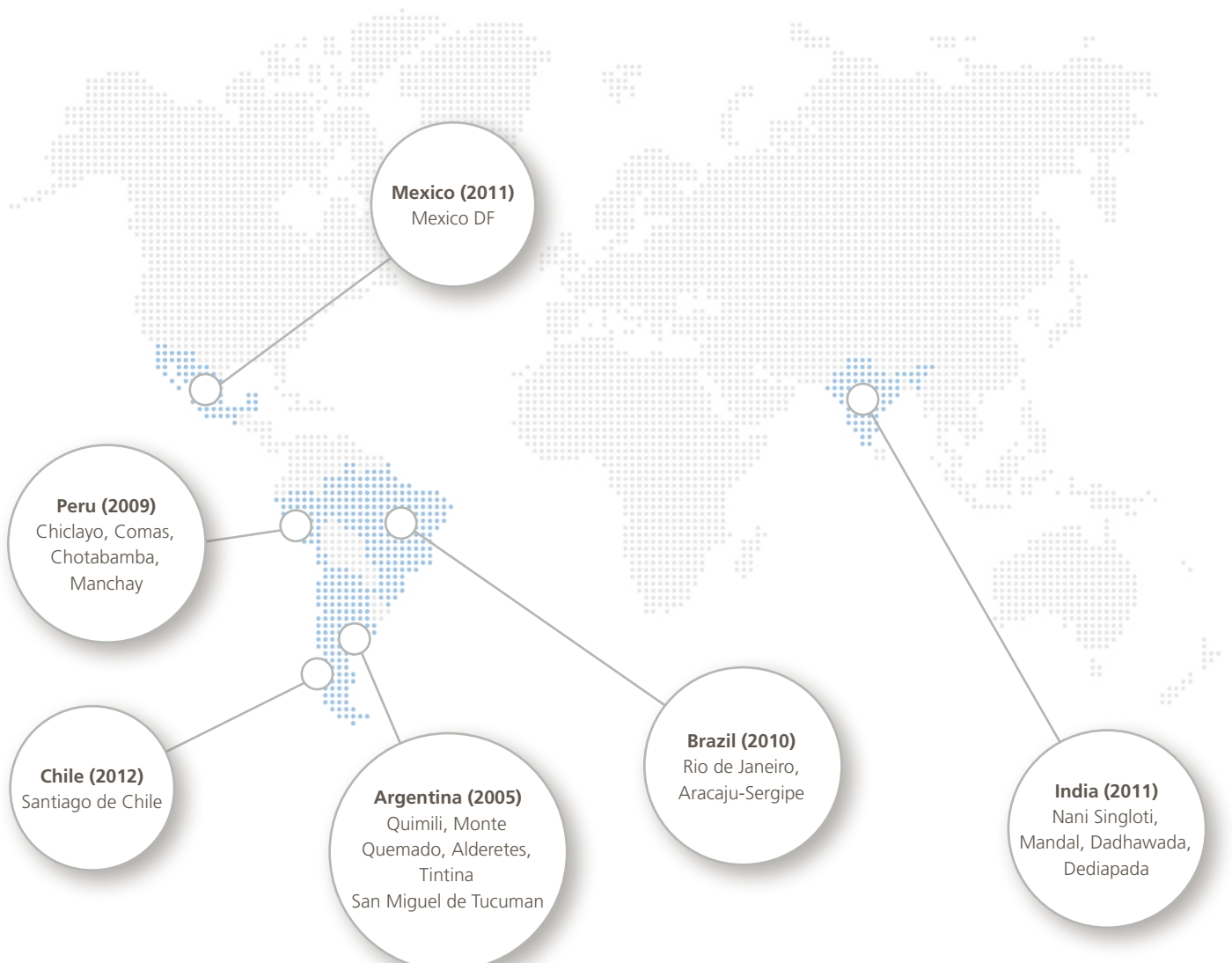
Note 2: The list of taxes paid in 2012 broken down by country is in appendix A.

In 2011 the program entered **India** and **Mexico**. Last year the PE&C was introduced into **Chile**, starting its operations at the Hogar de Rebeca Ergas for women who are victims of abuses and their children. Studies are also underway to implement the program in the town of Torreblanca, Seville (Spain).

As a result of the various collaborations that Abengoa establishes in those countries, some **children in India, between the ages of three and six** from various villages are prepared for primary education. These children have the opportunity to learn Gujarati (the official language of the State), Mathematics and Writing. **Women** are also taught Personal Hygiene, Care and Nutrition to ensure healthy pregnancy and child growth.

In Brazil, assistance is provided to a large number of **girls and adolescent** victims of problematic family homes, abandonment and domestic violence, and to youths at social risks, who come around for social, educational and recreational activities. In Chile, also, assistance is provided to **women** in at the Hogar Rebeca Ergas, which works towards the protection of domestic violence victims and **their children**, by training and preparing them for the job market.

In Peru, Mexico and Argentina, Abengoa also tries to develop the personality, talent and creativity of the **elderly**, the disabled, women and children through educational, training and sports workshops. Help is also given to poorer families to improve their situation through education, home improvement and assistance. Abengoa **intends to continue** widening the **reaches of the PE&C** to open new horizons to the underprivileged. The program is expected to reach Spain in 2013, first stopping at Torreblanca, in Seville, to start work on the education and training of adolescents living in complex family and social environments.



The PE&C social program boasts of continuous **control and follow-up**. Each of its head offices is assigned a local coordinator who assesses the evolution and progress of each of the beneficiaries of the program and is in constant dialogue with the NGOs in charge of the project. Likewise, the PE&C has six national coordinators, one per country and a programs director who is in charge of the coordination, assessment and the general development of the project. The Corporate Social Responsibility Management regularly visits the various head offices of the program for an in situ verification of the development of the various projects and to obtain first hand knowledge of the opinions and evaluations of the PE&C employees, volunteers and beneficiaries.

In 2011, Abengoa obtained a tool based on the SROI (Social Return on Investment) methodology which permits the measurements of investments made and the efficiency of programs and initiatives set in motion. In 2012 this tool was used to evaluate the PE&C head office in Argentina and it will be used to evaluate the head offices in Brazil and Peru in 2013.

Volunteer programs

During the year Abengoa commissioned a **global volunteer program** based on the PE&C with a model for employees in Spain.

The program was commissioned with dual objectives: to make the organization employees active participants of the PE&C and; to create volunteer collaborators who may provide their capabilities, illusions and time towards improving the life quality and well-being of the beneficiaries.

There are three modalities of volunteers in the program:

- **Financial donation:** this entails the contribution of monetary amounts to any of the PE&C projects that, depending on one choice or another, would be used for the procurement of foods, school material and toys for children, etc.
- **Time donation:** entails providing remote collaboration capabilities for all kinds of works that do not necessarily require physical presence for implementation. The management and execution of such works are done through the company's Intranet which contains the details of the projects.
- **Solidarity holidays:** Abengoa employees may volunteer at some PE&C head office locations during leave. This initiative will permit them to know more of the company's social projects.

In addition to this initiative, the company organizes an annual **Corporate Volunteers Calendar (CVC)** implemented at all the head offices of the PE&C, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and, from 2012 onwards, in India the latest of the head offices to join the project.

This calendar consists of key dates for various volunteer activities scheduled to take place in the organization such that employees in each of the countries where the program is under-way may participate in it.

Participation in CVC activities may be physically present, remote or through monetary or other means of donation. The assistance provided through this volunteer program is channelled through NGOs working with the organization in its PE&C.

An example is the **"Tu proyecto cuenta"** initiative which had its first edition in 2012 in Argentina. This initiative affords all the employees the opportunity to submit a plan of educational and social activities, and then execute them in the various head offices of the PE&C social development program in the country: Monte Quemado, Tintina, Quimili and Alderetes. Thus, the selected volunteers have been able to visit the various centres to offer training in workshops that they themselves organize.

Two volunteers of Abengoa "Tu proyecto cuenta" program together with students of a Technical Drawing class in Argentina.



The aim of the PE&C is to grow together with the communities in which we are present

The two projects selected by the employees themselves consisted of the creation of a workshop for preparing mosaics and trencadis (mosaics done using ceramic fragments joined with mortar), and the opening of a Decoupage (manual decoration technique in which coloured paper or material is glued onto various objects like wood, ceramics, metals, candles, soaps and glass, among others) training workshop, jewellery and technical drawing.

Sharing the skills and knowledge of the volunteers with various beneficiaries of the program and, this way, growing together, is the objective of the PE&C volunteer programs.

In 2012 Abengoa employees gave over 2,000 hours of their time to volunteer actions in person.

Peru's School of Power line Technicians

In 2011, Abengoa commissioned a **Power-line Technician School in Peru** to impart training in high voltage tower assembly and montage to inexperienced persons from within the communities of the country where the organization is present.

This initial edition had a total of **50 persons** in the Montage and Assembly module. They were trained for two months in both the theory as well as the practical aspect at the Senati Technical Institute and then given the opportunity to **join the staff** and work for one year, practising what they had learned. This means that all participants of the program would be able to work in the various projects that the company is executing in the southern Peru area.

Abengoa has already started with the **second edition** of the program, now in another city, Abancay, aimed at the **personal and professional development** of the youths of **Apurimac region** who can acquire the knowledge and practical training necessary to become Power-line Technicians. Like in the first edition, the academic guidance of the students is cared for by the professionals of the National Department of Training in Industrial Work (Servicio Nacional de Adiestramiento en Trabajo Industrial).

This time, however, the educational aspect of the program is **imparted in-house** to ensure that the students take maximum advantage of the program during the apprenticeship period. Abengoa is paying for the lodging and maintenance expenses.

Like in the Power-line Technician school in Peru, at the end of the course, **the students will be granted the opportunity to participate in ongoing Abengoa Peru projects in the region to apply what they may have learned.**

The initial edition of the program involved more than **300 hours of theory and practical training dedicate** to, among others subjects, Blueprint Reading, Storage, Tower Transporting, Profile Classification, etc. In addition, the **best five students of the class** were given scholarships to help them **continue their career as Power-line Technicians.**

Impact on the local community

Abengoa making every effort to ensure that the impact of its activities in the area does not negatively alter either the society or the surroundings.

The diversity and global presence of the company makes it possible for it to come in contact and co-exist with indigenous people, observing and respecting their rights. In 2012 there are no records of any reports in the Abengoa reporting and information system on any incidents in relation to the violation of the rights of the indigenous.

Some of the projects of the company generating public benefits and their impacts are described below:

Description of project that generates Public Benefit	Actual and Expected Positive Impacts	Region
Mojave Solar, a 280 MW parabolic trough plant under construction.	Development of the local industry, creation of direct and indirect employment, supply of clean energy and CO ₂ emission reduction.	USA
Solana, a 280 MW parabolic trough plant with storage in Arizona under construction.	Development of the local industry, creation of direct and indirect employment, supply of clean energy and CO ₂ emission reduction.	USA
Kaxu Solar, a 100 MW parabolic trough plant with storage under construction.	Development of the local industry, creation of direct and indirect employment, supply of clean energy and CO ₂ emission reduction.	South Africa
Khi Solar One, a 50 MW solar power tower with storage under construction.	Development of the local industry, creation of direct and indirect employment, supply of clean energy and CO ₂ emission reduction.	South Africa

Description of project that generates Public Benefit	Actual and Expected Positive Impacts	Region
Commissioning of sea water desalinating plant in Qingdao.	It will supply a population of 500,000 people.	China
Development of a supply system.	It will supply 175,000 people.	Turkey
Design, supply, civil engineering, montage and start-up of the 400/132/13.8 kV Industrial Substation Area in Riyadh. The substation is the GIS bunkered type.	Improvement of the electricity network in Saudi Arabia.	Saudi Arabia
Works for the hydroelectricity exploitation of the regulated contributions for the Itoiz Dam, at the Canal de Navarra origin.	The emission of over 12,000 tons of CO ₂ will be prevented per annum.	Spain
Conceptualization, development, design and construction of an Electricity Transmission Line within Cotaruse area, including the works and complementary services and accessories to the main object.	Generation of direct and indirect employment.	Peru
Construction of sea water desalination plant.	It will supply 750,000 people.	Algeria
Design, supply, civil engineering, montage and start-up of the 400/110/13.8 kV Industrial Substation Area in Jeddah North West. The substation is the GIS bunkered type.	Improvement of electricity supply.	Saudi Arabia
Conceptualization, development, design and construction of an Electricity Transmission Line within Chilca Marcona - Montalvo area, including the works and complementary services and accessories to the main object.	Generation of direct and indirect employment.	Peru
Construction of a cultural Centre.	Undertaking of various cultural and artistic activities for promotion to the public in general at a low cost or for free.	Mexico
Design of Final Engineering, Material and Equipments supply, Civil engineering, Electro-mechanic Works, Final Tests and Commissioning of the SIEPAC Transmission Line.	Connection of the Guatemala-Honduras-El Salvador-Nicaragua-Costa Rica-Panama electricity networks. Improvement of electricity services in the region.	Various countries
Verification of trace, design, supply, montage and tests on two 132 kV overhead lines.	Improvement of electricity supply in Abu Dhabi.	United Arab Emirates
Construction of Transmission line.	Generation of direct and indirect employment.	Peru
Sea water desalination plant.	Supply of potable water to more than 500,000 people resident in Teshie, Nungua and Tema, thus improving the life quality of its residents, creation of some 400 direct or indirect job posts.	Ghana
Sea water desalination plant.	The plant will generate 100,000 m ³ /day of potable water from sea water to supply and meet the needs of half a million people Contributing to solve the serious problem of the scarcity of potable water.	China
Water desalination plant.	It will supply the water need of more than 225,000 residents.	Algeria

The absence of the appropriate preventive measures in certain industrial processes could be risky for the areas in which said industries are located. Abengoa makes every effort to analyse the possible negative impacts that may derive from its activities and when any is detected, preventive measures are sought to either avert or to rectify said negative impact.

An example of such is:

Activity with actual or potential negative impact	Action taken to prevent or mitigate the negative impact	Region
A 500 Kv double circuit transmission line construction, Oriximina-silves-Lechuga.	Environmental education program: the main purpose of this program is to develop the practice of environmental education in towns through which transmission lines pass, informing the local communities on, especially, the scope of the project, teaching them new ideas and sustainable habits, bearing in mind the goals of group participation and respecting the social, cultural, political and biological diversity, depending on their production activities and the environment in which they live, with the aim of improving the quality of life and work.	Brazil
	Road safety and urban mobility program: implies guidelines and procedures for executing new projects as harmoniously and as organized as can be possible, causing minimum disturbance to the users of the road in question, to pedestrians, to residents and to the environment.	Brazil
	Social communications program: this program is aimed at creating and maintaining communication channels necessary to sustain the good relationship between Manaus Transmissora de Energia S.A. and the various social actors involved in its introduction, in a manner that information circulates appropriately to avoid interferences in the communication and to guarantee the quality of actions planned in other environmental programs.	Brazil
Usage of dangerous substances that could bear impact on the environment.	The environmental regulation is strictly followed and health and safety programs are undertaken.	Germany
Circulation of vehicles with waste.	The vehicles are sprayed to avoid the effects of the particulate matter in the towns.	Peru

Employee welfare area

Abengoa considers its employees as the main engine of the company. Therefore, the organization lays special emphasis on motivating and ensuring suitable conditions for the correct performance of their work through continuous training and the promotion of professional and personal progress.

Welfare assistance and scholarships

Focus-Abengoa Foundation makes study grants and assistance available to the employees. These grants are for the working staff as well as their spouses, children and orphans who, at the time of receiving the grants, can show proof of said condition.

In 2012 the company allocated 15,000 € to grants and assistance.

Study completion awards

Below is a list of awards and grants in 2012 according to education level and prize amount:

Compulsory Secondary Education Award: Four awards of 600 € each.

Secondary school diploma awards: Five awards of 600 € each.

Middle level and Upper level Training Circle awards: Three awards of 600 € each.

University graduation awards: Eight awards of 800 € each.

Professional enhancement awards: 20 awards of 600 € each⁽³⁾.

Purse for furthering studies overseas: An award of 1,200 €.

Assistance for foreign language summer courses overseas: Three awards of 900€ each.

Assistance for Research for scientific work: An award of 1,200 €.

Vuela Program for children of Abengoa employees

The Vuela Program was conceived four years ago with the aim of giving the children of company employees the chance to obtain first-hand knowledge of the company where their parents work, to gain their first practical professional experience in a leading company in sustainability and to discover a different country and culture.

In 2012 there were 14 beneficiaries of the program, from Europe, Latin America and North America, who enjoyed their professional experience in the only edition that took place from March 2012 to March 2013.

Note 3: The meeting of judges has not yet been held. Therefore, while prizes are still to be awarded, anticipated are those indicated.

Education and research areas

Promoting research is paramount to the organization, such that all through the year it triggers several programs geared towards encouraging debate and knowledge in this scope:

School of Energy and Climate Change

The School of Energy and Climate Change is becoming a space for researching and holding debates on themes relating to the technological and economic factors that **encourage the exploitation of clean sources of energy compatible with a model of sustainable energy**.

On 16th, 17th and 18th April 2012, the School held its VIII edition under the title, "Renewable Energies. Competitiveness. Employment", attended by 40 university students and an array of the most renowned speakers.

Speaker of the 2012 School of Energy and Climate Change.



World Biofuels

In May 2012 the eleventh edition of the **World Biofuels 2012 Conference**, which has become a meeting place of reference for experts and professionals of the biofuel industry, was held.

For two days the attendants analysed the **changes and advancements** that the sector is experiencing, mainly in the US and Europe, and the possible legal modifications required on the current markets.

De la Tierra al Sol Campus

The Focus Abengoa Foundation has opened the **Focus-Abengoa Campus**, located at the Casa Quemada estate, in Seville (Spain), to the public.

“**De la Tierra al Sol. Historia de los paisajes del Guadiamar**” is within this campus, as it is a heritage project seeking ways to contribute to the historical-landscape, archaeological, technological and environmental education through the historical changes in the landscape and the wealth of the archaeological findings of the area.

This protected landscape was created by recovering the land affected by the toxic mine tailings that were released due to the holding dam collapsed at the Aznalcóllar mine in Seville in 1998.

The Focus-Abengoa Campus Show room.



Award for doctoral thesis

One of the goals of the Focus-Abengoa Foundation is to promote and develop the historical and cultural heritage of Seville and, for that reason, each year, there is an **award for the best doctoral thesis** on an artistic, historic, literary, scientific or technical theme relating to Seville.

In 2012 the thesis prize was awarded to Conception Rodriguez Moreno, for her work titled “The Palace of Pedro 1st in the Fortress of Seville. Study and Analysis” (“El Palacio de Pedro I en Los Lazars de Sevilla. Estudio y Análisis”). The award was worth 3,000 €.

Educational and cultural visits to the Focus-Abengoa Foundation organized by the volunteers

The Focus-Abengoa Foundation organizes **workshop-visits** and **guided tours** for both first and second cycle students as well as for the public in general.

In 2012 there were a total of 157 visits for 6,448 people divided into the following:

- Hospital de Los Venerables: Focus Abengoa Foundation headquarters, Seville (Spain).
- The permanent collection of the Centro Velázquez in Seville (Spain).
- The temporary exhibition of “Murillo y Justino de Neve”, Seville (Spain).

The organization also offers guided and free tours to the foundation headquarters for the employees.

Cultural aspect, a way of sharing knowledge through our heritage

Permanent collection at the Centro Velázquez

The Centro Velázquez was created in 2007 following the acquisition of the painting, "Santa Rufina", by the Seville painter as an answer to the foundation's interest in sharing the early works of the artist's Seville era.

The permanent exhibition contains 15 pieces, some by Velázquez and others by various artists with whom the painter had an extensive relationship, like Francisco Pacheco or Zurbarán.

The Murillo and Justino de Neve exhibition: The Friendship Arts

The Murillo and Justino de Neve exhibition. The Friendship Arts (Murillo y Justino de Neve. El arte de la amistad) was jointly organized together with the **Prado National Museum** (Museo Nacional del Prado) in Madrid and the **Dulwich Picture Gallery in London**, which currently houses the exhibition, a journey through the most mature era of Murillo. This exhibition contains 16 later pieces, as a result of his relationship with Justino de Neve, canon of the Seville Cathedral and an important personal friend and sponsor of the artist.

In the context of the exhibition, the **Hospital de Los Venerables**, the foundation headquarters, became uniquely valuable on that occasion, holding the exhibition from 9th October 2012 to 20th January 2013, since it was precisely Justino de Neve who founded the institution in 1670. The four paintings of Murillo, then sheltered by the Hospital de Los Venerables, were done by the artist for and in Seville, but later subjected to cultural heritage plunder, and today, only one of such pieces is still in its original place.

The exhibition became an exceptional occasion for contemplating the **Inmaculada de Los Venerables** in the original place in which it was until 1813 and which was loaned by the foundation for the exhibition. There were 45,455 visits over the course of the three month plus exhibition period.

The impact of the exhibition in Seville was evaluated through the application of SROI methodology, yielding a ratio of 1.15 €; in other words, every euro invested by Abengoa in the exhibition generated 1.15 € in social value. Exhibition visitors found that the collection contributed to dissemination and appreciation of Sevillian culture, and also experienced improvement in their moods and spirits upon completing the visit. Also taken into consideration were recognition of the particular identity and the positive economic impact on local businesses.

Baroque School

During the year, the Focus-Abengoa Foundation and the **Menéndez Pelayo International University** jointly organized the IX edition of the Baroque School, which focused on Artistic Patronage in the Seville of Murillo, in honour of the Murillo and Justino de Neve exhibition. The Friendship Art.

On that occasion, this cycle of conferences, graced by the presence and participation of Baroque world experts, was directed by Gabriele Finaldi, Joint Director of Conservation and Research at the Museo del Prado and Curator of the show.

Inauguration of the 2012 Baroque School.



Educational program

In addition to the normal visits organized all-year-round at the foundation, in 2012, and within the framework of the Murillo exhibition, other activities, like visit-workshops and family visits, were organized. The latter were on Saturday mornings and entailed a walk through a selection of the temporary exhibition and other works from the Centro Velázquez, ending with a family activity at the artistic workshop.

Baroque Library

The Baroque Library is the result of more than three decades of initiatives undertaken by the Focus-Abengoa Foundation with **Baroque as the central theme** in its multiple artistic, heritage, literary, historic facets, etc., as the driving force.

Since 2011, the Library has been included into the **Collective Catalogue of Red Idea** (Network of Documentation Centres and Specialized Libraries of Andalusia) controlled by the Cultural Attaché of the Andalusia Autonomy.

The Library is currently organized into various backgrounds:

- General background
- Background on Seville
- Baroque Library of the Centro Velázquez
- Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez Legacy Endowment

International painting Award

The first prize of **24,000 €** of the XXIX edition of the Painting Prize Award held in 2012 was awarded to **Juan Luis Jardí Baraja for his piece titled El Círculo**, while Silvia Cosío and Felipe Ortega-Regalado both received the consolation prize of **6,000 € each** for the pieces titled **Domesticación (Domestication) and Oda (Ode)** respectively.

Winner of the XXIX edition of the Painting Award.



The Baroque Library
of the Focus-Abengoa
Foundation.

The Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez legacy to the Focus-Abengoa Foundation

The Focus-Abengoa Foundation has received the library, **photographic library and document archive legacy of Alfonso Emilio Pérez Sánchez** together with his arts collection. This was made possible by the donation made by his legal heirs, Francisco Rocha Nicolás and Benito Navarrete Prieto, in Seville, under an agreement signed on 16th May 2011 before the Notary Public in the City.

This marked the culmination of the dream of Focus-Abengoa, an institution to which Pérez Sánchez was extensively linked from the 90s onwards until the end of his life, a dream accomplished by the willingness of his heirs who consider the foundation as a suitable place for keeping the legacy together, without dividing them, and with the possibility of making them accessible to all those studying and researching into the history of arts.



The legacy probably constitutes the set of the **most important private library, photographic library and archive dedicated to the history of arts in Spain**, with a theme of singular nature geared towards the study of Spanish and Italian Baroque Drawings and Paintings.

The arts collection included summarizes the interests, likings and connoisseur qualities of Pérez Sánchez, while helping to clarify the personality of the once key director of the Museo Nacional del Prado (1983-1991), artistic adviser to the Focus-Abengoa Foundation, and who was considered one of the most important maestros of the History of Arts in Spain.

- **The library**, with its **29,700 units**, is one of the most important arts libraries created during the contemporary era in Spain, judging by the number and quality of the content.
- **The photographic Library** holds what is probably **the most complete privately owned** collection of photographs of Spanish paintings. It may therefore be considered a fundamental source of knowledge for research into the History of Arts, focused on Spanish and Italian Baroque paintings.
- **The archive of documents** are mostly directly linked with the photographic archive or library, and it contains all the **professional correspondence** during the period he served as director of the Museo del Prado, as well as his correspondence with important intellectuals and artists of the era.

The arts collection, created by Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez, comprises of **235 pieces** of paintings, sculptures, drawings and recordings, and is an accurate reflection of his likings as well as his interests and researches in the scope of the history of Baroque paintings.

08.3

Customers



Our products and services unite us with our customers in the struggle against climate change

Abengoa's products and services join the company and its customers together in the effort to combat climate change and the commitment to renewable energies and environmental protection.

The company strives **to offer the best solutions for sustainability development** to the market through **technological innovation**, while at the same time gearing products and services towards meeting customers' needs and achieving full **customer satisfaction**.



Photograph taken by Ricardo Sánchez Guerrieri for the fourth edition of the photography competition on sustainable development.

Our customers' satisfaction: a top priority

With the aim of achieving the full satisfaction of its customers, the company has mechanisms in place to **measure** and **evaluate** their **level of satisfaction**, take in suggestions and complaints, **establish improvement plans** and respond rapidly and effectively to any information requirements. Implementation and smooth functioning of these processes are reviewed and assessed both externally and internally through an annual program of **monitoring and follow-up visits**.

Given the diversity of its products and services, at Abengoa **gauging customer satisfaction** is performed in a **decentralized manner in each one of the group companies**.

The instruments used for this purpose are the following:

- Satisfaction questionnaires or interviews.
- Questionnaires on internal perception of satisfaction.
- Periodic meetings.
- Addressing claims and complaints.
- Compiling and analyzing congratulation letters, signing coordinated quality agreements, and customer evaluations.

Periodicity in evaluating customer satisfaction depends on the product or service supplied:

- Products and services: periodically (on an annual basis or exceeding one year).
- Works execution: during project execution itself or upon completion.

Based on the results obtained through the assessment systems, specific performance **plans** and **targets** are established in order to **meet the expectations** of each customer typology and thereby increase their level of satisfaction.

In 2012, an indicator was created within the Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) to enable the company to compile and report globally the results from the satisfaction surveys and thereby establish improvement plans.

The target obtained was 73 points on a scale of 1 to 100.¹

Customer satisfaction is key to optimal development of our business

In 2012, 253 TSRs (Troubleshooting Reports) were registered as the result of customer complaints, which entailed non-quality costs of 316,584 €.

Abengoa's information channels recorded no fines in 2012 as the result of failure to comply with regulations pertaining to supply and use of products and services.

Marketing communications and customer health, safety and privacy

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 that is included under internal company norms, which entails the existence of a **chain of internal authorizations**. All persons in charge of the areas involved in each issuance of communications must authorize and complete the information accordingly, which ensures that communications generated neither contravene the company's principles and values nor violate its Code of Conduct.

In 2012, there were no reports through the Abengoa information channels of any claims filed with respect to this matter at any group company.

Abengoa guarantees the validity, integrity, and security of any and 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 which governs all Abengoa companies. This statement serves to inform on the implementation of an Information **Security Management System as a tool** employed to fulfill the company's security objectives, and explicitly addresses all matters pertaining to policy, norms and obligations of information system users.

Note 1: In 2012, the percentage of customers included in the sample was 65 %, and 76 % of the responses were obtained.

There were no reports through the Abengoa information channels of any claims filed by customers in 2012 with respect to customer privacy and personal data leaks at any group companies.

According to the information channels in place at Abengoa, the product and service life cycle phases involving more evaluation of their impacts on customer health and safety are the following:

- Manufacturing and production.
- Storage, distribution and delivery.
- Use and service.
- Disposal, reuse and recycling.

There were no reports through the Abengoa information channels in 2012 of any incidents resulting from failure to comply with legal regulations or voluntary codes related to the impacts of products and services on health and safety over the course of their life cycle.

Our customer profile

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

Engineering and construction

- Companies to which infrastructure design or construction are provided.
- Public Administration bodies.
- Private developers.

Concession-type infrastructures

- Public Administration bodies.
- Industry-support service providers.
- Electric utilities.
- Industrial companies to which installations or technology are provided.
- Society, as the end user of renewable energy.

Industrial production

- Oil companies.
- Petrochemical companies.
- Trade companies.
- Financial institutions.
- Steel and foundry industries.
- Automobile industry sectors.
- Construction industry sectors.
- Chemical industries.
- Pharmaceutical industries.
- Government bodies.
- Research centers.
- Industrial mining area.
- Cellulose production industry.

- Forestation, lumber 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.

To serve these customers, Abengoa offers the following products and services:

- **Solar energy production:** CSP towers, parabolic trough and photovoltaic plants and components for generating electricity.
- **Heat and steam generation:** Hybrid gas-solar and coal-solar combined-cycle plants and components for generating electricity and steam.
- **Steel waste recycling:** Treatment and recycling of wastes from manufacturing common and stainless steel, as well as wastes generated in steel galvanization, and treatment of zinc residues and the alloys from the galvanizing industry, metal injection and construction.
- **Aluminum waste recycling:** Recycling and comprehensive exploitation of wastes containing aluminum for producing aluminum alloys and recycling of saline slag, SPL (Spent Pot Liner), filter dust, milling dust and other wastes from the aluminum industry.
- **Industrial waste management:** Transportation, temporary storage, treatment and valorization, recovery and final disposal, industrial cleaning, collection, transportation and disposal of transformers, condensers and PCB (Polyc Chlorinated Biphenyls)-contaminated material, recycling of plastic film used to cover greenhouses, desulfurization tasks that produce sulfuric acid from residual sulfur and surface decontamination.
- **Production of biofuels and chemical bioproducts.**
- **Energy, environment, equipment outfitting, transportation and service projects:** Hydraulic infrastructure, including major desalination plants, transmission lines and critical infrastructure control systems, among others.
- **Proprietary asset operations:** Concessions are centered on the power sector, encompassing both electrical power transmission and generation, the water segment, and building construction.
- **R&D+i activities which offer solutions for sustainable development:** Hydrogen technologies, energy efficiency, carbon credit management, CO₂ capture and valorization, and new renewable energies.

Photograph taken by Rodolfo Prados García for the fourth edition of the photography competition on sustainable development.



Product and service labeling

Abengoa periodically verifies compliance with all legal requirements and any other types of regulations established on the basis of international standards and internal corporate applications related to its products and services. In the event of non-compliance of any sort, such incidents are registered in the corporate Troubleshooting Report (TSR) and Improvement Action (IA) applications for subsequent control and monitoring.

These requirements include all of those pertaining to product and service information and labeling, which may vary depending on the nature of the products and services and where they are produced.

For example, technological equipment and systems issued by Abengoa in the European Union require the EC Declaration of Conformity and the EC Seal.

As far as labeling of biofuel production-related products is concerned, there are three different products involved:

- **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.

The total volume of sales from these products with respect to Abengoa's overall total is 11 %.

There were no reports over the year of any cases of non-compliance involving product labeling through the Abengoa information channels.



CO₂ labeling

Over the course of 2012 the company engaged in **labeling the CO₂** emissions associated with the production of **17 products and services** using specific, internally developed methodologies.

The company's progress since 2008 in developing its own greenhouse gas inventory, as well as its own environmental management system, has led to gaining knowledge of the carbon **footprint** of these **products and services**, thereby bolstering Abengoa's commitment to the environment.



The process was based on the GHG Protocol Life Cycle Analysis, an international protocol drawn up by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) to calculate and report GHG emissions of products and services throughout their life cycle; in addition to the Publicly Available Specification (PAS) 2050, which provides guidelines for GHG emissions certification during the product and service manufacturing life cycle.

The following are the 17 products that have been labeled:

- 400 kV Aparecida-Tordesillas line.
- 220 kV underground line.
- Comahue-Cuyo transmission line.
- Metal structure (t).
- Electricity (kWh).
- Transferred steam (kWh).
- Desalinized water (t).
- Desalinated water (m³).
- Waeltz oxide (kg).
- Ferrosite (kg).
- Dust treatment (kg).
- Aluminum (t).
- Polyethylene chips (kg).
- Bioethanol and biodiesel sold in Europe (MJ).
- Photovoltaic kWh.
- Parabolic trough CSP kWh.
- Tower CSP kWh.

Emissions labeling **provides disclosure** to the market on **the carbon footprint** linked to producing Abengoa products and services, which engages customers as participants in the company's commitment to emissions reduction and the struggle against climate change and conveys information to them regarding the **emissions-related environmental impact** of their purchases.

Certifications

Abengoa has established the obligation to implement and certify the quality management, environmental management, and occupational risk prevention systems in accordance with the international **ISO 9001**, **ISO 14001** and **OHSAS 18001** Standards.

The corporate department of **Quality and the Environment** has the duty of reporting on the **evolution and status** of the **management systems** in the different group companies.

ISO 9001

Nearly all group companies are certified in accordance with the **international ISO 9001 Standard**, which ensures that **all processes** are geared towards customer **satisfaction** and, through ongoing improvement cycles, attain higher **satisfaction levels each year**.

Quality-certified companies based on sales volume (%)	2012	2011	2010
ISO 9001-certified	98.04	93.03	95.07
Uncertified	1.96	6.97	4.93

ISO 14001

Environment-certified companies based on sales volume (%)	2012	2011	2010
ISO 14001-certified	92.84	88.18	86.24
Uncertified	7.16	11.82	13.76

OHSAS 18001

Prevention-certified companies based on sales volume (%)	2012	2011	2010
OHSAS 18001-certified	91.02	87.53	86.54
Uncertified	8.98	12.47	13.46

In 2012, the number of quality-, environment- and prevention- **certified companies** rose, respectively, by 5.39 %, 5.28 % and 3.99 % in relation to 2011 data.

08.4

Suppliers



Conveying our commitment to sustainability across the supply chain is key to our pursuit of sustainable development

Suppliers play a **crucial role** in Abengoa's value chain, and a supplier relationship based on trust and mutual benefit underpins the success of our business. The company also endeavors to convey its **commitment to sustainability** to all providers as an essential part of its engagement in sustainability development.

New challenges and new markets demand ongoing, consistent collaboration from the company with its suppliers in order to be able to implement solutions that incorporate the company's innovative technology, while at the same time lowering costs and delivery schedules to thereby increase efficiency.



Photograph taken by Eli Curry for the fourth edition of the photography competition on sustainable development.

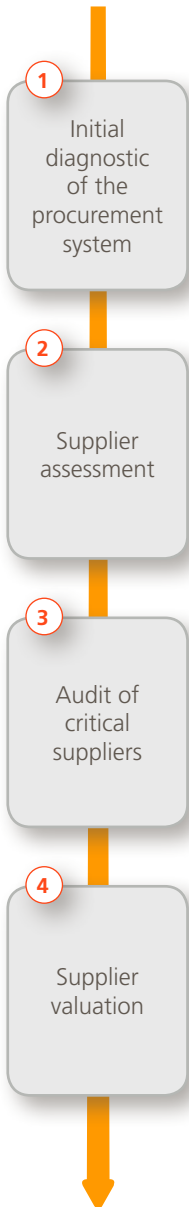
Responsible Procurement System

Abengoa is working to implement social **responsibility in all of its lines of activity** and therefore fosters and promotes, across the entire supply chain, the principles set forth in the Global Compact, the Declaration of Human Rights, compliance in regard to the indicators established by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the company's own Code of Conduct.

In order to accomplish this objective, in 2011 Abengoa began to develop a **Responsible Procurement System** that incorporates sustainability criteria into the company's assessment of its suppliers so as to classify them in terms of sustainability, while at the same time furthering responsible, transparent practices along the supply chain. This system establishes a **collaborative model** fostering **long-term relationships** and promoting good practices in every region where Abengoa operates.

Implementation of the system is split into **four stages**: preliminary procurement system diagnostic, supplier assessment, critical supplier audits, and supplier rating.

Responsible Procurement System.



Preliminary procurement system diagnostic

The first stage of this process involves examining the different supplier types and special supplier characteristics in order to create **a single model for supplier standardization and assessment**.

Given the diversity of the activities conducted by the company and the different features of the suppliers contracted, the purchasing system at Abengoa is decentralized. Therefore, carrying out this phase required the collaboration of those involved in the procurement system from the main group companies in order to evaluate, among others, aspects including available computer resources, the existence of supplier catalogs, the supplier rating systems, criteria applied in the different activity segments, etc.

This initial diagnostic enabled the company to define a series of short-term initiatives (system definition, evaluation of critical suppliers, and execution of audits), as well as other plans for action to be carried out in the medium and long term (single model for standardization and assessment, unified supplier catalog, and social provider procurement).

Supplier assessment

This phase consists of annual **supplier analysis** based on a number of different variables, such as **country of supplier location, nature of the product or service supplied and type of activity** which the suppliers conducts, or on other more subjective factors associated with the company's own perception of the supplier.

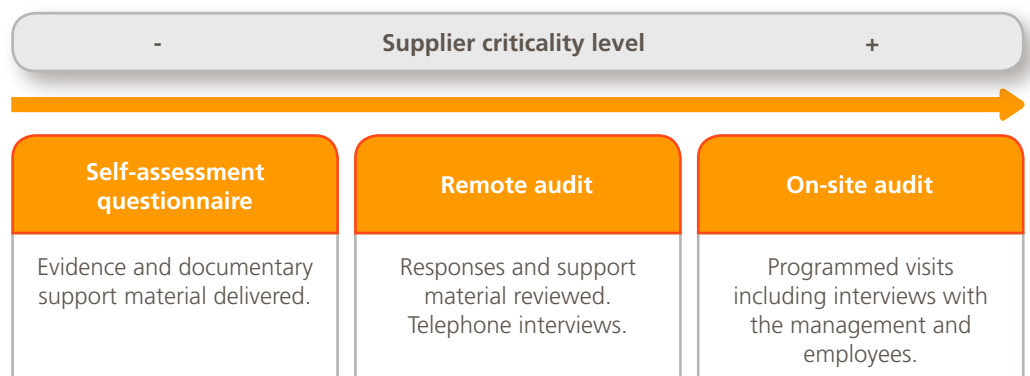
Analysis therefore starts with an assessment based on the risk level of the country where the supplier operates, during which the company takes into account recognized international indexes that categorize risk on the basis of respect for human rights (child labor, discrimination and freedom of association, among others), corruption levels and observance of civil and political rights. The basis of analysis is subsequently checked against the risk associated with the nature of the product or service supplied and the business of the supplier.

Once sensitive or critical suppliers have been identified according to the aforementioned variables, analysis is conducted on more subjective aspects related to Abengoa's internal knowledge of the supplier, its relations with Abengoa or its customers and the provider's presence in the supply chain, and so forth.

Critical supplier audits

This phase is intended to determine the extent to which the Abengoa provider ensures compliance with the principles set forth in the Social Responsibility Code (SRC) for suppliers.

An **auditing procedure** has been created for this purpose, defining aspects which should be reviewed and establishing the scope of work **according to the degree of supplier criticality**, and with the capability to perform analyses through self-assessment questionnaires, audits conducted **remotely** or **on-site**, including visits to the supplier's facilities.



We evaluate our suppliers in terms of sustainability

Although Abengoa has set the goal of performing onsite audits of 5 % of the supplies determined to pose a high risk, 99 audits of this type were conducted in 2012, which represents 16 % of the critical suppliers identified. That is, 11 % over the anticipated figure.

Suppliers	2012	2011
Number of supplier analyses performed with respect to human rights, corruption levels and observance of civil and political rights	19,010	17,482
Number of high-risk suppliers in terms of human rights, corruption levels, and observance of civil and political rights detected in the supply chain	591	595
% of high-risk supplier percentage	3.11	3.40
% of audited high-risk suppliers	16.75	9.24
Number of in-person audits conducted	99	55

Supplier rating

The final stage in this process consists of ranking suppliers according to the assessment conducted, assigning them each a rank depending on aspects that include best practices, or otherwise excluding them should they fail to meet the requirements established under the SRC.

In 2012, some cases of “non-conformity” were detected during the supplier audits. When this occurs, the company draws up a plan of action in order for the supplier to adapt to the Abengoa requirements in order to continue working with the company.

The ultimate aim is to work together with these providers towards resolving issues of non-compliance, attempt to convey responsible conduct throughout the supply chain, and help providers **assume responsible and sustainable practices** in carrying out their processes.

In 2012, Abengoa cut ties with five suppliers that exhibited failure to comply with requirements pertaining to sustainability management.

Sustainability in the supply chain

Abengoa conveys its commitment to sustainability to the supply chain by means of the following initiatives, which are included under the company's Common Management Systems.

- **Supplier emission reporting for the greenhouse gas (GHG) management system**

As a product of its engagement in sustainable development, and since the implementation in 2008 of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, the company has been requiring all of its suppliers to report the emissions associated with the products and services acquired by Abengoa.

All of the information pertaining to supplier emissions computation is included in the corporate Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) application, where a module featuring direct supplier access is being prepared to facilitate the process of reporting their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and managing this information.

- **Signing the Abengoa CSR Code**

Since 2008, Abengoa has been requiring its suppliers to sign up to the Social Responsibility Code (SRC) for suppliers and subcontractors. This code contains eleven clauses based on the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and modeled after the international SA 8000 Standard.

It is mandatory for the supplier to undertake a commitment with the company for all business to abide by the principles governing the company supplier code.

In 2012, suppliers signed 2,146 agreements with Abengoa companies, and since the measure was introduced in 2008 a total of 16,362 agreements have been signed.

Adherence to the Social Responsibility Code (SRC)	2012	2011	2010
Number of agreements signed	2,146	2,368	2,406

- **Labor-Related Social Responsibility (LSR) Policy**

Abengoa promotes the principles of the Global Compact and the SA 8000 Standard among its partners, suppliers and contractors.

- **Training**

Aware of the difficulties suppliers may have in computing their emissions, the company partners with providers in their reporting efforts, providing guidance and holding training sessions that help suppliers adapt to the new requirements introduced into the company's procurement requirements.

The company also provides suppliers with training in environmental affairs, including procedures and action to be taken in the event of spills or discharges, steps to follow in the event of an environmental emergency, and waste management and storage, in addition to training in occupational risk prevention. In this regard, in the range of solar complexes that are currently operating, training was provided to 362 suppliers.

- **Development and implementation of the Labor Management System**

The Labor Management System establishing procedures for assessment and selection of suppliers and subcontractors based on social responsibility criteria, obtaining their written commitment to fulfilling the established requirements and developing control mechanisms so as to verify compliance.

Local suppliers

Abengoa is a company committed to the economic and social progress of the communities in which it operates. This engagement is manifested in the high percentage of **suppliers** contracted **locally**, where the average holds at **above 82 %**.



Being able to rely on locally-based suppliers in the supply chain represents a strategy for boosting and **supporting** a stable **local economy**, accompanied by increased generation of local wealth and added value, and greater direct and indirect job creation. Abengoa thus contributes to enhancing the standard of living in the areas in which the company develops its activity, while at the same time adding to the wealth of the region by indirectly attracting investment.

Abengoa helps smaller providers or those located in regions of slower development in:

- Securing financing or gaining access to financing channels
- Enhancing health and safety systems
- Technical training geared toward occupational risk prevention

The table below shows the four countries with the highest purchasing volume and the percentage corresponding to locally-based suppliers¹.

Country	Procurement 2012 (k€)	Local supplier % 2012	Procurement 2011 (k€)	Local supplier % 2011
Spain	3,855,449	80.26	4,805,909	81.52
USA	3,680,248	91.33	1,442,852	91.24
Netherlands	728,976	69.68	538,552	59.67
Brazil	643,287	72.11	413,552	89.20

Note 1: The complete list of countries is provided in appendix B.

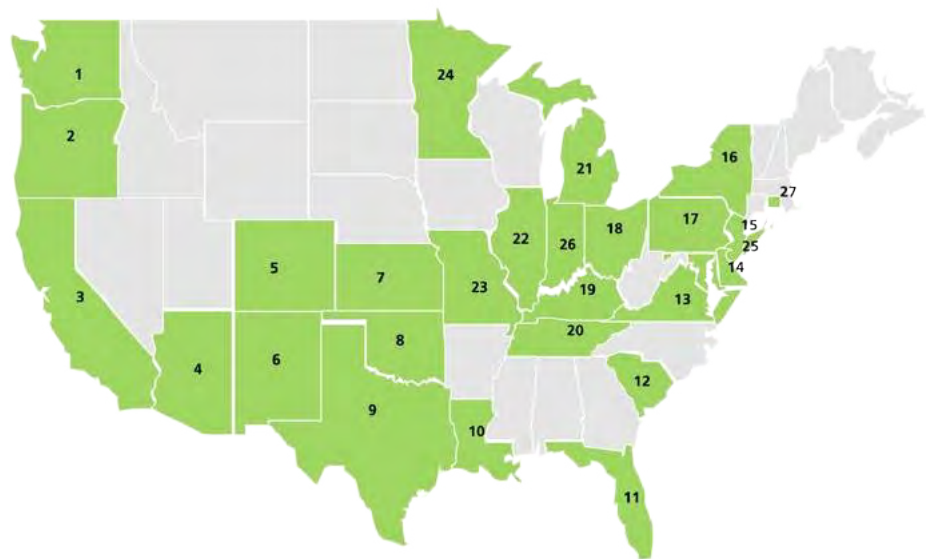
Solana generates important benefits in the US market

The Solana CSP plant, located in the US state of Arizona, is one of the largest plants under construction in the world. With a power **output capacity of 280 MW** and **six hours of power storage** capability through molten salt tanks, the plant will have the capacity to produce and deliver energy at any time, day or night, providing more than 70,000 households with clean energy.

Scheduled to enter into operation in 2013, construction work on Solana is generating significant economic and social benefits, including, among others, an anticipated CO₂ emissions reduction of 475,000 t per annum once the plant begins operating, and the creation of more than **2,000 jobs**.

Plant construction has also brought benefits to the supply chain, where more than **90 companies from 27 different states** are involved. Many of these companies have opened factories in other states and have increased their staff numbers since they began to work with Abengoa on the Solana project.

Shown below are the states participating in the supply chain:



- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Washington | 2. Oregon | 3. California | 4. Arizona | 5. Colorado |
| 6. New Mexico | 7. Kansas | 8. Oklahoma | 9. Texas | 10. Louisiana |
| 11. Florida | 12. South Carolina | 13. Virginia | 14. Maryland | 15. New Jersey |
| 16. New York | 17. Pennsylvania | 18. Ohio | 19. Kentucky | 20. Tennessee |
| 21. Michigan | 22. Illinois | 23. Missouri | 24. Minnesota | 25. Delaware |
| 26. Indiana | 27. Rhode Island | | | |

08.5

Shareholders



Fluid, transparent communication with our investors and shareholders is key to building a relationship based on trust

Abengoa is committed to a business strategy for generating **long-term value**. In today's highly complex environment, and against a backdrop of crisis in some of the territories and markets where Abengoa operates, diversifying financing sources is essential to achieving a flexible capital structure that will keep allowing the company to press forward with its R&D+i plan and continue to generate long-term value through innovative technological solutions for sustainability development.

Abengoa's relationship with its shareholders is based on pursuing and developing **dynamic, innovative and extensive approaches** that enable the organization to anticipate events; and on transparency, the cornerstone of the company's communications, and essential in building a **trust-based** shareholder relationship.



Shareholding structure

Abengoa is a listed company, with share capital totaling 90,143,938.83 €¹, represented by 538,062,690 fully subscribed and paid-up shares belonging to two different classes²:

- 85,619,507 shares belonging to Class A, each with a par value of 1 € and each conferring one hundred votes as common company stock.
- 452,443,183 shares belonging to Class B, each with a par value of 0.01 € and each conferring one vote as shares with privileged economic rights attached, as established under Article 8 of the [company bylaws](#).

Note 1: The last Abengoa share capital modification date took place on December 26, 2012.

Note 2: Class A and Class B shares are admitted for official trading on the Madrid and Barcelona Stock Exchanges and on the Spanish Stock Exchange Interconnection System (Continuous Market). Class A shares have been admitted for trading since November 29, 1996, while Class B shares have been admitted for trading since October 25, 2012.

For the eighth consecutive year, in 2012 the gross dividend paid out by the company to its shareholders rose, this time totaling 0.35 € 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 425 %. Over this same period of time the selective Ibex 35 index has appreciated by 84 %.

Continued growth through technology

We have a business model based on strategic growth and technology

Numerous opportunities for driving company growth have been identified through the corporate strategic plan, and these opportunities will enable the organization to continue to generate value for all of its shareholders. However, building upon these opportunities requires the greatest possible degree of financial flexibility, with the right capital structure in place and a presence in major world capital markets in order for Abengoa to seize and harness the potential of its strategic plan.

Abengoa has developed a **business model that is based on a growth-centered strategy**. Under this model, technology constitutes the first step to creating value along the range of business lines and represents the primary tool for achieving ongoing enhancement of engineering capabilities and continued development and leadership in the markets in which the company operates.

As a product of this model, the company is able to offer a wide-ranging catalog of products and services to the energy and environment sectors, and has developed the capacity to execute turnkey projects under a concession-type regime and provide operation and maintenance services, adding value and diversifying the business model.

Abengoa is also stepping up efforts to **expand its international presence** in order to keep growing in new markets, where the company may continue to implement an integrated business model and identify new opportunities.

In 2000, Abengoa initiated a transformation process characterized by diversification through investment in concession-type assets in order to obtain higher cash-flow recurrence, driving growth and geographical expansion. The ultimate aim of this process is to make Abengoa a much more global company with more recurrent revenues, fewer investment requirements and a mature portfolio of assets that will generate major rotation opportunities.

Financial flexibility and long-term commitment

Continuing with the successful implementation of company strategy, two key objectives were fulfilled in 2012.

In an extremely complex environment, **financial flexibility** in accessing the equities and fixed income markets is essential. This can be achieved through balance sheet optimization, balancing the company's structure with its source of financing, developing the investor base in order to gain access to capital markets with greater depth and stability, and, ultimately, diversifying the company's financing structure towards a more global and competitive source.

Furthermore, taking into account the life cycle of the Abengoa business model, its potential and the support required by the company's R&D programs, it is essential to have a **stable shareholder** that is **engaged in company strategy** and supports long-term decisions.

In order to accomplish both objectives, on September 30, 2012 the **Board of Directors** agreed to present shareholders with a proposal to modify the **shareholding structure** through a **share breakdown** as follows: each Class A share for one Class A share and four Class B shares; and one Class B share, from among those existing at the time, for five Class B shares.

Once the breakdown was performed, the company initiated a share conversion process to take place over the next five years, whereby every shareholder voluntarily decides whether he or she wishes to turn his or her Class A share into a Class B share and thereby benefit from a more liquid instrument or otherwise maintain their voting right and hold on to their Class A share.

As the final step in this process, the company plans to seek listing of the Class B shares in both the Spanish and U.S. markets during the first quarter of 2013.

This operation, which has come to signify a turning point for Abengoa, is certainly relevant from the perspective of corporate governance as the company has now introduced all the clauses needed to ensure full **protection of minority shareholders**, with the final decision whether to convert the shares ultimately resting with them.

Moreover, the company's increased financial flexibility will enable it to implement the strategic plan in the current macroeconomic environment, thus securing attractive returns for shareholders.

Today, following the breakdown performed, **84 % of Abengoa's shares are now made up of Class B** shares, whose future listing in the United States, once all of the licenses have been obtained, will increase exposure of the company's business in the largest capital market in the world, making Abengoa shares much more accessible to new investors.



Socially responsible investors

Markets are beginning to recognize the value of companies that embrace long-term commitments, back sustainable development, and take environmental, social and corporate governance criteria into consideration in conducting their business.

In 2012, **for the fifth straight year**, Abengoa renewed its status as a component of the **Financial Times and Stock Exchange (FTSE) 4Good** sustainability index, the benchmark for investors worldwide interested in identifying organizations that strive to uphold social, economic and environmental sustainability standards in their business management.

In 2012, the company obtained an **overall rating of 4 on a scale of 5 in absolute terms and a score of 100 out of 100 with respect to its sector of activity**.

This FTSE assessment is conducted by analyzing the information disclosed by companies and by means of an extensive battery of sustainability factors and indicators.

In addition, for the fifth consecutive year, the company participated in the **Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)**, a coalition of 655 institutional investors holding assets valued at 78 B\$ that analyzes more than 3,550 companies. Through the project, Abengoa published its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory, achieving **a score of 96 out of 100** on the sustainability policy disclosure index, the **Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index**, and **an A (on a descending scale from A to E) in company performance on the Carbon Performance Leadership Index**.

Abengoa's involvement in these types of initiatives places the company among the global leaders in developing environmental management policies, addressing climate change and upholding human rights, labor-related social responsibility, good governance, and anti-corruption.



Communication channels for shareholders and investors

Essential to building a relationship based on trust with shareholders and investors is maintaining ongoing, transparent and fluid communication, enabling these stakeholders to become participants in the company's strategic goals. For this reason, Abengoa has designed and implemented a **program for communicating with both domestic and international financial markets** in order to report the company's key financial figures, significant strategic actions and financial results.

Accordingly, Abengoa is wholly available to its stakeholders with a view to incorporating proposals that will enable the company to enhance the service it provides. In the meantime, the organization continues to **serve investors**, adapting to new legislative changes, exploiting new communication channels, and adding the latest technological developments to its services. This is intended to help the company to keep growing in value and to **ensure maximum market visibility and transparency**.



In 2012, Abengoa participated in a total of **37 national and international roadshows**, affording it the opportunity to address **more than 125 institutional investors in person**. The company also visited the most important financial marketplaces in **Europe** and the **United States**.

09

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

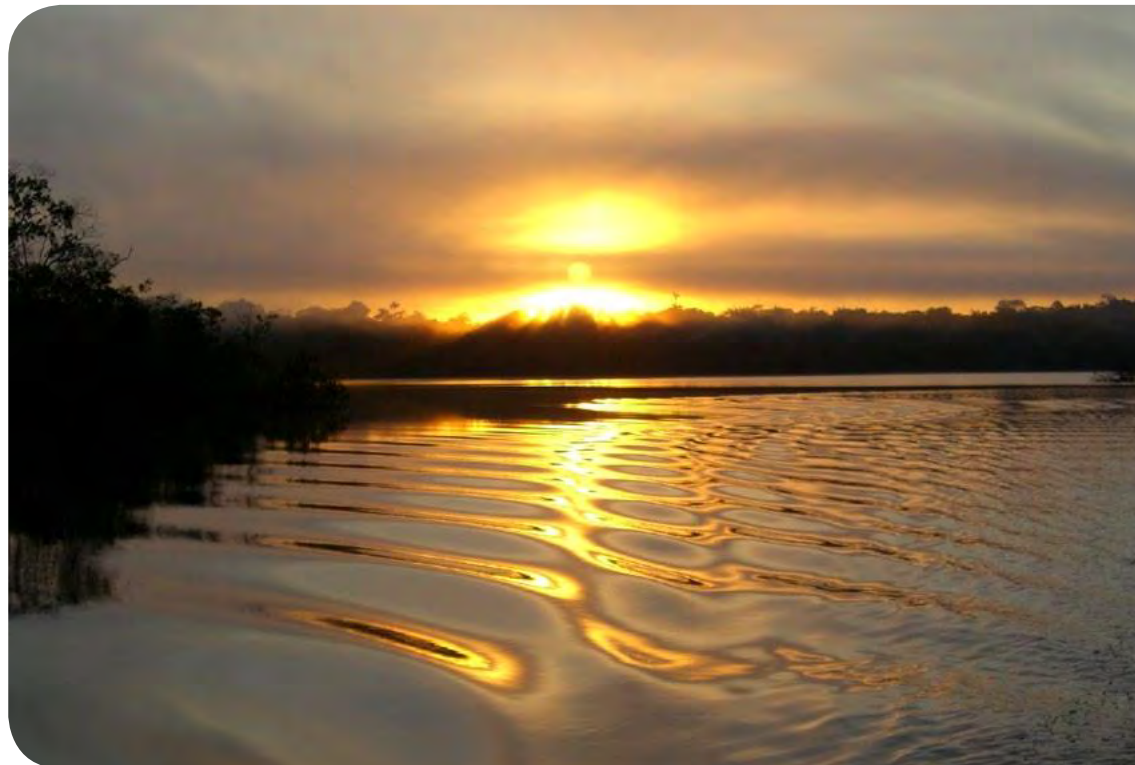


Good
governance
is an essential
part of our
management

Photo taken by Cristina Cuesta Delgado for the IV edition of the sustainable development photography competition.

The distinctly international dimension governing today's business world has led Abengoa to develop mechanisms in all realms to enable the company to be competitive and harness the best **growth opportunities**. A key component of this development is the sound **management of the company's corporate governance**.

Thus, Abengoa intends to continue adapting to the best spanish practices established under the Unified Code of Good Governance, while abiding by **standards** regulating international corporate practices. Stringent **compliance with the norms** that apply to Abengoa corporate governance leads to **better company management and operation**.



Since its inception, the company has strived to enhance its corporate governance structure, particularly in regard to the bodies that **make up the corporate governance structure**, strengthening their composition, regulating their proper functioning and gradually increasing their level of exigency.

The company reports annually on its performance in this regard through the Corporate Governance Report, which has been evaluated by an independent external company since 2009.

Abengoa's governing bodies

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is composed of **fifteen members**: three women and twelve men aged between 47 and 68. Eight members are proprietary directors, four are independent, three are internal directors, and none of them is a board member of any other listed company.

Mr. Felipe Benjumea Llorente. Executive chairman.		Prof. José B. Terceiro. Executive vice chairman. Coordinating officer.		Mr. Manuel Sánchez Ortega. Chief executive officer .	
Mr. José Joaquín Abaurre Llorente. Board member and member of the Audit Committee.		Mr. José Luis Aya Abaurre. Board member and member of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.		Ms. María Teresa Benjumea Llorente. Board member .	
Mr. Javier Benjumea Llorente. Board member.		Prof. José Borrell Fontelles. Independent member.		Prof. Mercedes Gracia Díez. Independent member. Chairwoman of the Audit Committee.	
Mr. Ricardo Martínez Rico. Independent member. Member of the Audit Committee.		Mr. Claudi Santiago Ponsa. Proprietary director.		Mr. Ignacio Solís Guardiola. Member.	
Mr. Fernando Solís Martínez-Campos. Member.		Mr. Carlos Sundheim Losada. Member.		Ms. Alicia Velarde Valiente. Independent member. Member of the Audit Committee.	

Mr. Felipe Benjumea Llorente.	Executive chairman.
Prof. José B. Terceiro.	Executive vice chairman. Coordinating officer.
Mr. Manuel Sánchez Ortega.	Chief executive officer.
Mr. José Joaquín Abaurre Llorente.	Board member and member of the Audit Committee.
Mr. José Luis Aya Abaurre.	Director.
Ms. María Teresa Benjumea Llorente.	Director.
Mr. Javier Benjumea Llorente.	Director.
Prof. José Borrell Fontelles.	Director.
Prof. Mercedes Gracia Díez.	Director.
Mr. Ricardo Martínez Rico.	Director.
Mr. Claudi Santiago Ponsa.	Director.
Mr. Ignacio Solís Guardiola.	Director.
Mr. Fernando Solís Martínez-Campos.	Director.
Mr. Carlos Sundheim Losada.	Director.
Ms. Alicia Velarde Valiente.	Director.
Mr. Miguel Ángel Jiménez-Velasco Mazarío.	Non-board member secretary.

Appointments and Remuneration Committee

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee has the duty of safeguarding and reporting to the **Board of Directors** on appointments, reelections, terminations and remuneration of the Board and its officers, and on general policy regarding compensation and incentives for board members and senior management.

The committee also verifies on an annual basis that the different board members continue to satisfy the requirements to remain as such. This body also acts to ensure that in filling any vacancies that may rise, selection procedures are not affected for reasons of gender.

Another important duty of this committee is to **evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors** and the **executive board members**.

Chairman	Prof. José Borrell Fontelles
Members	Mr. José Luis Aya Abaurre
	Prof. José B. Terceiro
	Ms. Alicia Velarde Valiente
	Prof. Mercedes Gracia Díez
Non-board member secretary	Mr. José Marcos Romero

Audit Committee

This committee is primarily **made up of non-executive members**, thereby fulfilling the requirements established under the standards of good governance. The duties and powers of the Audit Committee, as stipulated in its regulations, include **overseeing** and **resolving conflicts of interest**.

Chairwoman	Prof. Mercedes Gracia Díez
Members	Mr. José Joaquín Abaurre Llorente
	Prof. José B. Terceiro
	Ms. Alicia Velarde Valiente
	Mr. Ricardo Martínez Rico
Secretary non-board member secretary.	Mr. Miguel Ángel Jiménez-Velasco Mazarío

Strategy Committee

The Strategy Committee meets monthly to analyze the company's evolution and the strategic lines to follow. This committee comprises the executive chairman, the executive vice chairman, the chief executive officer, the director of Corporate Strategy and Development, the business unit 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.

International Advisory Board

Aware of the clearly global and international nature of its businesses, in 2010 Abengoa created the International Advisory Board which, comprising professionals of international renown, is intended to provide consultation on strategic matters to the Board of Directors.

The board is composed of **nine experts** and has been set up as a unregulated, voluntary body for the purpose of providing consultation and technical advice to the Board of Directors, which is responsible for electing members of the board.

The main duty of the Advisory Board is to support the Board of Directors, the body to which it reports organically and functionally, in the realm of Board of Director competencies, providing collaboration and consultation. Advisory Board activity is essentially geared towards addressing queries raised by the Board of Directors in relation to any issues deemed pertinent by the latter or presenting proposals to the Board of Directors arising from the experience, expertise and analysis of the Advisory Board.

The current members of the International Advisory Board are as follows:

Mr. José Borrell Fontelles (Chairman): Professor of Fundamentals of Economic Analysis at the Complutense University of Madrid. Earned a degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid, a Ph.D. in Economic Sciences, a master's degree in Operational Research from Stanford University, and a master's degree from the French Institute of Petroleum in Paris. He worked as an engineer for the Spanish Petroleum Company (1972-1981). From 1982 until 1996 he served as General Secretary for Budgetary Affairs, then as Secretary of State for Finance and finally as minister for Public Works, Telecommunications, Transport and the Environment. During the first half of the 2004-2009 legislature he was elected president of the European Parliament and in the second half served as Chairman of the Development Committee.

Mr. Kemal Dervis (member): As Turkey's former minister of Economic Affairs, he was in charge of the economic program that helped the country overcome the financial crisis of 2001. He currently holds the position of vice president and director of Global Economy and Development at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. He is a member of the Board of Supervisors of Sabanci University in Istanbul and is also a member of the university's Policy Center. His field of work and study includes world economy, growth, international trade, climate change and energy sources, issues related to reserve currency and the process of European Union expansion. He currently chairs the International Advisory Board of Akbank and is an advisor to the director-general of the ILO.

Mr. Mario Molina (member): Professor at the University of California in San Diego (UCSD). Former professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and held teaching and research positions at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, University of California-Irvine and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology. He was a member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, and many other advisory platforms and panels. He is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. He has received numerous awards for his scientific work, including the Tyler Energy Prize and the UNEP Sasakawa Award, in addition to a Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

Mr. Nicholas Stern (member): Former senior vice president and chief economist for the World Bank. He currently acts as economic advisor to the British government. After working for the World Bank, Prof. Stern was sought out by the then minister of Finance, Gordon Brown, in 2003. He went on to become Second Permanent Secretary of the Treasury. He was later appointed director of Policy and Research for the Commission for Africa and, in July 2005, was tasked with conducting a review on the economics of climate change and development, which led to the publication of the *Stern Review*.

Mr. Ricardo Hausmann (member): A Venezuelan economist and academic, he is currently the director of the Center for International Development and a professor at Harvard University. He previously served as the first chief economist of the Inter-American Development Bank, where he created the Research Department. He was also the minister of Planning of Venezuela and a board member of the Central Bank of Venezuela, and chaired the IMF-World Bank Development Committee. He was professor of Economics at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Administration (IESA in its Spanish acronym), where he founded the Center for Public Policy.

Mr. Bill Richardson (member): Mr. Richardson has extensive experience in U.S. politics, where he has held a variety of positions as a representative of the Democratic Party. Noteworthy is his participation as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives for New Mexico (1983-1997), U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations (1997-1998) and U.S. Secretary of Energy (1998-2001). In 2003, he was elected governor of New Mexico, an office which he held until 2010. A champion of clean, renewable energies and energy efficiency, during his term as the Secretary of Energy he rolled out demanding efficiency standards for saving energy, and, as governor, he worked to make New Mexico a clean energy state.

Lord Douro (member): Holds degrees in philosophy and in political science and economics from Oxford University, Christ Church College. He was a member of the European Parliament, director of Eucalyptus Pulp Mills, director of Liberty International, vice president of Guinness Mahon, president of British-Spanish Tertulias, president of Framlington Group Limited and president of Sun Life & Provincial Holdings PLC. Since 1990 he has served as president of Dunhill Holdings PLC – now Richemont Holdings (UK) Limited. He has also been director of Compagnie Financiere Richemont since 2000 and director of Sanofi-Aventis in Paris since 2002. In 2001, he was appointed director of Pernod Ricard, Paris, a position he continues to hold. In addition, he has been president of King's College, London University since 2007.

Mr. Álvaro Fernández-Villaverde y Silva (member): Holds a law degree from the Complutense University of Madrid. Between 1975 and 1989 he was embassy secretary and advisor to the Permanent Representation of the UN, in New York, and as minister plenipotentiary in commission, was appointed in 1982 as deputy director general of the United Nations. He was also a member of the Spanish delegation to the UN and an alternate representative at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), held in Madrid in 1980. Following his diplomatic work, he took charge of external relations at the National Institute of Hydrocarbons of Spain and subsequently held important positions at the Banco Hispano Americano and the bank's Foundation. He presided over the Hispania Nostra Association and, in April 1997, was appointed president of National Heritage. He has held positions as an independent counselor of various Spanish companies.

Prof. Carlos Sebastián (member): Studied at the University of Madrid, the University of Essex (UK) and the London School of Economics. He has been professor of Fundamentals of Economic Analysis at the Complutense University of Madrid since 1984. Outside of his academic life, he was the Director General of Planning for the Spanish Ministry of Economy, director of the Foundation for Applied Economic Studies (FEDEA) and advisor to and a director of several private companies. He has penned numerous articles and monographs on macroeconomics, the job market, economic growth and institutional economics, and is a frequent columnist for the *Cinco Días* economic newspaper.

Transparency and anti-corruption

Abengoa upholds an unwavering **commitment to transparency** in all of the activities and processes in which it engages, and holds transparency as the cornerstone underpinning the company's relationship with its stakeholders.

Practices for preventing corruption

Abengoa has mechanisms and procedures in place to **prevent and detect fraudulent and corrupt practices**. All company employees periodically receive information on procedures to follow and channels for reporting any irregular activities.

We work to prevent and detect fraudulent and corrupt practices



Anti-corruption act

In the fight against bad practices such as extortion, fraud and bribery, Abengoa, while observing its own **Code of Conduct**, also adheres to the provisions of the *U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act* (FCPA), in addition to the requirements established under Section 404 of the U.S. **Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act**, which regulates the actions of all international companies that conduct any type of activity in the U.S.

The U.S. Department of Justice is ultimately responsible for compliance with the anti-bribery act by national and foreign companies, with the *Securities and Exchange Commission* (SEC) in charge of the application of regulations to listed companies.

In 2012, **279 financial audit** reports were conducted, which included, among other aspects, reviews and analyses of corruption-related risks in companies determined as being material. A total of **29 legal audits** were also performed.

There were no incidents of corruption detected over the course of the year, no incidents occurred in relation to monopoly practices or breaches of free competition, and there is no report of any fines or sanctions resulting from failure to comply with laws or regulations.

The Abengoa Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct governs working relations within the company and between the company and its stakeholders. In the interest of promoting transparency and rigor in operating the company, the code is available for consultation through the company intranet, available to employees, as well as on the Abengoa website (www.abengoa.com). Furthermore, any changes made to the code are duly communicated throughout the organization immediately and with no exceptions.

No significant investment agreements have been made that include clauses incorporating human rights concerns or which have undergone human rights screening.

Whistleblower channels

Implemented **in 2007**, Abengoa's whistleblower mechanism is managed in accordance with the **requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act** and all related activity is reported to the Audit Committee.

The company has **two whistleblower channels** whereby the company's stakeholders may report irregular conduct:

- **Internal:** Available to all employees, allowing them to report any complaints or claims concerning the financial statements or other reports, accounting matters, internal controls over the financial information reported, auditing matters or breaches of the Abengoa Code of Conduct.
- **External:** Intended to enable anyone outside the company to report irregularities, fraudulent acts or conduct that contravenes the Abengoa Code of Conduct. This channel is available on the Abengoa website.

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 possible irregularity, non-compliance or conduct that runs contrary to the ethics, legality and norms governing the company.

In 2012, the whistleblower channels recorded infringements of the code of conduct and cases involving irregular employee behavior. All information and communications received were handled in accordance with the internal procedures established for this purpose and have been resolved satisfactorily.

Audits for preventing and detecting fraudulent activities

A specific unit was set up within the internal audit department in 2012 with the mission of conducting anti-fraud audits. The aim is to better control fraud within Abengoa. This unit is also responsible for investigating the information received through the whistleblower channel.

The anti-fraud audits are a **significant improvement** on previous years, in that they are conducted according to a plan of action which includes geographical locations or business segments that are most susceptible to fraud, and include a review of areas exposed to greater risk relating to financial statements.

This team also assesses critical projects by analytically reviewing financial information and analyzing other latent risks. It is also in charge of conducting inquiries after receiving any claim through the Abengoa whistleblower channel.

The anti-fraud audit plan includes approximately **50 activities per year**, although program scheduling is flexible in order to adapt to any needs or new risks arising over the course of the year.

Conflicts of interest

Abengoa participates in scientific, technological and cultural events of interest to the company in the areas, cities and regions where the company conducts its business.

Furthermore, any activity that could be treated as lobbying is handled through the support of the different professional associations operating in each of sectors of activity of Abengoa's business units. In the U.S., for example, Abengoa performs *lobbying* activities through some of 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, CSP Alliance, Solar electric power association (SEPA) and Solar energy industries association (SEIA).

In 2012, no financial or in-kind contributions were made to any political parties or related institutions.

Rigor in management

In order to make sure that the company is running smoothly and to secure its long-term future, a precise and rigorous management system, in addition to sound strategic planning, is essential, and should take into account the risks associated with the company's own activity and foresee the way to mitigate these risks.

Along these lines, Abengoa has its own **global risk management system** in place. Forming part of the common management systems, the system enables risks to be **identified and controlled** and is updated periodically so as to create a **common management culture**, fulfill the objectives set in this regard and have the capability to adapt to **mitigate any potential risks** that may arise in today's highly competitive environment.

Implementation of this system requires:

- Risk management throughout **all levels** of the company, **without exception**.
- **Full integration** into strategy and systems for meeting established targets.
- Full support from management in **evaluating, monitoring and following the guidelines** established with respect to managing threats.

This risk management system is formalized and executed through the following three tools:

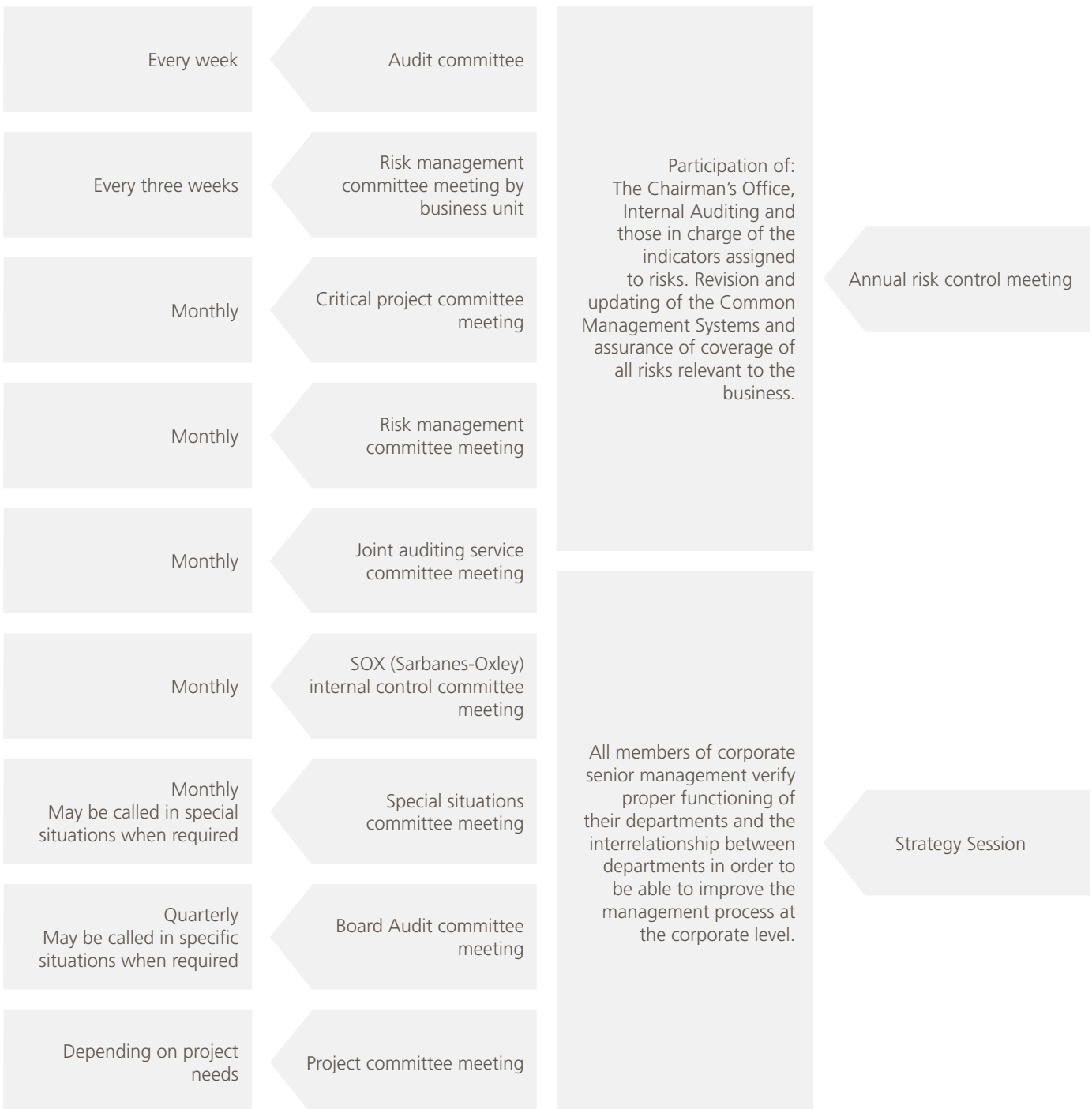
- The norms of obligatory compliance (NOC).
- The processes of obligatory compliance (POC).
- The Universal Risk Model (URM).

Compliance is **ensured** through verifications conducted by the **Internal Auditing** Department, and through the committee meetings held periodically with the company's senior management and the chairman's office.

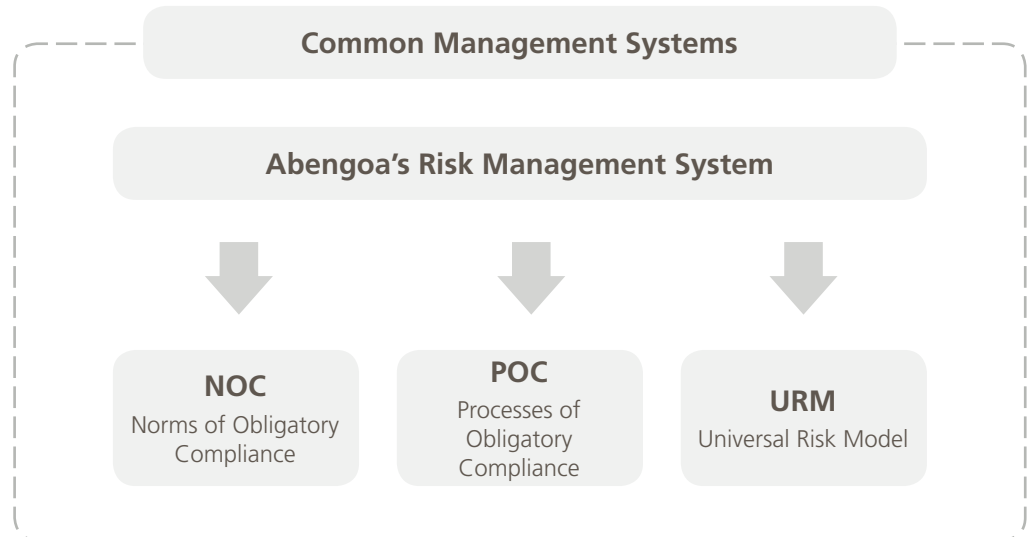
Committee meetings held in relation to Risk Management

Periodic committee meetings

Annual committee meetings



Quality standards form the basis of these instruments, or common management systems, the aim being to **comply** with **international regulations and standards** that include **ISO 31000** and the **Sarbanes-Oxley** Act, and our systems have been certified by firms of international renown.



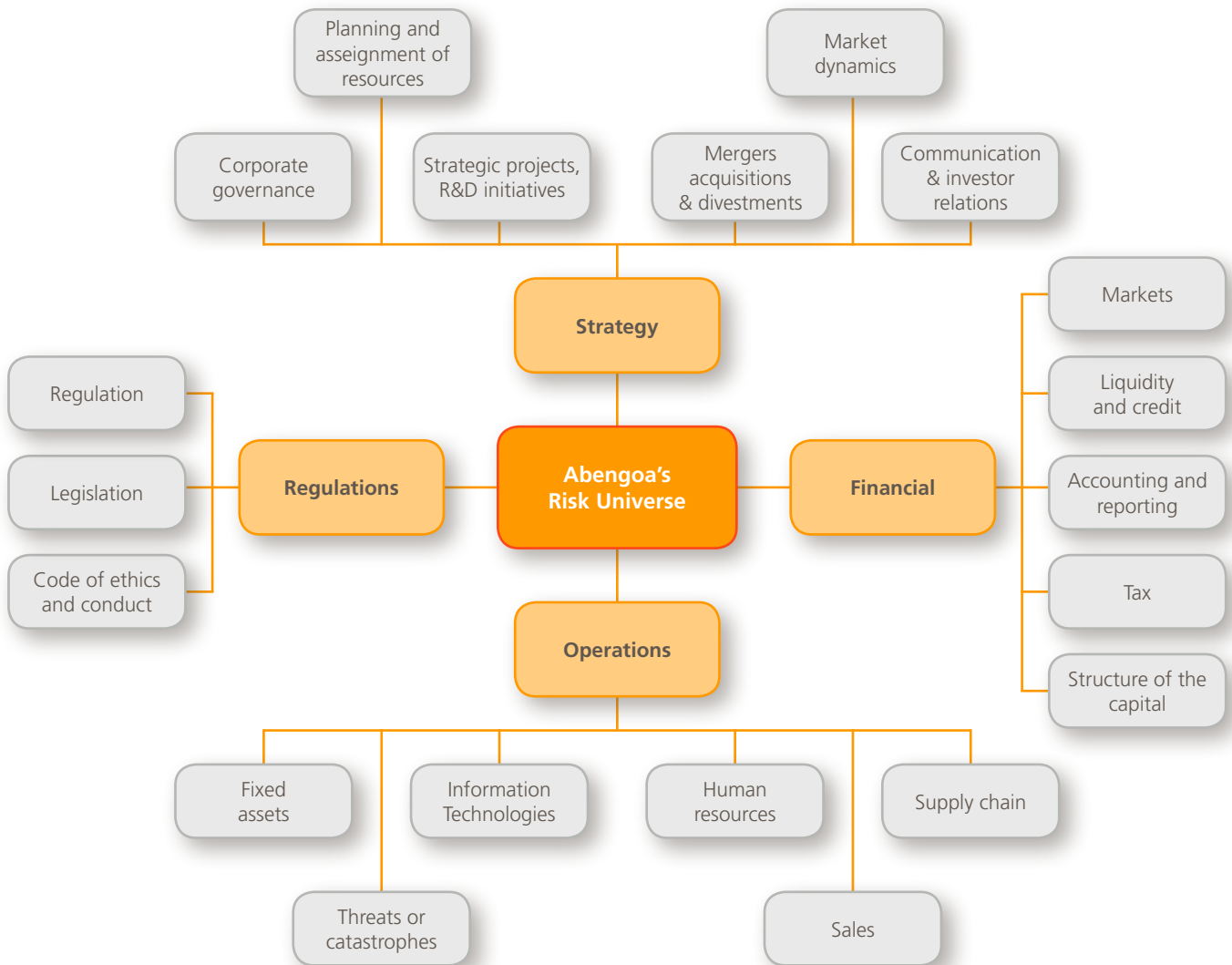
Risk management model

The Universal Risk Model (URM) is the methodology employed by Abengoa to identify, understand and assess risks that affect the company. The primary aim of the model is to gain a global perspective of these risks, designing an efficient system in line with the company's business objectives.

The URM comprises **56 risks** belonging to **20 different categories** and which are grouped into **4 major areas: finance, strategy, regulations, and operations**.

The company reviews the model annually to ensure that the calculations designed for each risk best reflect the company's reality. This review was conducted in June 2012.

Abengoa's Universal Risk
Model arrangement.



All of the risks included in the URM are evaluated on the basis of two criteria:

- **Probability of occurrence:** Degree of frequency with which it can be assured that a given cause will bring about an event with a negative impact on Abengoa.
- **Impact on the company:** Set of potential negative effects on the company's strategic objectives.

After examining 52 facilities, the consolidated results found the following risks to exist on a global scale:

- 16 highly material risks that include environmental certifications among suppliers, contractors, collaborating companies and other partners; potential emergency situations or contingency plans drawn up for environmental incidents.
- 104 moderately material risks that include upholding human rights among suppliers, contractors, collaborating companies and other partners; supplier failure to comply with health and safety standards or generation of negative impacts on the communities present in their sphere of influence.
- 173 risks of low materiality related to the environmental impact of Abengoa's activities; employee training and skills; and environmental management systems.

The results of these periodic risk assessments will enable each Abengoa facility to step up efforts towards mitigating the risks flagged as material in their specific area of activity.

10

External verification





KPMG Asesores S.L.
Edificio Torre Europa
Paseo de la Castellana, 95
28046 Madrid

**Independent Assurance Report
on the Corporate Social Responsibility Report 2012**

(Free translation from the original in Spanish.
In case of discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails.)

To the Management of Abengoa, S.A.

According to our engagement letter, we have reviewed the non-financial information contained in the Corporate Social Responsibility Report of Abengoa, S.A. and its group of companies (hereinafter Abengoa) for the year ended 31 December 2012 (hereinafter "the Report"). The information reviewed corresponds to:

- the indicators referred to in the section entitled Economic Performance, Environmental Performance and Social Performance in chapter "GRI index", including the indicators detailed in section "Greenhouse Gas Inventory" and the indicators included in the Report chapter entitled "Responsible Management Balance Sheet",
- the application of the AA1000 APS 2008 standard principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness as detailed in the Report section "Principles governing this report",
- the information with which Abengoa answers to the questions asked by the Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development, presented in section "Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD) on the 2011 CSR Report".
- the coherence of Abengoa's Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) with the ISO 26000:2010 guide criteria in accordance with what is described in the Report chapter entitled "About this report".

Abengoa management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Report in accordance with the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines version 3.1 (G3.1) of the Global Reporting Initiative as described in chapter "About this report". This chapter details the self-declared application level, which has been confirmed by Global Reporting Initiative. Management is also responsible for the information and assertions contained within the Report; for the implementation of processes and procedures which adhere to the principles set out in the AA1000 AccountAbility Principles Standard 2008 (AA1000 APS); for determining its objectives in respect of the selection and presentation of sustainable development performance; and for establishing and maintaining appropriate performance management and internal control systems from which the reported performance information is derived.

Our responsibility is to carry out an assurance engagement designed to provide a reasonable level of assurance and express a conclusion based on the work done, referred exclusively to the information corresponding to the year 2012. Data corresponding to previous years have not been the object of review. We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, "Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). This standard requires that we comply with the independence requirements included in the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics which outlines detailed requirements regarding integrity, objectivity, confidentiality and professional qualifications and conduct. We have also conducted our engagement in accordance with the Accountability Assurance Standard of Sustainability AA1000 AS 2008 high level (Type 2) that corresponds to a reasonable assurance as per ISAE 3000, which covers not only the nature and extent of the organisation's adherence to the AA1000 APS, but also evaluates the reliability of performance information as indicated in the scope.

KPMG Asesores S.L., a limited liability Spanish company,
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N.I.F. B-482496550

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A reasonable assignment consists in applying procedures to obtain evidence on the processes and controls used by the company to prepare the Corporate Social Responsibility Report. The procedures selected depend on professional opinion, including the assessment of the risks of material incorrectness due to fraud or error. In undertaking those risk assessments, we considered internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation by the entity of the information to be reviewed, in order to design the review procedures appropriate in the circumstances.

In our work we have carried out the following procedures:

- Inquiries of management to gain an understanding of Abengoa's processes for determining the material issues for their key stakeholder groups.
- Interviews with relevant Abengoa staff concerning the application of sustainability strategy and policies.
- Interviews with relevant Abengoa staff responsible for providing the information contained in the Report.
- Visit to 10 sites selected based on a risk analysis considering quantitative and qualitative criteria.
- Analysing the processes of compiling and internal control over quantitative data reflected in the Report, regarding the reliability of the information, by using analytical procedures and review testing based on sampling.
- Reading the information presented in the Report to determine whether it is in line with our overall knowledge of, and experience with, the sustainability performance of Abengoa.
- Verifying that the financial information reflected in the Report was taken from the annual accounts of Abengoa, which were audited by independent third parties.
- Verifying that the information on greenhouse gases included in the Report has been audited by independent third parties in accordance with ISO 14.064-3 standard and that it includes the appropriate and consistent application by Abengoa, of the criteria for the development of greenhouse gas inventory established in the procedures, systems of calculation and indices as well as minimum quality levels determined in the internal standard NOC-05/003.
- The analysis of the coherence between the ISMS descriptive documentation included in the Report and the non certifiable guide, ISO 26000:2010.
- Analysing the information with which Abengoa answers to IPESD's questions and monitoring the dialogue process (face to face and remote) between IPESD and Abengoa.

Our multidisciplinary team included specialists in AA1000 APS, stakeholder dialogue, social, environmental and economic business performance.

We believe that the evidence that we have obtained, provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our conclusion.

Based on the work performed, we conclude that:

- the indicators included in the sections entitled Economic Performance, Environmental Performance and Social Performance of chapter "GRI Index", in section "Greenhouse Gas Inventory" and in the Report chapter entitled "Responsible Management Balance Sheet" can be considered reliable and comply, in all significant aspects, with version 3.1 of the Global Reporting Initiative's Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, as detailed in the chapter "About this report", and Abengoa's Corporate Social Responsible reporting system, respectively.

3

- Abengoa has applied, in all significant aspects, the principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness of AccountAbility's Principles Standard AA1000 APS 2008, as detailed in the Report section "Principles governing this report",
- the information with which Abengoa answers to the questions asked by the IPESD, presented in section "Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD) on the 2011 CSR Report" is reliable and representative of the company's activities,
- Abengoa's Integrated Sustainability Management System (ISMS) is coherent with the criteria of the non certifiable guide, ISO 26000:2010 as described in chapter "About this report".

Under separate cover, we will provide Abengoa management with an internal report outlining our complete findings and areas for improvement. Without prejudice to our conclusions presented above, we present some of the key observations and areas for improvement below:

In relation to the Inclusivity principle

Abengoa has again been subject to the questions made by the Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD). Also, it has updated the materiality test that has been carried out for various years, and which serves as a starting point for the development and updating of the Master Plan, both at corporate level and for each business group. The company could move forward, however, in a systematic involvement of stakeholders across the organization, using this information to adapt the master plans at country or business unit level as it is being done in certain pilot projects. Thus, the concrete lines of action that respond to local stakeholders will be formulated from the organizational levels that are most involved in the company's real local situation.

In relation to the Materiality principle

Abengoa, in order to continue making advances, has again updated its procedure for determining material issues with the aim of introducing improvements that have been identified in previous processes. An example of this has been the strengthening of the aspects identified in interviews with representatives of some of the main stakeholders as one of the inputs for the identification of material issues. However, it would be recommended to continue with the formal integration of material issues into the company's management system to effectively manage these.

In relation to the Responsiveness principle

Abengoa has undertaken the development of a responsible management balance that takes into account material aspects for its stakeholders with regards to sustainability and that is reported with a greater regularity. In addition, the company has updated its Master Plan in order to adapt it to its stakeholders' expectations, both at corporate and business group level. Furthermore, bidirectional communication channels have been established in the company to manage the relations with each of the main stakeholders. It is considered that Abengoa should continue working on the involvement of stakeholders in the design of the answers provided on their needs through these bidirectional channels, as well as with the integration of these answers into the company's strategy.

KPMG Asesores, S.L.



José Luis Blasco Vázquez

18 February 2013





Statement GRI Application Level Check

GRI hereby states that **Abengoa** has presented its report "2012 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. For methodology, see www.globalreporting.org/SiteCollectionDocuments/ALC-Methodology.pdf

Application Levels do not provide an opinion on the sustainability performance of the reporter nor the quality of the information in the report.

Amsterdam, 18 February 2013

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nelmara Arbex", is written over a faint circular watermark of the GRI logo.

Nelmara Arbex
Deputy Chief Executive
Global Reporting Initiative



The "+" has been added to this Application Level because Abengoa 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 6 February 2013. GRI explicitly excludes the statement being applied to any later changes to such material.

AENOR Asociación Española de
Normalización y Certificación

Verification Statement of AENOR for ABENGOA on the Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions corresponding to the year 2012

DOSSIER: 1993/0205/HCO/01

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 2012 of its activities included in the GHG report of 2012, 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 José Manuel Delgado Rufino, manager of the Corporate Control Department.

Abengoa was responsible for reporting its GHG emissions considered in accordance with the reference standard 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 2012 annual report, "Corporate Social Responsibility", 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 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

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Page 1 of 7

AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

- 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 which can be divided into the following categories:

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

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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.

Directed Actions

Companies belonging to Abengoa have started for the first time in 2012 to verify reduction initiatives that had been driving since 2009, as directed actions according to ISO 14064-1. Successfully verified directed actions will be included in the verification statement of Aenor as well as in the corresponding ghg inventory for each Company belonging to Abengoa.

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 ISO 14064-1:2006: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
- 2) Standard 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 2012" 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 2012" 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 ISO 14064-1

II) by activity segment

Lead Verifier: Raúl BLANCO BAZACO

Director of New Products: Jaime FONTANALS RODRIGUEZ

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i) Verified data broken down by scope according to Standard 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	93.056	Mobile combustion	1.572
Stationary combustion	2.294.097	Stationary combustion	1.339.026
Fugitive emissions	27.286	Fugitive emissions	0
Processes	580.732	Processes	1.578.642
Total	2.995.171	Total	2.919.240

b) Emissions per GHG type.

Scope 1 emissions -CO ₂ *	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	93.700
Stationary combustion	3.578.407
Fugitive emissions	11.301
Processes	1.859.768
Total	5.543.176

* Emissions from biomass are included

Scope 1 emissions -CH ₄	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	107
Stationary combustion	13.666
Fugitive emissions	12.537
Processes	8.427
Total	34.737

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Scope 1 emissions –N ₂ O	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Mobile combustion	821
Stationary combustion	41.050
Processes	291.179
Total	333.050

Scope 1 emissions –HFC	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Fugitive emissions	2.974
Total	2.974

Scope 1 emissions –SF ₆	
Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Fugitive emissions	474
Total	474

Note: PFC emission sources have not been identified.

Scope 2

Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Electric energy consumption	536.694
Thermal energy consumption	121.496
Total	658.190

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Scope 3


Total emissions (t CO ₂ -eq)	
Acquired supplies	4.389.269
Business trips	18.956
Employee commuting	19.659
Electric energy distribution losses	74.064
Value chain of the fuels used to generate de energy consumed	89.009
Total	4.590.957

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	2.144.359	794.142	56.670	2.995.171
Scope 2	622.261	23.138	12.791	658.190
Scope 3	3.209.963	440.905	940.089	4.590.957
Total	5.976.583	1.258.185	1.009.550	8.244.318



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Director of New Products: Jaime FONTANALS RODRIGUEZ

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In addition, the emissions from biomass are:

	Industrial production	Concession-type Infrastructures	Engineering and construction	Total
Combustion of biomass	1.340.359	0	239	1.340.598
Other emissions from biomass	1.578.642	0	0	1.578.642
Total	2.919.001	0	239	2.919.240


Lead Verifier: Raúl BLANCO BAZACO
Madrid, 4 February 2013


Director of New Products: Jaime FONTANALS RODRIGUEZ

11

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	–	Letter from the chairman	3	✓
1.2	Description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities.	–	7 Environment	58	✓
Organizational Profile					
2.1	Name of the organization.	–	2 Innovative technology Back cover	17 195	✓
2.2	Primary brands, products, and/or services.	–	2 Innovative technology	18	✓
2.3	Operational structure of the organization, including main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.	–	2 Innovative technology	19	✓
2.4	Location of organization's headquarters.	–	2 Innovative technology	26	✓
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.	–	2 Innovative technology	26	✓
2.6	Nature of ownership and legal form.	–	2 Innovative technology 8.5 Shareholders	26 126	✓ ✓
2.7	Markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers/beneficiaries).	–	2 Innovative technology	26	✓
2.8	Scale of the reporting organization.	–	6 RMA ⁽¹⁾ 8.5 Shareholders	56 126	✓ ✓
2.9	Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure, or ownership.	–	2 Innovative technology About this report 13 Appendix D	23-25 5 180	✓ ✓ ✓
2.10	Awards received in the reporting period.	–	2 Innovative technology	27	✓
Report parameters					
Report profile					
3.1	Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.	–	About this report	5	✓
3.2	Date of most recent previous report (if any).	–	About this report	5	✓
3.3	Reporting cycle (annual, biennial, etc.)	–	About this report	5	✓
3.4	Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.	–	Back cover	195	✓
Report scope and boundary					
3.5	Process for defining report content.	–	About this report	6, 9-11	✓
3.6	Boundary of the report (e.g., countries, divisions, subsidiaries, leased facilities, joint ventures, suppliers). See GRI Boundary Protocol for further guidance.	–	About this report Appendix E	5 181-194	✓ ✓
3.7	State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report (see completeness principle for explanation of scope).	–	About this report	5	✓

(1) Responsible management assessment.

Code	Definition	Indicator Type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report
Profile					
3.8	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.	–	About this report	5	✓
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.	–	About this report	12	Partially ⁽²⁾
			4 Strategy for a sustainable future	34-35	✓
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).	–	About this report	5	✓
3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report.	–	About this report	5	✓
3.12	Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report.	–	11 GRI Index	158-167	✓
3.13	Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report.	–	About this report	12	✓
			10 External verification	146-156	
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.	–	9 Corporate governance	132-137	✓
4.2	Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer.	–	9 Corporate governance	132-134	✓
4.3	For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number and gender of members of the highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members.	–	9 Corporate governance	132-134	✓
4.4	Mechanisms for shareholders and employees to provide recommendations or direction to the highest governance body.	–	8 People	77-78	✓
			8.1 Our team	88	✓
			8.5 Shareholders	130	✓
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).	–	9 Corporate governance	134	✓
4.6	Processes in place for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided.	–	9 Corporate governance	135	✓
4.7	Process for determining the composition, qualifications, and expertise of the members of the highest governance body and its committees, including any consideration of gender and other indicators of diversity.	–	9 Corporate governance	138	✓
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.	–	2 Strategy for a sustainable future	18	✓
			8.1 Our team	92	✓
			9 Corporate governance	138	✓

(2) The entire methodology and basis for indicator calculation was applied in accordance with the protocols established in the reporting system.

Code	Definition	Indicator Type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report
Profile					
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.	–	9 Corporate governance	134-135	✓
4.10	Processes for evaluating the highest governance body's own performance, particularly with respect to economic, environmental, and social performance.	–	9 Corporate governance	134	✓
Commitments to external initiatives					
4.11	Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization.	–	9 Corporate governance	138-143	✓
4.12	Externally developed economic, environmental, and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or endorses.	–	4 Strategy for a sustainable future	35-37	✓
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.	–	8.1 Our team	85-86	✓
			8.2 Communities	98	✓
			9 Corporate governance	132-134	✓
Stakeholder engagement					
4.14	List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization.	–	8 People	77-79	✓
4.15	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage.	–	About this report	6 - 7	✓
4.16	Approaches to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group.	–	About this report	8-9	Partially ⁽³⁾
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.	–	About this report	8-9	✓

(3) The frequency by type and category is not specified due to the fact that this would entail information whose exhaustive nature would exceed the purpose of the report.

Economic Performance

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	1	Abengoa in figures	14-15	✓
			6	RMA	56	✓
			8.2	Communities	96-97	✓
			13	Appendix A	173	✓
			13	Appendix C	175-179	✓
EC2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organization's activities due to climate change.	P	7	Environment	58	✓
EC3	Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations.	P	8.1	Our team	89	✓
EC4	Significant financial assistance received from government.	P	6	RMA	56	✓
Market presence						
EC5	Range of ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation.	A	8.1	Our team	91	✓
EC6	Policy, practices, and proportion of spending on locally-based suppliers at significant locations of operation.	P	1	Abengoa in figures	14	✓
			6	RMA	56	✓
			8.4	Suppliers	123	✓
			13	Appendix B	174	✓
EC7	Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management hired from the local community at significant locations of operation.	P	8.1	Our team	87	✓
Indirect economic impacts						
EC8	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind, or pro bono engagement.	P	8.2	Communities	101-102	✓

Environmental Performance

Code	Definition	Indicator Type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report
Materials					
EN1	Materials used by weight or volume.	P	7 Environment	61-62	✓
EN2	Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials.	P	7 Environment	61-62	✓
Energy					
EN3	Direct energy consumption by primary energy source.	P	6 RMA	56	✓
			7 Environment	63	✓
EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary source.	P	7 Environment	63-64	✓
EN5	Energy saved due to conservation and efficiency improvements.	A	7 Environment	64	✓
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	7 Environment	64	✓
EN7	Initiatives to reduce indirect energy consumption and reductions achieved.	P	7 Environment	64	✓
Water					
EN8	Total water withdrawal by source.	P	6 RMA	56	✓
			7 Environment	64	✓
EN9	Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water.	A	7 Environment	64	✓
EN10	Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused.	A	6 RMA	56	✓
			Environment	65	✓
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	7 Environment	69	✓
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	7 Environment	69	✓
EN13	Habitats protected or restored.	A	7 Environment	69	✓
EN14	Strategies, current actions, and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity.	A	7 Environment	69	✓
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	7 Environment	69	✓

Code	Definition	Indicator Type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report
Emissions, effluents and waste					
EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	P	1 Abengoa in figures	14	✓
			6 RMA	56	✓
			7 Environment	71	✓
EN17	Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	P	6 RMA	56	✓
			7 Environment	71	✓
EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	A	7 Environment	75	✓
EN19	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances by weight.	P	7 Environment	68	✓
EN20	NOx, SOx, and other significant air emissions by type and weight.	P	7 Environment	68	✓
EN21	Total water discharge by quality and destination.	P	7 Environment	65-66	✓
EN22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method.	P	7 Environment	66-68	✓
EN23	Total number and volume of significant spills.	P	7 Environment	66	✓
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	7 Environment	67	✓
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	7 Environment	66	✓
Products and services					
EN26	Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts of products and services, and extent of impact mitigation.	P	7 Environment	69	✓
EN27	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category.	P	7 Environment	69	✓
Compliance					
EN28	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.	P	7 Environment	70	✓
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	7 Environment	69	✓
Overall					
EN30	Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type.	A	7 Environment	70	✓

Social Performance

Code	Definition	Indicator Type	Chapter		Page	Included in the Report
Labor practices and decent work						
Employment						
LA1	Total workforce by employment type, employment contract, and region, broken down by gender.	P	1	Abengoa in figures	15	✓
			6	RMA	56	✓
			8.1	Our team	81-82	✓
LA2	Total number and rate of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender, and region.	P	8.1	Our team	83	✓
LA3	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by major operations.	A	8.1	Our team	89	✓
LA15	Return to work and retention rates after parental leave, by gender.	P	8.1	Our team	83	✓
Labor/management relations						
LA4	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.	P	8.1	Our team	90	✓
LA5	Minimum notice period(s) regarding significant operational changes, including whether it is specified in collective agreements.	P	8.1	Our team	90	✓
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	8.1	Our team	92	✓
LA7	Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region and by gender.	P	6	RMA	56	✓
			8.1	Our team	93-94	✓
LA8	Education, training, counseling, prevention, and risk-control programs in place to assist workforce members, their families, or community members regarding serious diseases.	P	8.1	Our team	83	✓
LA9	Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions.	A	8.1	Our team	92	✓
Training and education						
LA10	Average hours of training per year per employee by gender, and by employee category.	P	1	Abengoa in figures	14-15	Partially ⁽⁴⁾
			8.1	Our team	81-82	
			6	RMA	56	
LA11	Programs for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing career endings.	A	8.1	Our team	87	✓
LA12	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews, by gender.	A	8.1	Our team	87	✓

(4) This does not include information by gender and by employee category.

Code	Definition	Indicator Type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report
Diversity and equal opportunity					
LA13	Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per employee category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity.	P	9	Corporate governance	132-134 Partially ⁽⁵⁾
LA14	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men by employee category, by significant locations of operation.	P	8.1	Our team	91 ✓
Human rights					
Investment and procurement practices					
HR1	Percentage and total number of significant investment agreements and contracts that include clauses incorporating human rights concerns, or that have undergone human rights screening.	P	9	Corporate governance	138 ✓
HR2	Percentage of significant suppliers, contractors and other business partners that have undergone human rights screening, and actions taken.	P	1	Abengoa in figures	14-15 ✓
			6	RMA	56 ✓
			8.4	Suppliers	121 ✓
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	RMA	56 ✓
				Our team	89 ✓
Non-discrimination					
HR4	Total number of incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken.	P	8.1	Our team	90 ✓
Freedom of association and collective bargaining					
HR5	Operations and significant suppliers identified in which the right to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining may be violated or at significant risk, and actions taken to support these rights.	P	8.1	Our team	90 ✓
Child labor					
HR6	Operations and significant suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor, and measures taken to contribute to the effective abolition of child labor.	P	8.1	Our team	90 ✓
Prevention of forced and compulsory labor					
HR7	Operations and significant suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor, and measures to contribute to the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor.	P	8.1	Our team	90 ✓
Security practices					
HR8	Percentage of security personnel trained in the organization's policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations.	A	8.1	Our team	90 ✓
Indigenous rights					
HR9	Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people and actions taken.	A	8.2	Communities	101 ✓
HR10	Percentage and total number of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews and/or impact assessments.	P	8.1	Suppliers	121 ✓
HR11	Number of grievances related to human rights filed, addressed and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms.	P	8.1	Our team	90 ✓

(5) This does not include information on minority groups.

Code	Definition	Indicator Type	Chapter		Page	Included in the Report
Society						
Local communities						
SO1	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs.	P	8.2	Communities	101-102	✓
			13	Appendix C	175-179	✓
SO9	Operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities.	P	8.2	Communities	103	✓
SO10	Prevention and mitigation measures implemented in operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities.	P	8.2	Communities	103	✓
Corruption						
SO2	Percentage and total number of business units analyzed for risks related to corruption.	P	6	RMA	56	✓
			9	Corporate governance	138	✓
SO3	Percentage of employees trained in organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures.	P	6	RMA	56	✓
			8.1	Our team	89	✓
SO4	Actions taken in response to incidents of corruption.	P	6	RMA	56	✓
			9	Corporate governance	138	✓
Public policy						
SO5	Public policy positions and participation in public policy development and lobbying.	P	9	Corporate governance	139	✓
SO6	Total value of financial and in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians, and related institutions by country.	A	9	Corporate governance	139	✓
SO7	Total number of legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes.	P	9	Corporate governance	138	✓
Compliance						
SO8	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations.	P	9	Corporate governance	138	✓
Product responsibility						
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	8.3	Customers	113	✓
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	8.3	Customers	113	✓

Code	Definition	Indicator Type	Chapter	Page	Included in the Report
Product and service labelling					
PR3	Type of product and service information required by procedures, and percentage of significant products and services subject to such information requirements.	P	8.3 Customers	115	✓
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	8.3 Customers	115	✓
PR5	Practices related to customer satisfaction, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction.	A	8.3 Customers	111-112	✓
Marketing communications					
PR6	Programs for adherence to laws, standards, and voluntary codes related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.	P	8.3 Customers	112	✓
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	8.3 Customers	112	✓
Customer privacy					
PR8	Total number of substantiated complaints regarding breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data.	A	8.3 Customers	113	✓
Compliance					
PR9	Monetary value of significant fines for non-compliance with laws and regulations concerning the provision and use of products and services.	P	8.3 Customers	112	✓

Indicator	Definition	Page	Included in the Report
Management Approach			
DMA EC	Disclosure on Management Approach - EC	14-15, 56, 58, 87, 89, 91, 96-97, 101-102, 123, 172, 174-178	✓
DMA EN	Disclosure on Management Approach - EN	56, 58-75	✓
DMA LA	Disclosure on Management Approach - LA	14-15, 56, 81-83, 87, 89-90, 92-94, 132-134	✓
DMA HR	Disclosure on Management Approach - HR	14-15, 56, 89-90, 101, 121	✓
DMA SO	Disclosure on Management Approach - SO	56, 89, 103, 138-139, 174-178	✓
DMA PR	Disclosure on Management Approach - PR	111-117	✓

12

Glossary



Definitions

360° Feedback Methodology: Performance assessment of individuals, encompassing different perspectives of their environment and context.

AA1000AS Standard: International standard for sustainability assurance based on the principles of inclusivity, materiality and responsiveness. [[+ info](#)]

Abengoa's common management systems: Norms and procedures of mandatory compliance for all employees and across company businesses. They are intended to mitigate risks through control processes and procedures for authorizing exceptions.

C@mpus Abengoa: Online training platform for Abengoa employees.

Carbon footprint: Volume of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere as a product of company activity.

Caring for Climate: An international initiative created by the United Nations Global Compact to advance the role of the business community in addressing climate change. [[+ info](#)]

Connect@: Corporate intranet.

CPA: Campus Palmas Altas (company headquarters).

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): One of three mechanisms established under the Kyoto Protocol to facilitate greenhouse gas emission reduction projects in developing countries ("Parties not included in Annex I") in cooperation with developed countries ("Annex I"). The mechanism is defined under Article 12 of the Protocol and is intended to help developed countries meet their goals in limiting and lowering GHG emissions, while helping developing nations achieve sustainable development. [[+ info](#)]

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility for suppliers and contractors.

Corporate Reputation Business Monitor (Merco to use its Spanish acronym): Assessment instrument that measures the reputation of companies operating in Spain and Latin America. [[+ info](#)]

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Master Plan: Guidelines that define the company's CSR-related performance framework through a series of initiatives aimed at integrating stakeholder expectations into company strategy, identifying specific objectives, and devising specific actions to strengthen the company's relationship with society.

Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI): Index which 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 into their business processes and stakeholder relations. [[+ info](#)]

FCPA: US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. US law enacted to counter foreign corrupt practices. [[+ info](#)]

FTSE4Good IBEX: Stock market index whose purpose is to measure the performance of companies that meet corporate responsibility standards. [[+ info](#)]

GHG: Greenhouse gases.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): International institution aimed at enhancing the quality, rigor and usefulness of sustainability reports. [[+ info](#)]

Greenhouse Gas Management System: 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 keys figures in order to estimate results prior to official publication of financial figures.

Independent director: Proposed by the Nominations and Compensation Committee and appointed on the basis of their personal and professional qualifications without their relationships with the company, significant shareholders or senior management affecting their work.

Independent Panel of Experts on Sustainable Development (IPESD): Group composed of internationally renowned experts on sustainable development that analyzes the company's CSR-related performance and responsiveness to stakeholder expectations.

Internal director: One with executive duties who at the same time is or represents a significant shareholder.

ISAE 3000: Benchmark establishing parameters for the verification of non-financial information.

ISO 9001: International certification of quality management systems.

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.

Locally-based supplier: One with a fixed business base in the country of company operation and which is considered a resident of the same country for tax purposes, issuing invoices with a tax identification number issued by the fiscal authority of the same country.

Locally-hired senior manager: A senior manager whose nationality is the same as the regulatory region of the Abengoa company in which he or she works.

Materiality: Issues and matters that may have significant economic, environmental and social impacts for the organization and influence assessment of company performance.

OHS: Occupational Health and Safety.

OHSAS 18001: International certification for occupational health and safety systems.

Proprietary director: One who holds a significant shareholding interest or has been designated by a shareholder.

R&D+i: Research, Development and Innovation.

Ruggie Principles: A framework of principles and guidelines which, since 2011, outlines the measures nation states should adopt in order to promote respect for human rights among the business community. These principles are also intended to assist stakeholders in evaluating the performance of businesses in Human Rights affairs. [[+ info](#)]

SA8000: International certification establishing minimum conditions for engagement in socially responsible labor practices that bring benefits to the entire supply chain.

Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act: Set of regulations of mandatory compliance for all companies listed in the United States that 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: Business initiative aimed at addressing social needs and expectations.

Social provider: Social entities dedicated to fostering the introduction into the labor market of persons at risk of social exclusion (such as special employment agencies, non-profit organizations, shelters for victims of domestic violence and organizations linked to immigrant groups).

Socially Responsible Investors (SRI): Operators who add social, environmental and good governance-related criteria to traditional financial investment criteria.

SRC: Social Responsibility Code.

Stage-Gate Methodology: Process for managing R&D+i projects that is divided into phases (stages) and assessments (gates). This system offers the possibility to analyze and evaluate project evolution, enabling a deeper level of analysis in decision-making, lowering associated risks, and optimizing all aspects of R&D+i management from the beginning through to the end of the process.

Stakeholders: Individuals or entities that may be significantly affected by the activities, products or services of an organization and that likewise affect the organization through their attitudes and activities, and which in turn may also directly or indirectly effect the evolution of business activity.

Sustainable development or sustainability: Development with 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](#)]

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A common ideal for individuals and institutions to promote respect for freedoms and rights and to ensure their universal recognition and application. The declaration was approved on December 10, 1948 by the General Assembly of the United Nations. [[+ info](#)]

URM: Universal Risk Model of Abengoa.

13

Appendix

List of taxes paid, distributed by countries

List of countries (k€)	2012	2011	2010
Argentina	4,420.2	3,061.4	5,634.4
Brazil	49,762.7	142,619.4	60,353.7
Chile	6,818.1	6,702.5	5,177.6
France	13,021.5	18,622.0	9,813.5
Germany	19,259.6	13,065.2	8,971.9
India	2,355.0	745.9	972.3
Morocco	2,515.7	13,634.3	1,817.9
Netherlands	(17,854.9)	(8,248.4)	15,081.2
Peru	(12,865.7)	12,513.5	(18,696.3)
Poland	16,031.9	1,495.9	1,830.9
South Africa	11,356.8	405.2	–
Spain	(7,666.1)	54,356.4	55,157.7
USA	17,060.6	13,642.2	23,691.7
Uruguay	6,994.9	5,936.9	6,633.7
Remainder	136.7	(16,449.7)	24,197.2
Total taxes paid	111,347.1	262,102.8	200,637.4

Purchase volume to locally suppliers

Country	Total purchase volume (k€)	Locally-based suppliers (%)
United Arab Emirates	179,786	58
Argentina	17,694	89
Australia	1,999	87
Brazil	643,287	72
Switzerland	388	76
Chile	82,328	94
China	27,562	86
Colombia	17	99
Costa Rica	2,636	99
Cyprus	9	100
Germany	187,984	85
Algeria	21,972	37
Spain	3,880,859	80
France	233,893	59
United Kingdom	10,335	95
Greece	6	100
Guatemala	2,085	100
India	36,677	22
Israel	296	100
Italy	447	100
Luxemburg	60	0
Morocco	20,953	45
Mexico	439,835	73
Nicaragua	94	59
Netherlands	728,976	70
Peru	363,242	95
Poland	19,074	15
Portugal	391	98
Saudi Arabia	41,404	90
Serbia	87	83
Sweden	21,776	87
Turkey	57,547	98
Uruguay	85,662	82
USA	3,680,248	91
South Africa	206,572	87
Overall total	10,996,182	82

Social engagement programs carried out by Abengoa

Employee welfare engagement	
Country	CSR action or activity carried out
Brazil	Interactive HR project.
Brazil	Flu and tetanus vaccination program.
Brazil	National campaign to fight AIDS.
Brazil	Conference on preventing harassment in the workplace.
Brazil	In-house talent project.
Brazil	In-house news publication.
USA	Promotion and distribution of information material on preventing breast cancer.
USA	Thanksgiving Day lunch on gathering.
USA	Pizzas were delivered to employees on Pizza Day.
Spain	3 paddle tennis tournaments held.
Spain	National scholarships and grant.
Spain	Academic awards.
Spain	La Antilla Residence.
Spain	Abengoa employees honored for 25 years of service.
Spain	5th Art. expenditures.
Spain	Year-end celebration.
Spain	Grants for India and Poland.
Spain	Abengoa Internal Newsletter.
Spain	Employee visit to the Solúcar Complex.
Spain	Best improvement initiative awards.
Mexico	Children's drawing contest - Theme: "Earth as a source of life".
Uruguay	Series of informational talks for pupils attending public and private schools.
Uruguay	Talks and follow-up regarding healthy eating.
Uruguay	Workshops on physical exercise at work.
Uruguay	Final men's tournament.
Uruguay	Campaign encouraging personnel to submit suggestions for improvement.
Uruguay	Workshop promoting youth employment and orientation for workers' children.
Uruguay	Activity to promote the teamwork.
Uruguay	Workshop promoting youth employment and orientation for workers' children.
Uruguay	Zero traffic accidents campaign.
Uruguay	Lecture on potential risks at home for the children of our workers.

Cultural area	
Country	CSR action or activity carried out
Germany	Sponsorship of the Schalke 04 football club.
Spain	Photography contest.
Spain	The Focus-Abengoa shop.
Spain	Publications.
Spain	Pro-Spanish Royal Academy of Music Foundation.
Spain	Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery of Seville.
Spain	Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Saint Elizabeth (Isabel) of Hungary.
Spain	Painting prize.
Spain	Dissemination of the Seville Press Association Award.
Spain	Prince of Asturias Foundation.
Spain	Spain-India Council Foundation.
Spain	Cotec Foundation.
Spain	Sevillian Royal Academy of Letters.
Spain	Spain-China Foundation.
Spain	Naval Museum.
Spain	Expo: Luz Noor.
Spain	Davis Cup sponsorship.
Spain	Exhibitions.
Spain	Prince of Girona Foundation.
Spain	Focus-Abengoa Structure.
Spain	Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez Endowment.
Spain	Musical youth of Seville.
Spain	Velázquez Center.
Spain	Hispania Nostra.
Spain	Spanish Association of Foundations.
Spain	Concerts.
Spain	A.M. Bernal professional services.
Spain	Assistance provided to the Luchana Rowing Club.
Spain	Collaboration among city councils located near Abengoa operational sites.
Spain	Sponsorship of cultural activities in the town of Nerva.
Spain	Sponsorship of some sports activities in the town of Nerva.
Spain	Donations to local social groups and associations: Pirulitos 81 neighbors association; a variety of Nerva Town Council associations.
Spain	Contribution to cultural development of the town of Aznalcóllar.
Spain	Sponsorship to the honorable brotherhood of del Santísimo Cristo de la Humanidad y Paciencia.

Education and research area	
Country	CSR action or activity carried out
Germany	Donation to the day care center.
Germany	Donation to the Duisburg university.
Germany	Donation to FV Waldorfschule Duisburg.
Germany	Donation to GDMB (Gesellschaft für Bergbau, Metallurgie, Rohstoff- und Umwelttechnik).
Germany	Sponsorship of the football club Schalke 04.
Australia	Contribution to the Australian Solar Thermal Energy Association (AUSTELA).
Australia	Payment of the annual corporate Clean Energy Council membership fee.
Brazil	Employee updating program.
Brazil	School inclusion.
Chile	Sponsorship of the Aladyr 2012 3rd International Seminar on Desalination.
USA	Sponsor for CPV Today Conference.
Spain	Conferences and seminars.
Spain	Online library.
Spain	ETEA- Loyola.
Spain	Foundation for sociological studies.
Spain	Stiftung Umweltenergierecht.
Spain	Donation to Centro Tecnológico Avanzado de Energías Renovables (CTAER).
Spain	4th Art. awards expenditures.
Spain	Javier Benjumea Puigcerver prize.
Spain	Sponsor of the CPV-8 Conference.
Spain	Valencian Foundation of Advanced Studies.
Spain	Sponsorship of SolarPaces, the annual gathering of experts on concentrating solar power development.
Spain	Campus Focus-Abengoa.
Spain	Team Coaching Session.
Spain	Sponsorship of the technical session organized by Fenacore, Spain's National Federation of Irrigation Communities.
Spain	Technological Corporation of Andalusia.
Italy	Global Water Awards 2012 sponsorship.
Morocco	Sponsorship of the 16th African Water Association (AfWA) International Congress & Exhibition, held February 20-23, 2012.
Singapore	Sponsorship of Singapore International Water Week (SIWW) 2012.

Environment area	
Country	CSR action or activity carried out
Brazil	Adote Uma Nascente Project.
Spain	Mandeo River sponsorship.
Spain	Reforestation.
India	Supervision of exploitation of resources for education and infrastructure construction.
Mexico	Upkeep of green areas.
Mexico	Reforestation: Paraje Ladera de Sayula Del soil conservation program. Magdalena Contreras.
Peru	Reforestation in the farmer community of Huaylas.
Uruguay	Tree preparation and planting with the "Gurises Unidos" organization.

Social development area	
Country	CSR action or activity carried out
Germany	Donation to Immersatt e.V.
Germany	Donation to Malteser Hospiz.
Germany	Donation to THW Duisburg.
Argentina	PE&C Program – Collaboration with the Fundación Santa Ángela and the congregación Hermanas de la Cruz.
Argentina	PE&C Program – Training tasks involving program volunteers, instructors and students.
Argentina	PE&C Program – Donation of clothing, footwear and toys to families in need.
Brazil	Christmas Campaign.
Brazil	PE&C Program – Donation to congregación de las Hermanas del Buen Consejo.
Brazil	Project Together.
Brazil	Escola Viva Project.
Brazil	Associations.
Brazil	Conferences.
Brazil	Blood donation drive.
Brazil	Health Circuit.
Brazil	Toy collection drive.
Brazil	Blood donation drive.
Brazil	Clothing donation drive.
Chile	PE&C Program in Chile – Donation to the Casa de Acogida Rebeca Ergas.
USA	Toy collection campaign: Distribution of toy cars.
USA	National food bank week.
USA	Donation to Kidsmart.
USA	Donation to the homeless.
Spain	Best improvement measure awards.
Spain	Contribution to municipal infrastructure development.
Spain	Donation to Fundación Santa Ángela.
Spain	Donation to the Hermanas de la Compañía de la Cruz.
Spain	Donation to the US-Spain Council.
Spain	Donation to the Asociación sevillana de asistencia.
Spain	Donation to Proyecto Hombre.
Spain	La Milagrosa Foundation.

Social development area	
Country	CSR action or activity carried out
Spain	HCPV photovoltaic plant in Mandali.
Spain	Donation to the Hermanitas de los Pobres.
Spain	Donation to the Hermandad de San Benito y San Bernardo.
Spain	San Rafael Foundation.
Spain	Regina Mundi donation.
Spain	Donation to the Institute for Regional Development of the University of Seville.
Spain	Donations to local social associations and groups in the town of Nerva.
Spain	Father Pulgar donation.
Spain	PE&C – Missions in India.
Spain	Donation to the University de Salamanca.
Spain	Donation to the Metropolitan Seminary of Seville.
Spain	Donation to the Sacred Place of the Holy Trinity.
Spain	Donation to the Comillas University - ICAI Foundation.
Spain	Collaboration with the U.S. Embassy.
Spain	ASEPAM donation.
Spain	Donation to Parroquia Santa Cruz.
Spain	PRO REBUS Foundation donation.
France	Sports activities, assistance for the disabled, local cultural events.
France	Purchases of supplies from an association for the handicapped.
Morocco	Subsidization of sports activity for an orphanage in Casablanca in order to participate in a soccer tournament.
Mexico	Donation of equipment and material.
Mexico	Donation of food to indigenous Rarámuris groups of the Sierra de Chihuahua.
Mexico	Donation of office partitions to the Social Assistance Center.
Peru	Welfare assistance for the rural community of Purucuta.
Peru	Welfare assistance for the rural community of Pampas Chico.
Peru	PE&C Program – Benefiting children from low-income families, children with disabilities and senior citizens.
Peru	Handicraft workshops.
Peru	Welfare assistance for the community of Pallasca.
Peru	Productive project support: livestock farming. The rural community will acquire sheep livestock.
Peru	Productive project support, dairy product production.
Peru	Improvement of the access road into the community using local workforce.
Peru	Contribution for celebrating Farmer's Day.
Peru	Productive project support: livestock farming. The rural community will acquire sheep livestock.
Uruguay	Implementation of an Environmental Management System at the school located across from the Obrador de Melilla.
Uruguay	At the Montes del Plata operation site: Construction of perimeter fencing for the school in Conchillas.
Uruguay	Lectures at the school in Peralta.
Uruguay	Partners for a day.

List of office openings in 2012

Business unit	Company	Place opened	Address	Month opened	Change in location
Befesa	Befesa Zinc Gravelines S.A.S.	France	Zip des Huttes, 59820 Gravelines, France	April	No
Befesa	Befesa Steel Services GmbH	China	Beijing Representative Office. 11E CITIC Building No.19 Jianguomenwai Avenue, 100004 Beijing P.R.China	August 2011. Last year no information was received on this office	No
Befesa	Befesa Peru	Peru	Av. República de Panamá 3030, piso 12, San Isidro- Lima (Perú)	February	Yes
Abengoa Solar	Solar	South Africa	Parkmore, Sandton, South Africa office 109, erf 14336, 45 Scott	January	No
Abengoa Solar	Solar	South Africa	Street, Uppington, Ganga House 110, LBS Marg	June	No
Abengoa Solar	Solar	Germany	10117 Berlin, Friedrichstraße 61, 3rd Floor Right	September	No
Abengoa Solar	Solar	Spain	Parque empresarial Sanlúcar La Mayor Edificio Soland Center. 41800 Sanlúcar La Mayor. Sevilla	December	No
Abeinsa	Nicsa Peru	Peru	Avda. Canaval y Moreira 652 San Isidro - Lima (Peru)	April	No
Abeinsa	Abencor Mexico	Mexico	Bahía de Santa Bárbara No.174 Cal. Verónica Anzures. Mexico DF	March	No
Abeinsa	Abencor South Africa	South Africa	Convention Towers, Mezzanine level 2, office 233, cnr Heerengracht Street and Coen Steyler Ave, Foreshore, Cape town South Africa	September	No
Abeinsa	Abencor Brazil	Brazil	Embaixador Abelardo Bueno 199 Barra de Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro	December.	No
Abeinsa	Inabensa South Africa	South Africa	Convention Towers 1 st Floor, Cnr Heerengracht and Coen Steyler Street. 8001 Cape Town	October	No
Abeinsa	Inabensa Arabia	Saudi Arabia	P.O. Box.-126367. Prince Sultan Street (next to Center Point). Alsultan Tower, 1 st floor, office no. 2. Jeddah City 21352	September	No

List of Companies as of December 31st 2012

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
AB Bioenergy France, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
AB Bioenergy Hannover GmbH	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abacus Management, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abacus Project Management, Inc.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abeima Enerji ve Insaat Sanayi Ticaret Limited Sirketi (Abeima Limited Sirketi)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeima Teyma Barka, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeima Teyma Infrastructure Ghana Ltd. (Abeima Teyma Ghana)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeima Teyma Zapotillo SRL de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeima, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa Abener Teyma General Partnership	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa Asset Management, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa BD Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa Brasil Projetos e Construcoes Ltda	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abeinsa Business Development Private Limited	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa Business Development, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa Business Development, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa Business Development, Sp.z.o.o.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa Business Developmet, S.A. de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa EPC Inc.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa EPC Kaxu (Pty) Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa EPC Khi (Pty) Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abeinsa EPC México, S.A de C.V	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abeinsa EPC, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
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
Abeinsa Inversiones Latam, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abeinsa, Inc. LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abelec, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	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 Brasil Ltda.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abencor México, S.A. de C.V	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abencor Perú	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abencor Suministros Chile, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abencor Suministros S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abencor USA, LLC.	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 Ltda	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

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Abener Engineering and Construction Services, LLC. (Abencs)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener Ghenova Engineering Private Limited.	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 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 Servicios Auxiliares S.A. de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abener Teyma Abeinsa Glendale General Partnership	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener-Dragados Industrial-México, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abener-Ghenova Ingeniería de México, S.A. de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abengoa Australia (Pty) Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abengoa Bioenergía Agroindustria Trading USA Inc.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Agroindustria. Ltda.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Bioenergíadiesel S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergía Brasil	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergíaenergía Inovações Ltda.	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 Bioenergíamass of Kansas, LLC.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Corporation, LLC.	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 Holdco, Inc.	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, LLC.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Netherlands B.V.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy New Technologies, LLC.	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 USA, LLC.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Technology Holding, LLC.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Trading Europe, B.V.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy Trading USA, LLC.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Abengoa Bioenergy UK Limited	Industrial production	Bioenergy

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Abengoa Bioenergy USA Holding, 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 infraestructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Colombia, S.A.S.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Concessões Brasil Holding S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	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 infraestructures	Solar
Abengoa Hidrógeno, S.A	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abengoa México, S.A. de C.V.	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 SeaPower, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abengoa Servicios S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Solar Power Australia (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar Engeneering (Beijing), Co. Ltd.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar España, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar Extremadura, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar GmbH	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar India Private Limited	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar Industrial Systems, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar Internacional, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar Italia, S.R.L.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar New Technologies, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar Operations, LLC.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar Power South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar Power, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Abengoa Solar PV, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar S.A.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar Saudi Arabia Limited Liability Company	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar USA Holdings Inc.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar Ventures S.A	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa Solar, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Abengoa T&D Corporation	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Abengoa Transmisión Norte S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa Transmisión Sur, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Abengoa USA Holding, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Abengoa USA Operations, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Abengoa USA, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Abengoa Water Beijing Co., Ltd	Concession-type infraestructures	Abengoa Water
Abengoa Water Dalian, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa Water
Abengoa Water Holding USA, Inc.	Concession-type infraestructures	Abengoa Water
Abengoa Water Investments Ghana BV	Engineering and construction	Abengoa Water

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Abengoa Water Nungua, S.L.U	Engineering and construction	Abengoa Water
Abengoa Water S.L.U.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa Water
Abengoa Water USA, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa Water
Abent 3T, S de RL de C.V.	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, Ltda.	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
Abratey Construção Ltda.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ACE Abengoa Cogeneración de Energía S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Aelsa, Abener El Sauz, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Agua y Gestión de Servicios Ambientales, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abengoa Water
Aguas de Skikda	Concession-type infrastructures	Abengoa Water
Al Osais-Inabensa Co. Ltd	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Aleduca, S.L	Engineering and construction	Solar
Alianza Medioambiental, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Aluminios en Disco S.A. (Aludisc)	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Aprovechamientos Energéticos Furesa, S.A. (Aprofusa)	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Aqualdre Zinc, S.L	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Arao Energías Eólica, S.L..	Concession-type infrastructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
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 Abeinsa 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
ASO Holdings, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Solar
ATE IV Sao Mateus Transmissora de Energía	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE IX Transmissora de Energía, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE V Londrina Transmissora De Energía S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE VI Campos Novos Transmissora de Energía, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE VII Foz do Iguaçu Transmissora de Energía, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE VIII Transmissora de Energía S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE X Abengoa Brasil Administração Predial, Ltda.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XI, Manaus Transmissora de Energía, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XIII, Norte Brasil Transmissora de Energía, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XIX Transmissora de Energía S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XVI Transmissora de Energía S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XVII Transmissora de Energía S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATE XVIII Transmissora de Energía S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATN 1, Abengoa Trasmisión Sur, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
ATN 2, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Aurorex S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Aznalcóllar Solar, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Baja California 229, S.A. de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Bargoa, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Befesa Agua Djerba, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa Water
Befesa Agua Internacional S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Befesa Agua Tenes S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abengoa Water
Befesa Aluminio, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Aluminium Germany GmbH	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	Abengoa Water
Befesa Desalination Developments Ghana Limited	Concession-type infrastructures	Abengoa Water
Befesa Desulfuración, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Escorias Salinas, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Gest. Res. Ind, S.L. (Begri)	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Infraestructure 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.L.U.	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, 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 AS (Befesa Silvermet Adana)	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Silvermet Iskenderun	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Silvermet Izmir Celik Tozu Geri Donusum AS (Befesa Silvermet Izmir)	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 Zinc FreAbeinsa Iberoaméricarg GmbH & Co KG	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Aser, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Comercial, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Befesa Zinc Duisburg GmbH	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Germany	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Gravelines, S.A.S.U.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Óxido, S.A.U.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc Sur, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Befesa Zinc, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Betearte	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Bioenergíacarburantes de Castilla y León, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Bioenergíaelanol Galicia, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
C.D.Puerto San Carlos S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Cadonal, S.A.	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
Captasol Fotovoltaica 14, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 15, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 16, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 17, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 18, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 19, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 2, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 20, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 21, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 22, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 23, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 24, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 25, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 26, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 27, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 28, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 29, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 3, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 30, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 31, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 32, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 33, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 34, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 35, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 36, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 37, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 38, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 4, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Captasol Fotovoltaica 40, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 5, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 52, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 58, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 6, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 7, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 72, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 73, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 77, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 8, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Captasol Fotovoltaica 9, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Carmona & Befesa Limpiezas Industriais, Ltda. (C&B)	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Carpio Solar Inversiones, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Casaquemada Fotovoltaica, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Cedisolar	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Central Eólica Santo Antonio de Pádua S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Central Eólica São Cristóvão S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Central Eólica São Jorge S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Central Eólica São Tomé Ltda.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Centro Industrial y Logístico Torrecuéllar, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Centro Morelos 264 S.A. de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Centro Tecnológico Palmas Altas, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Chennai Water Desalination Limited	Concession-type infraestructures	Abengoa Water
Coaben SA de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Cogeneración Motril, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Cogeneración Villaricos, S.A. (Covisa)	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Comensa, Construcc Metalicas Mexicanas, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Complejo Medioambiental Tierra de Campos, S.L	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Concecutex SA de C.V.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Concesionaria Costa del Sol S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Concesionaria del Acueducto el Zapotillo, S.A. de C.V.	Concession-type infraestructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Concesionaria Hospital del Tajo, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Consorcio Teyma M&C	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
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 infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Cuatro, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Diez, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Nueve, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Ocho, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Seis, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Siete, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Tres, S.A	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Copero Solar Huerta Uno, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
CSP Equity Investment, S.A.R.L.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Cycon Solar, LTD	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Desarrolladora de Energía Renovable, S.A.P.I. de C.V	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Donsplav	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Ecija Solar Inversiones, S.A	Engineering and construction	Solar
Ecoagricola, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Ecocarburantes Españoles, S.A.	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Ecología Canaria, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
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, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Epartir, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Europea Const. Metálicas, S.A. (Eucomsa)	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
Galdán, S.A	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Geida Skikda, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abengoa Water
Geida Tlemcen, S.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abengoa Water
GES Investment C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Gestión Integral de Recursos Humanos, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Gestión y Valorización Integral del Centro, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Ghenova Ingeniería S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Girhmex, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Global Engineering Services LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Green Visión Holding BV	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Hankook R&M Co., Ltd.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
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 Dlez, 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

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Helioenergy Electricidad Uno, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veinticinco, S.A	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veinticuatro, S.A	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veintidos, S.A	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veintitres, S.A	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Helioenergy Electricidad Veintiuno, S.A	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Helios I Hyperion Energy Investments, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Helios II Hyperion Energy Investments, S.L.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Hidro Abengoa, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Holding de Energía Eólica S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Hypesol Energy Holding, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Íbice Participações e Consultoria em Energia S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Inabensa (Pty) Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
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
Inabensa Holdings	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
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 Saudí Arabia, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inabensa USA, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inabensa, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inapreu, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Iniciativas Hidroeléctricas de Aragón y Cataluña, S.L. (IHCAC)	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Iniciativas Hidroeléctricas, S.A. (IHSA)	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Iniciativas Medioambientales, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Insolation 17 S.R.L	Engineering and construction	Solar
Insolation 18 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 10 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 11 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 12 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 13 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 14 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 15 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 4 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 5 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 6 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 7.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 8 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Insolation Sic 9 S.R.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Instalaciones Fotovoltaicas Torrecuéllar, 1 S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Instalaciones Fotovoltaicas Torrecuéllar, 2 S.L.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Instalaciones Fotovoltaicas Torrecuéllar, 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, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Inversora Enicar, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Italgest Abengoa Solar, S.r.l..	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Italica Solare S.R.L.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Kaxu CSP O&M Company (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Kaxu CSP South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Kaxu Solar One (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Khi CSP O&M Company (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Khi CSP South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Khi Solar One (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Klitten, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
L.T. Rosarito y Monterrey, S.A. De C.V.	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
Latifox S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Ledincor S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Lidelir S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
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 Dos, S.A	Engineering and construction	Solar
Logrosán Solar Inversiones, S.A.	Engineering and construction	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
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

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
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
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
Marusthal Green Power Private Limited	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Micronet Porous FAbainsa Iberoaméricars, S.L.	Industrial production	Abengoa Water
Mojave Solar Holding, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Mojave Solar, LLC.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
MRH-Residuos Metálicos, S.L.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Mundiland, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Myah Bahr Honaine, S.P.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abengoa Water

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
NEA Solar Investments, S.A	Engineering and construction	Solar
NEA Solar O&M, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Solar
NEA Solar Power, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Nicefield S.A	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Nicsa Asia Pacific Private Limited	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nicsa Fornecimiento de Materiais Eléctricos Ltda	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nicsa Industrial Supplies Corporation	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nicsa Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nicsa Middle East, FZE	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nicsa Perú, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Nicsa Suministros Industriales, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Nicsa, Negocios Industr. y Comer. S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Norventus Atlántico, S.L	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
OMEGA Operação e Manutenção de Linhas de Transmissão, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Omega Sudamérica, S.L	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Palmatir S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Palmucho, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Parque Eólico Cristalândia Ltda.	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Pomacocha Power S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Power Structures Inc.	Engineering and construction	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 Carmona 3, 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
Puerto Real Cogeneración, S.A. (Precosa)	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Qingdao BCTA Desalinataion Co.Ltd.	Concession-type infraestructures	Abengoa Water
Qingdao Befesa Agua Co., Ltd. (WFOE Qingdao)	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Rajathan Photon Energy	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Recytech, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Red Eléctrica del Sur, S.A. (Redesur)	Concession-type infraestructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Resid. Urbanos de Ceuta, S.L. (Resource)	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Residuos Ind. De la Madera de Córdoba, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Rioglass Solar 2	Engineering and construction	Solar
Rioglass Solar Holding, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Rioglass Solar Inc.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Rioglass Solar, S.A	Engineering and construction	Solar
Royalla PV (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
S.E.T Sureste Peninsular, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Sanlúcar Solar, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Santos Energia Participações S.A	Concession-type infraestructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
SAS Abengoa BioenergíaBiomasse France	Industrial production	Bioenergy
Scios. Aux. Admon., S.A. De C.V. (Saxsa)	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Serv. Integ. Manten y Operac., S.A. (Simosa)	Engineering and construction	Abengoa

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
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 Power Company PJSC	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Shariket Tenes Lilmiyah Spa	Concession-type infraestructures	Abengoa Water
Siema Factory Holding, AG	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Siema Investment, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Siema Technologies, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Siema, AG	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Simosa I.T., S.A	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Simosa IT Uruguay S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Simosa IT USA, LLC	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Sinalan, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Sistemas de Desarrollo Sustentables S.A. De C.V.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Soc. Inver. En Ener. y Medioambiente, S.A. (Siema)	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Sociedad Inversora Lineas de Brasil, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Sol3G	Engineering and construction	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Diez, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Doce, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Dos	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Ocho, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Quince, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Seis	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Tres	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solaben Electricidad Uno	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solacor Electricidad Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solacor Electricidad Uno, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solar de Receptores de Andalucía, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solar Nerva, S.L.U.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Solar Power Plant One (SPP1)	Concession-type infraestructures	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Solar Power PV South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solar Processes, S.A.(PS-20)	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Cinco, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Cuatro, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Tres, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solargate Electricidad Uno, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Cinco, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Cuatro, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Dos, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Seis, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad Tres, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solnova Electricidad, S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar
Solnova Solar Inversiones, S.A	Engineering and construction	Solar
Soluciones Ambientales del Norte Limitada, S.A.	Industrial production	Environmental Services
Solugas Energía S.A.	Concession-type infraestructures	Solar

Company name	Area of activity	Business group
Son Rivieren (Pty) Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Solar
South Africa Solar Investments, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Solar
South Africa Solar Ventures, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Solar
SRC Nanomaterials, S.A	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Subestaciones 611 Baja California, S.A. De C.V.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Tarefix	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Abengoa, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Construcción, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Forestal, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Gestión de Contratos de Construcción e Ingeniería, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Teyma India Private Limited	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Management, LLC.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Teyma Medioambiente S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Middle East, S.L.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Paraguay, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Renovables	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Teyma Servicios de Engineering and construction 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	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Teyma USA, Inc.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Total Abengoa Solar Emirates Investment Company, B.V.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Total Abengoa Solar Emirates O&M Company, B.V.	Concession-type infrastructures	Solar
Transmisora Baquedano, S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Transmisora Mejillones S.A.	Concession-type infrastructures	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Transportadora Cuyana, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Transportadora del Norte, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Transportadora Río Coronda, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abengoa
Transportadora Rio de la Plata, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Trinacria Spzoo	Industrial production	Environmental Services
TSMC Ing. Y Contrucción	Engineering and construction	Abeinsa Iberoamerica
Valorcam S.L	Industrial production	Environmental Services
XiNa Community Trust	Engineering and construction	Solar
Xina Community Trust BEE Holding	Engineering and construction	Solar
XiNa CSP South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Solar
Zero Emissions Technologies, S.A.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Zeroemissions (Beijing) Technology Consulting Service Co. Ltd.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Zeroemissions Carbon Trust, S.A	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction
Zeroemissions do Brasil, Ltda.	Engineering and construction	Engineering and Industrial Construction

This report is available from the following websites: www.abengoa.com and annualreport.abengoa.com.

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 CSRR12 or the Corporate Social Responsibility policy in place at Abengoa, please do contact us through the following channels:

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You can also share your opinions by completing our survey on the CSRR, which you can find on the online version (annualreport.abengoa.com) of this report.

