



ANNUAL REPORT 2020



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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN



GOOD GOVERNANCE

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MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES



ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE

REPORT PARAMETERS



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



SOCIAL PERFORMANCE



ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE



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Once again I am pleased to present the ENUSA Group Annual Report. This document outlines -in a clear and summarised form- our activity over the past year. It is also a living reflection of our DNA, our principles and our contribution to society. It shows our Group's commitment to sustainable technological development, internationalisation, respect for the environment and digital transformation. All of this is carried out through responsible and transparent business management.

We are leaving behind a particularly difficult and complicated year, for our companies, for our workers, for Spanish society and for the world. However, we have successfully managed the complex situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The figures achieved bear witness to this management and it is particularly noteworthy that the incidence of the virus in our workforce has remained very low. Thanks to a quick and efficient response, we applied the necessary protocols recommended by the Ministry of Health and prevented outbreaks in all our facilities through prevention. We have adapted to adversity, we have taken on the challenge with a sense of responsibility and the results achieved are the product of a common commitment and the combined efforts of many people.

Despite the circumstances, production at the Juzbado fuel assembly factory continued at full capacity. We succeeded in fulfilling our contracts and commitments, minimising the impact of the pandemic on the Group's business dynamism. Production reached a level of 288.92 tonnes of uranium equivalent, exceeding the figure obtained in 2019. In addition, all deliveries committed during the 2020 financial year were met on time and a significant increase in BWR production was also achieved compared to previous years. <image><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><image>

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The ENUSA Group continues to move forward, strengthening alliances and undertaking new projects. Among others, mention should be made of the agreement with the electricity companies Iberdrola, Endesa and Naturgy to extend the fuel supply and associated services contracts until the currently planned shutdown of the Spanish PWR 5 reactors, which will be signed this year. During 2020, efforts were intensified in the strategic line of internationalisation of the fuel business with the two large Chinese nuclear corporations: China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) and the China General Nuclear Power Group (CGN).

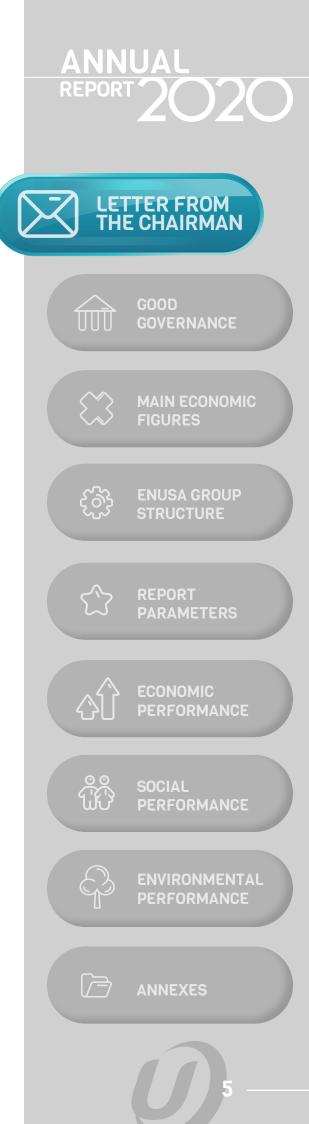
We are also committed to the decommissioning and management of radioactive waste, which requires a new Group organisation whose main responsibility will be to develop this new line of business. To this end, expertise is being developed in radiological characterisation of waste, land and sites, decontamination and optimisation. ENUSA is committed to diversifying within the nuclear business, focusing on the second part of the fuel cycle and the decommissioning and management of radioactive waste from nuclear and radioactive facilities.

Our Group does not stand still and explores new horizons in the sector that can be addressed with technology and new products. Engineering has continued to be involved in the development of Westinghouse's advanced fuel (ATF, Accident Tolerant Fuel). In addition, we also fostered partnerships with leading Spanish universities: we recently signed an agreement with the Universitat Politècnica de Vàlencia to improve the positioning of ENUSA's engineering in emerging technological areas such as artificial intelligence, advanced database analysis and robotics. In this way, we aim to generate partnerships to improve fundraising for development projects in the fuel area.

We continue to be committed to equality, updating the ENUSA Equality Plan, adapting it to legislative changes and the present-day reality. We are also working to promote equality in decision-making positions and positions of responsibility. At the same time, we seek out the most innovative solutions in the nuclear and environmental sector worldwide that contribute to the sustainable development of society. This requires concerted efforts to build an inclusive and resilient future for people, states and the planet itself. We will achieve this if we are able to harmonise these three basic elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection.

I invite you to read and share the following pages. A lot of hard work, dedication and effort goes into these words. You will also find enthusiasm, challenges and commitments. And, above all, the ENUSA Group's firm and resolute desire to commit to business expansion and development with the aim of contributing more to our society.

José Vte. Berlanga Arona Chairman







GOOD GOVERNANCE

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The ENUSA Group consists of the parent company, ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E., (ENUSA) and the subsidiaries, Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA) and ETSA Global Logistics, S.A.U., S.M.E.

ENUSA's governance structure is made up of the following bodies:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Highest governance body of the organisation. It approves the strategy and oversees organisation in all matters. It is made up of eleven members: the chairman, the only executive member, who also chairs the Executive Committee, i.e. simultaneously performs senior management functions for the company, and ten directors, of whom two are proprietary and the rest, eight, are independent. The General Shareholders' Meeting of is responsible for appointing and dismissing directors, as well as for determining the number of directors within the minimum and maximum limits stipulated in the Company Bylaws.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Committee of the Board of Directors composed of a chairman and two members. Its function is to report to the Board of Directors on the resolutions to be adopted at the General Shareholders' Meeting in relation to the approval of accounts, and to assess the company's management during the financial year and its internal control system. It also reports to the Board of Directors on all matters within its competence.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

It is composed of seven members (the chairman plus six directors), all of whom are executives. It proposes the organisation's strategy on all matters to the highest governance body, advises the chairman on those matters within its competence and adopts decisions whenever any specific proposal is submitted to it.

The **Board of Directors of ETSA** is made up of four members: the chairman and three directors, all of them proprietary.

EMGRISA's Board of Directors is made up of three members: the chairman and two directors, also proprietary.



APPOINTMENT AND SELECTION

The Board of Directors is appointed entirely by the two partners of the organisation. The following criteria are used to select the members of the current highest governance body:

- \triangleright The sole executive member and the two proprietary members have been directly elected by the two partners of the organisation from individuals with employment or professional ties to the organisation or to them, respectively.
- > The eight independent members have been chosen from individuals who have no employment or professional ties to the organisation, nor to the two partners, nor to the body responsible for regulating the organisation's activities, nor, finally, to the administrative body responsible for supervising the organisation.

The appointment and selection of the members of the highest governance body takes into account:

- \triangleright Involvement as representatives of the main ministries and bodies of the General State Administration on which the organisation depends.
- \triangleright Expertise and experience in the economic, environmental and social fields, insofar as the members in turn hold positions and perform functions in different areas of the General State Administration and its dependent bodies, which have a relationship with the social community in the aforementioned fields.

Independence is taken into account in the appointment and selection of the members of the highest governance body, given that, as mentioned above, eight of its eleven members are independent. On the other hand, the shareholder stakeholder group is directly involved:

- the organisation.
- organisation itself or to them, respectively.

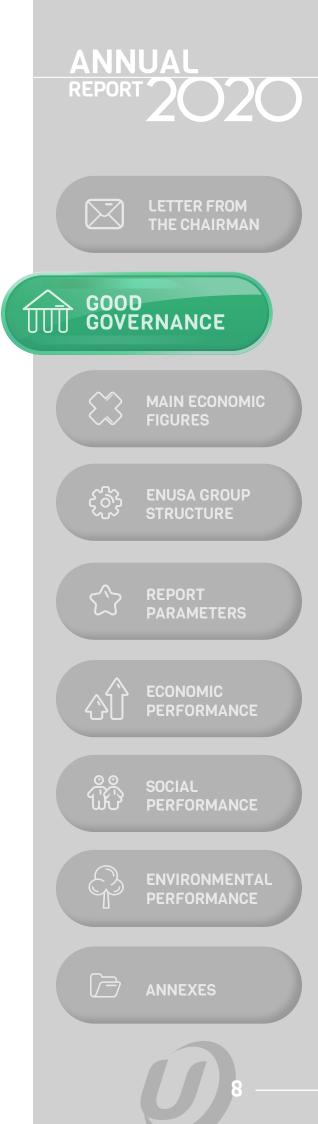
The highest governance body has an audit committee appointed and selected from among its members by this body.

The chairman of ENUSA's highest governance body also chairs the highest governance body of each of the investee organisations. The other members of the highest governance body of each of the investee organisations are appointed from among the executive positions of the umbrella organisation.

a. In the appointment of all members of the highest governance body, as they are appointed entirely by the two partners of

b. In the selection of three of the members (the sole executive and the two proprietary members), who have been directly elected by the two partners of the organisation from individuals with employment or professional ties to the







REMUNERATION POLICY

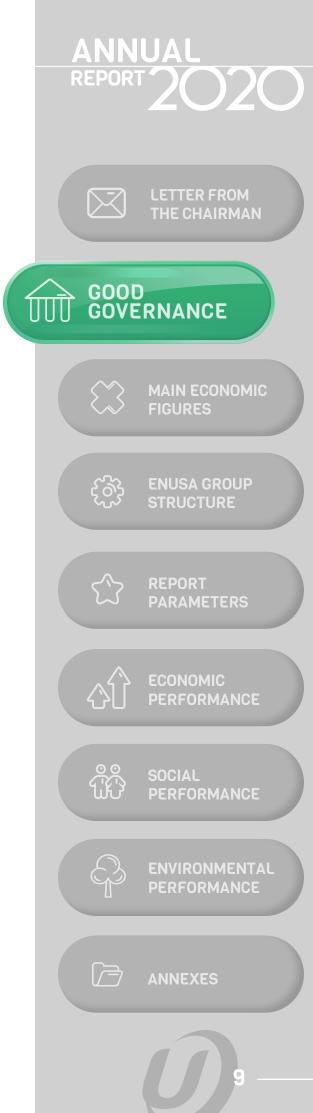
The Board of Directors' remuneration policy is described in section 23.b) of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2020.

The Executive Committee's remuneration policy is described in section 23.c) of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2020. The remuneration policy is governed by Royal Decree 451/2012 of 5 March, which regulates the remuneration system for senior managers and executives in the public business sector and other entities. This decree includes the principles of austerity, efficiency and transparency, the minimum required of both the entities and their senior managers and directors. In this way, good governance criteria are applied to listed companies, financial institutions and international agreements and organisations, adapting these advances to the nature of the public sector. The Minister of Finance is responsible for classifying entities according to their nature and the criteria laid down in Article 5 thereof.

Remuneration in commercial or senior management contracts is classified as basic and supplementary. Supplementary remuneration comprises a post allowance and, where appropriate, a variable allowance.

- \triangleright The post allowance rewards the specific characteristics of the functions performed and is assigned by the party exercising financial control or supervision of the institution, by the shareholder or, in the absence thereof, by the relevant ministry, according to the following criteria: external competitiveness, organisational structure dependent on the post, relative weight of the post within the organisation and level of responsibility.
- \triangleright The variable allowance, which is optional, rewards the achievement of previously established objectives in accordance with parameters that can be assessed by the party exercising financial control or supervision of the entity, by the shareholder or, in the absence thereof, by the relevant ministry, and its receipt is conditional upon the achievement of the aforementioned objectives.

The severance pay regime is regulated in the eighth additional provision of Royal Decree-Law 3/2012.



COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E.

On 12 March 2020, Ms. Myriam Pallarés Cortón, was appointed independent director proposed by the shareholder "Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales" (SEPI). On 12 March 2020, Mr. José Mª Areses Vidal, was appointed independent director proposed by the shareholder "Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales" (SEPI). On 29 June 2020, Mr. Fernando Lozano Sánchez was dismissed as Non-Director Secretary of the ENUSA Board of Directors.



DIRECTORS Proprietary Ms. ELENA PASTOR LES 11)1u/2019 Deputy Director of Investee Companies I (Energy) SEP Independent Ms. MARÍA DOLORES RODRÍGUEZ MAROTO 05 june 2012 Adviser to the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Economy and Business Support Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation Independent Mr. JOSÉ MANUEL REDONDO GARCÍA 11 March 2016 Deputy Director General of Nuclear Energy Directorate General for Energy Policy and Mines Secretary of State for Energy Directorate General for Special Sectors 20 November Deputy Director General of Special Sectors 20 Spanish Agricultura, Eisberies and Food Ministry of Agriculture, Isberies and Food Ministry of Agriculture, Isberies and Food 03 November Deputy Director General of Litigation Services 2016 State Attorney General's Office - State Legal Service Directorate Ministry of Justice 11 Ms. ELQUEL GÓNZÁLEZ PICO 24 April 2017 Adviser to the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for the Environment Ministry of Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge 11 Ms. PLAUEL BÁSCONES RAMOS Director of the National Accounting Office General Intervention Board of the State Administration (IGAE) Ministry of Finance 27 November Director General of Organisation, Studies and Complementary Social Welfare Directorate General of Insurance and Pension Fundo Secret		ser l
 11 July 2019 Deputy Director of Investee Companies I (Energy) SEPI Independent Ms. MARÍA DOLORES RODRÍGUEZ MAROTO O5 June 2012 Adviser to the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Economy and Business Support Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation Independent Mr. JOSÉ MANUEL REDONDO GARCÍA 11 March 2016 Deputy Director General of Nuclear Energy Directorate General for Energy Policy and Mines Secretary of State for Energy Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge Independent Mr. LUIS M. AGUADO DÍAZ 22 November Deputy Director General of Special Sectors 2012 Spanish Agricultural Guarantee Fund (FEGA) General Secretariat for Agriculture and Food Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Ministry of Justice Independent Mr. LUIS GONZAGA SERRANO DE TOLEDO O3 November Deputy Director General of Litigation Services 2016 State Attorney General's Office - State Legal Service Directorate Ministry of Justice Independent Mr. JUAN MIGUEL BÁSCONES RAMOS 27 November Director of the National Accounting Office 2018 General Intervention Board of the State Administration (IGAE) Ministry of Finance Independent Ms. FRANCISCA GÓMEZ-JOVER TOREGROSA 27 November Director General of Organisation, Studies and Complementary Social Welfare Directorate General of Instrance and Pension Funds Secretary of State for the Cabinet of the Secretary of Finance Independent Ms. FRANCISCA GÓMEZ-JOVER TOREGROSA 27 November Director General of Instrance and Pension Funds Secretary of State for the Cabinet of the General Secretary of State for Pension Funds Secretary of State for Economy and Business Support Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation Independent Ms. FRANCISCA GÓMEZ-JOVER TOREGROSA 27 November Director General of Insurance and Pen	Type/Seniority	
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 11 March 2016 Deputy Director General of Nuclear Energy Directorate General for Energy Policy and Mines Secretary of State for Energy Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge Independent Mr. LUIS M. AGUADO DÍAZ 22 November Deputy Director General of Special Sectors 2012 Spanish Agricultural Guarantee Fund (FEGA) General Secretariat for Agriculture and Food Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Independent Mr. LUIS GONZAGA SERRANO DE TOLEDO 03 November Deputy Director General of Litigation Services 2016 State Attorney General's Office - State Legal Service Directorate Ministry of Justice Independent Ms. RAQUEL GONZÁLEZ PICO 24 April 2017 Adviser to the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for the Environment Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge Independent Mr. JUAN MIGUEL BÁSCONES RAMOS 2018 General Intervention Board of the State Administration (IGAE) Ministry of Finance Independent Ms. FRANCISCA GÓMEZ-JOVER TORREGROSA 27 November Deputy Director General of Organisation, Studies and Complementary Social Welfare Director af Economy and Business Support Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation Independent Mr. JOSÉ Mª ARESES VIDAL 12 March 2020 Director of the Cabinet of the General Support 		Adviser to the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Economy and Business Support
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12 March 2020 Director of the Cabinet of the General Secretariat for Public Function	27 November	Deputy Director General of Organisation, Studies and Complementary Social Welfare Directorate General of Insurance and Pension Funds Secretary of State for Economy and Business Support
		Director of the Cabinet of the General Secretariat for Public Function

On 29 June 2020, Ms. Belén Plaza Cruz was appointed Non-Director Secretary of the ENUSA Board of Directors.

As a result, the composition of

the Board of Directors as at 31 December 2020 was as follows:

> NON-DIRECTOR SECRETARY

Seniority

29 June 2020 Ms. BELÉN PLAZA CRUZ Director of Legal Counsel

and Secretary of the Board ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E.



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GOOD UUU GOVERNANCE

THE CHAIRMAN

MAIN ECONOMIC

STRUCTURE



COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EMPRESA PARA LA GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS INDUSTRIALES, S.A., S.M.E, M.P.

CHAIRMAN Mr. José Vte. Berlanga Arona

DIRECTOR Ms. Rosario Arévalo Sánchez

SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR Ms. Belén Plaza Cruz ETSA GLOBAL LOGISTICS, S.A.U., S.M.E.

CHAIRMAN Mr. José Vte. Berlanga Arona

DIRECTORS

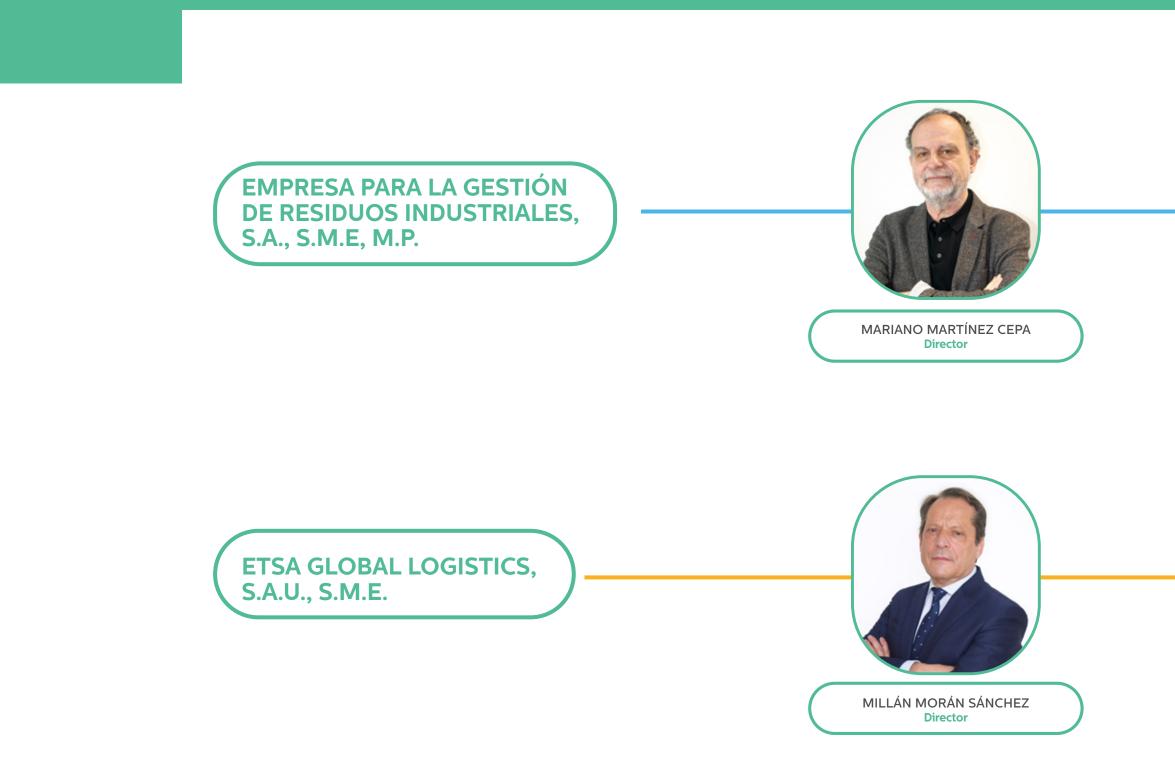
Ms. Rosario Arévalo Sánchez Mr. Fco. Javier Montes Navarro Mr. Roberto González Villegas

NON-DIRECTOR SECRETARY Ms. Belén Plaza Cruz

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		[7]	ANNEXES	



DIRECTORS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES





PURPOSE AND VALUES

Top management sets out the organisation's purpose. values, strategies, policies and objectives related to the organisation's impacts and submits them to the highest governance body for approval.

> During 2020, ENUSA worked to develop a 2021-2030 Strategic Plan that includes the redefinition of the company's purpose and values to reflect its future strategy.



PURPOSE:

To develop innovative nuclear and environmental solutions at a global level, contributing to the sustainable progress of society.

VALUES:

- \triangleright Security: To ensure confidence in our business, we operate with maximum efficiency, guarantee and reliability.
- **Flexibility:** We know that the ability to anticipate and adapt to changes in the environment and to the needs of our customers is the key to guaranteeing success.
- > Innovation: We understand innovation as a factor for progress and a guarantee for the future. We value entrepreneurship and the search for creative and efficient solutions.
- **Commitment:** We are committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in the environmental, social, equality and diversity dimensions.
- **Collaboration:** We believe in the importance of a collaborative environment that promotes continuous learning and the desire to excel.



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ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

Ethics and integrity are the basic pillars of our work, in order to achieve the highest level of professionalism. We have two fundamental instruments through which we express our commitment in this area: the Code of Conduct and the Crime **Prevention Organisation, Management and Control Model** (hereinafter, the Crime Prevention Model or the Model).



CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct, approved by the ENUSA Board of Directors, represents a commitment of the highest level. The first corporate Code of Conduct was approved on 15 March 2004 and was updated in 2014 following the criteria established by SEPI for its subsidiaries. A new update was published in 2019, which included reference to the Crime Prevention Models of ENUSA and its subsidiaries.

This Code provides the standard of conduct that the ENUSA Group wishes to observe in all its business activities. This is a more demanding standard of conduct than that defined by the legislation applicable in the various countries in which it operates. It is a set of principles and values applied to corporate conduct, constituting a written reflection of the ENUSA Group's public commitment to these principles and values.

With regard to its scope of application, the Code applies to all subsidiary companies in which ENUSA holds a majority stake. It may also be applied to temporary joint ventures, consortiums, joint ventures and other business development instruments in which ENUSA holds a majority stake.

 \bigtriangledown **LETTER FROM** THE CHAIRMAN GOOD GOVERNANCE MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES REPORT PARAMETERS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ANNEXES

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Principles and values of corporate conduct

The principles and values of corporate conduct to which the ENUSA Group is committed at the highest level and which inspire the Code are as follows:

- 1. Compliance with the law
- 2. Integrity and objectivity in corporate conduct
- 3. Respect for people
- 4. Protection of health and physical integrity
- 5. Environmental protection
- 6. Efficient management
- 7. Correct conduct in international markets
- 8. Use and protection of information
- 9. Quality and safety

Each of these principles translates into a set of rules of conduct, which in most cases are expanded into more specific rules through internal company rules or clauses in contracts.

CRIME PREVENTION ORGANISATION, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL MODEL

The first principle of the ENUSA Group's Code of Conduct is compliance with the law, which reflects its firm commitment to regulatory compliance, both with the legal provisions and technical standards that affect its operations and, in general, with all the rules of the legal system and, in particular, with criminal law. All persons working at ENUSA and its subsidiaries, or who are related to the company, should be aware that the ENUSA Group does not tolerate any illegal conduct of any kind and will act decisively if it should become aware of the commission of any unlawful act.

The result of this commitment is the Crime Prevention Organisation, Management and Control Model, which was approved by the ENUSA Board of Directors on 29 June 2015 and which was updated in 2020.

Similarly, on 30 June 2015 and 21 October 2016, the management bodies of EMGRISA and ETSA, respectively, approved their own Models, which were also updated in 2020.

REPORT \bowtie **LETTER FROM** THE CHAIRMAN GOOD GOVERNANCE MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES STRUCTURE PARAMETERS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ANNEXES

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Each Model has three complementary protocols that have been approved by the competent bodies in each case:

- Anti-corruption Protocol: This establishes a series of specific rules and checks to prevent situations and conduct that could give rise to the commission of public and private corruption offences, both in Spain and in the other countries in which it operates.
- Whistleblowing Channel Protocol: This establishes a set of rules that regulate a specific channel through which the people who work at the ENUSA Group can comply with their obligation to report to the Supervisory Body any wrongdoing of which they may become aware freely, without fear of reprisals and guaranteeing their confidentiality.
- Action Protocol in Case of Wrongdoing: Its purpose is, on the one hand, to regulate the terms under which internal investigations should be conducted once possible breaches of the rules and checks foreseen in the Model and the protocols have been detected and, on the other hand, to establish the disciplinary system to be applied in the event that such investigations confirm that such breaches have actually occurred.

On the other hand, on 30 November 2020, ENUSA's Board of Directors approved a counterparty due diligence procedure, such that third parties to whom this procedure is applied are subjected to an exhaustive assessment to ensure that their track record is aligned with ENUSA's values and that they have no criminal record of corruption. The purpose of the Crime Prevention Models is to complement the compliance function already in place in each company and to bring it into line with the standards established in international practice for effective crime prevention programmes. In this way, the system meets the requirements of the criminal liability of legal persons introduced in Spain by Organic Law 5/2010, in the wording given by Organic Law 1/2015 of 30 March.

The Crime Prevention Models of ENUSA and its subsidiaries can be consulted at the following links:

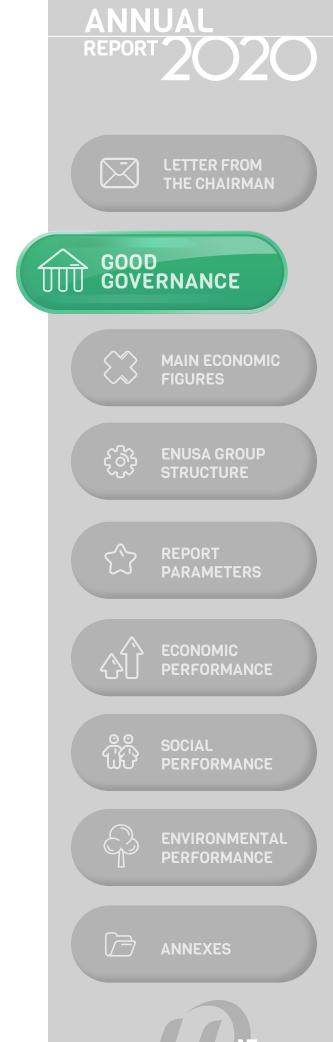
ENUSA:

https://www.enusa.es/en/corporate-governance/ crime-prevention-model/

EMGRISA: <u>https://www.emgrisa.es/portal-de-transparencia</u>

ETSA:

https://www.etsa.es/en/model-of-organisationmanagement-and-control-for-the-prevention-of-crimes/



WHISTLEBLOWING AND SUGGESTIONS CHANNEL

Both the Code of Conduct and each Crime Prevention Model require the existence of a Supervisory Body, as well as a whistleblowing channel. Any person who becomes aware of any fact that may constitute an offence or a breach of the Model or the Code of Conduct may refer the matter to the Supervisory Body by any of the following means:

 \triangleright **By post**, to the following address:

ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E. C/ Santiago Rusiñol, 12 28040 Madrid

By email, to the following email address:

canaldedenuncias@enusa.es

By personal interview with any of the members of the Surveillance Body. The whistleblowing channel is based on the following principles:

- 1. It is strictly forbidden to take any sanction, reprisal or consequence against a person for having made a report.
- 2. Reports can be made directly to the Surveillance Body, preventing the whistleblower from having to go to his/her hierarchical superior or go through any other intermediate body.
- 3. It is guaranteed that the identity of the whistleblower will remain confidential (although anonymous reports are not possible), unless a judicial body requires the disclosure of the identity.
- 4. The guarantees for the whistleblowing channel do not cover reports made in the knowledge that they are false or with reckless disregard for the truth.

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There is also a suggestion channel (canaldesugerencias@enusa.es) available to any interested person.

EIVED THROUGH THE WHISTLEBLOWING CHANNEL

ORTS STATUS / RESOLUTION

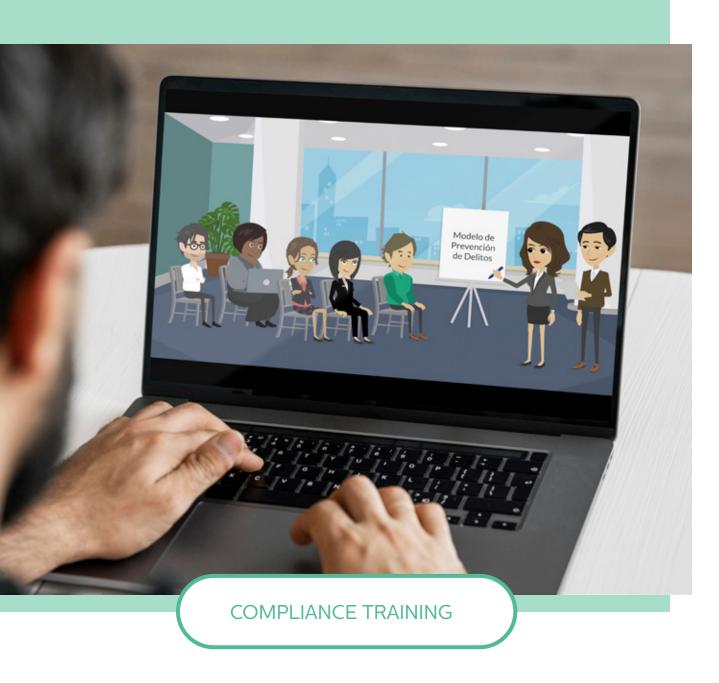
After the corresponding investigation process, the case was closed due to the voluntary resignation of the whistleblower.

After the corresponding investigation procedures had been completed, the Supervisory Body decided to terminate the proceedings without finding any infringements of the principles underlying the Code of Conduct.

Once the corresponding investigative measures had been carried out, the Supervisory Body concluded that there had been no breach of the ENUSA Group's Code of Conduct, and the case was closed.

Once the appropriate investigative measures had been carried out, the Supervisory Body concluded that the facts considered proven constituted a violation of the ENUSA Group's Code of Conduct and forwarded the corresponding report to the Human Resources management with a view to the adoption of corrective and disciplinary measures.





TRAINING

Both documents stipulate the obligation to carry out the necessary training/ information actions to ensure that the entire workforce is sufficiently aware of them and to guarantee their effectiveness.

Throughout 2020, various training actions were carried out on the contents of the Code of Conduct, the Crime Prevention Model and the implementing protocols. Specifically, 352 employees at the ENUSA workplaces in Madrid, Juzbado and Saelices el Chico were trained, as well as 49 EMGRISA employees and 23 ETSA employees. Most of these training actions were delivered online, in order to ensure safety in the context of COVID-19.

Further training sessions will be held throughout 2021.

AUDITS

Finally, both documents provide for internal audits and controls on implementation issues, requiring the involvement of internal audit bodies in the monitoring and control of compliance.

An internal audit of ENUSA's Crime Prevention System was carried out in 2018, the final report of which was issued on 15 January 2019. Throughout 2019 and 2020, the necessary actions were taken to implement all recommendations.



SOCIAL RESPONSABILITY

At ENUSA, we believe in a forwardlooking approach that seeks to ensure the economic sustainability of the business while complying with the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda to address the challenges arising from sustainable development.

> We are committed to respecting and complying with the principles relating to Social Responsibility established in the following instruments: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Global Compact, the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and all national, community and international legislation applicable to any of the business areas of ENUSA and its subsidiaries.

WE SUPPORT OBAL CO

GLOBAL COMPACT

ENUSA has been a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact since 2002, the year in which the Spanish network for this initiative was founded. Since then, it has been committed to its 10 Principles based on fostering and respecting human, labour, environmental and anti-corruption rights, which have become another pillar of the ethical and good practices on which the company bases its management.

In addition to presenting its annual Progress Report (available at www.unglobalcompact.org), ENUSA has an informative leaflet in which this commitment is stated, explaining what the Global Compact is and what being a member of it means for the organisation.

The subsidiaries EMGRISA and ETSA have been signatories to the United Nations Global Compact since 26 September 2016 and 19 January 2017 respectively.

FORÉTICA

In addition, we are part of its Action Group "Sustainability and CSR in public companies", a collaborative platform for leadership in sustainability and CSR for the public business sector, with the aim of advancing in the field of corporate sustainability and contributing to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Since 2018, we have been a member of Forética. a leading organisation in sustainability and corporate social responsibility, whose mission is to integrate social, environmental and good governance aspects into the strategy and management of companies and organisations.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

On 25 September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, consisting of 17 goals ("Sustainable Development Goals" – SDGs) and 169 targets. Unlike the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs assign a fundamental role to the private sector's involvement in their achievement, which is more important than ever in this scenario.

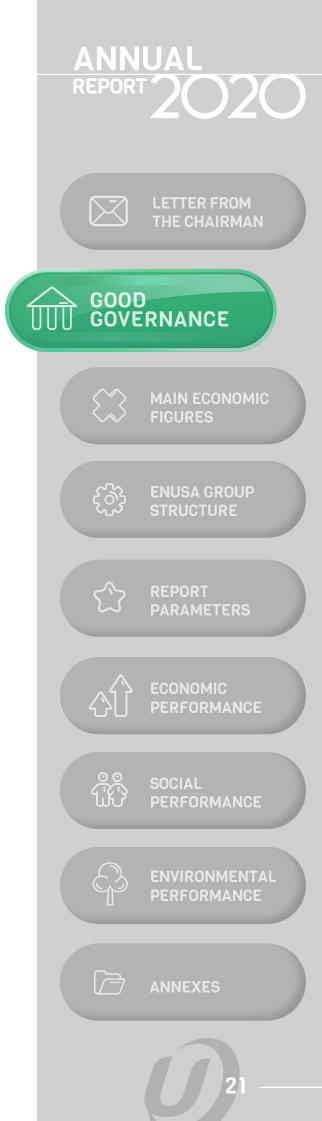
At ENUSA we took the first step in 2018 with the materiality analysis, which aims to identify which objectives and goals we have the capacity to influence and on which we want to focus our strategy and future projects. The priority SDGs according to the materiality analysis, by business impact and priority for ENUSA are as follows:



This analysis also served to reflect on the SDGs, which we contribute to indirectly through various actions and initiatives, including CSR/social action.

In 2021, the ENUSA Group will continue to work to ensure that the SDGs form an integral part of our future strategy. To this end, we plan to update our materiality analysis to ascertain which sustainability issues are priorities for the Group, which will serve as a basis for setting future SDG commitments. Based on this analysis, our approach is to define a methodology for implementing the SDGs, setting related goals and targets and establishing indicators to measure progress.

Precisely with the aim of establishing ambitious corporate objectives aligned with the 17 SDGs, ENUSA, as a partner company, joined the SDG Ambition initiative launched by the Spanish Global Compact Network in 2020, a sixmonth accelerator programme consisting of six workshops with which we hope to accelerate the integration of the SDGs into our business strategy.



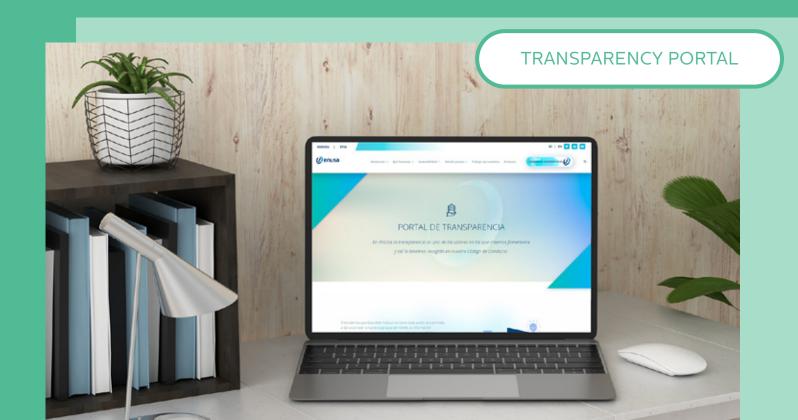
TRANSPARENCY

Transparency and access to public information is one of the fundamental axes that must govern the actions of the public sector. Countries with higher levels of transparency have stronger institutions, which foster economic growth and social development.



2017 2018 2019 2020

On this basis, Law 19/2013 of 9 December on Transparency, Access to Public Information and Good Governance was passed in Spain in 2013. In order to adapt to the requirements arising from this Law, the websites of the companies that make up the ENUSA Group include a section dedicated to the Transparency Portal that provides the public with information on the companies' activities, including data on economic and financial management, corporate and organisational information, among others, as well as the main regulations that apply to us. During 2020, no requests for access to information were received through the ENUSA Group's Transparency Portals.





AUDIT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

Internal audit is an independent and objective assurance and consulting action, designed to add value and improve the ENUSA Group's operations. It helps the organisation to meet its objectives by providing a systematic and disciplined approach to assessing and improving the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

The internal audit function is the third level of control in the ENUSA Group's risk management and control framework. It checks that the different mechanisms established by the first (industrial and business activities) and second (quality, control and compliance) line of defence operate correctly and cover the intended objectives.

Its independence is ensured by reporting directly to the Chairman and following guidelines from SEPI's Audit Directorate. It reports to both and periodically reports on relevant matters to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The Audit Bylaws approved by the Board of Directors regulate all activities, both Management Auditing and Quality Auditing, although ENUSA's activities related to nuclear safety and radiation protection are regulated, supervised and controlled by the Nuclear Safety Council (CSN).

The ENUSA Group carries out audits and monitoring of the activities and controls that affect the safety and quality of its products, the safety, quality and environment of its industrial activities and its management and economic-financial activities.

Audits and monitoring are structured through the annual programme of internal audits of the Quality Management System and the SEPI Group's Annual Internal Audit Plan. In the case of the Quality Management System, the Annual Internal Audit Programme is defined in such a way that, at least every three years, all activities and organisations involved in implementing the system are audited. This Annual Programme is carried out according to a "master" audit programme.

For financial, compliance and performance audits, the audit plan is developed using a risk-based methodology consistent with the organisation's goals. The annual plan is drawn up on the basis of a long-term audit plan that covers the entire auditable universe and all the risks of the ENUSA Group.

During 2020, seven internal audits of the Quality Management System and one internal audit of the Environmental Management System were carried out, as well as six internal management audits in the following areas: 2020 action plans; real estate management; loans and advances to staff; variable remuneration of personnel with individual contracts (PRI) and calculation of the wage bill; and two follow-up reports on recommendations. With regard to the latter two, the ENUSA Group's effective implementation of the recommendations issued by the Management Audit, by the General Intervention Board of the State Administration and by the Court of Auditors, which were considered to be applicable to the Group, was verified, mainly in relation to contracting.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN GOOD GOVERNANCE MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES PARAMETERS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE SOCIAL PERFORMANCE **ENVIRONMENTAL** PERFORMANCE ANNEXES

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- ENUSA has drawn up a procedure for the identification and implementation of actions to address the risks identified as necessary to ensure the ENUSA quality management system and the environmental management system of the Juzbado factory. This procedure identifies risks based on three components (factor, event and consequence) in such a way that, for the processes considered, risks, actions and responsible parties are defined. ENUSA also has a catalogue of environmental risks, which lists all the risks identified and the actions taken to address them.
- > At **EMGRISA** risks and opportunities are managed on an ongoing basis, as part of a process that covers the organisation's key processes as well as its operations (services) and relations with its stakeholders. It is carried out through a cyclical process consisting of identifying risks and opportunities, analysing and assessing their significance, defining and establishing measures for their management, and monitoring or measuring results.

The techniques used to identify risks and opportunities are selected according to the nature of the objectives. Techniques based on the judgement and experience of the participants are used for project management, while historical or pre-defined lists are used for standard support processes.

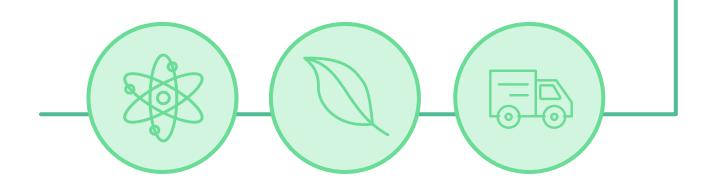
With regard to analysis, the organisation uses quantitative methods such as the FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis) method or the risk matrix. The quantification of risk, which does not exclude the use of qualitative methods in certain cases, allows EMGRISA to assess its significance on the basis of predefined criteria and, therefore, its ranking. Ranking risks and opportunities, as a result

of their assessment, is the starting point for decision making. Decisions on continuity, optimisation or allocation of resources, or decisions regarding the establishment of measures for their elimination, control or achievement, as the case may be. The effectiveness of risk management is monitored through the collection of indicators, monitoring data or results at agreed intervals. This information, together with the context, is the starting point and the constant source of feedback for the management process.

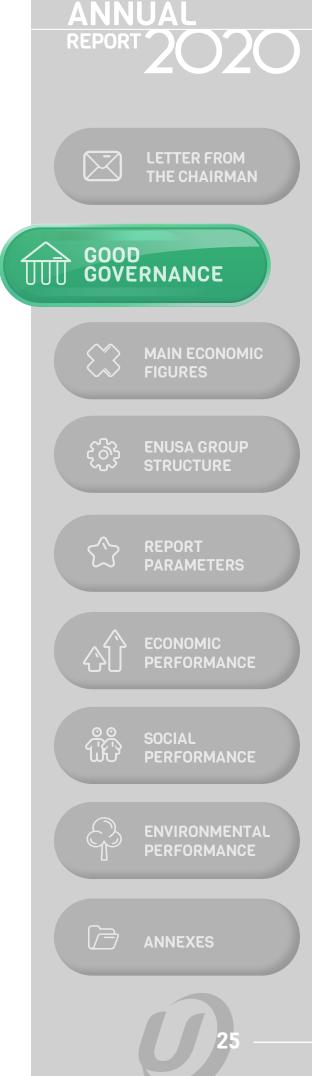
Strategic Plan is currently in force).

Based on these factors, the characteristics of operations in each of the areas and their year-on-year evolution are analysed. This is followed by a SWOT analysis to determine the organisation's main risks and opportunities.

Based on the conclusions of this analysis, actions are proposed in order to minimise the impact of risks and maximise opportunities to achieve the objectives set and maintain optimal customer service levels.



ETSA carries out an exhaustive study of the scope and key factors of its activity in order to achieve the objectives of its strategic plan for the next ten years (the 2021-2030



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

One of the main impacts that COVID-19 has had on the business world has been to accelerate the digital transformation processes that many companies were already implementing, with the aim of adapting working methods and strategies to a new reality based on new technologies.

In this context, ENUSA continues to pursue digital transformation with the aim of continuing to realign the organisation and its processes towards an efficient model that improves the company's position by using new digital technologies, without forgetting that this process is accompanied by a cultural change. No change is possible without taking people into account and, therefore, leadership styles need to be adapted and new digital skills, both general and specific, need to be developed.

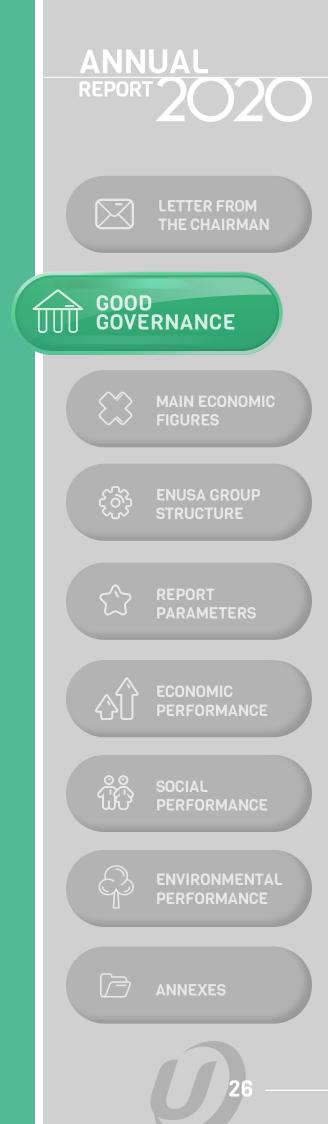
In 2020, a major aspect is the restructuring and strengthening of the project to enhance alignment with ENUSA's strategic vision and the digitisation objectives pursued.

The management model is strengthened, with emphasis on ensuring that the projects or proposals to be carried out meet the return requirements in terms of both business aspects and generating the improvements in efficiency and quality that justify their implementation.

In order to guarantee compliance with these requirements, a system has been established to evaluate proposals, assess, approve and monitor their development until their conclusion, and to evaluate the results obtained.

The management and coordination of the project has been extended to all of ENUSA's organisations, covering everything from corporate functions and processes to engineering, manufacturing, services, information systems and customers and markets, in order to provide a more comprehensive and cross-cutting vision.





This model, which was built up in the latter part of 2020, will be in full effect as early as 2021.

In addition to analysing and strengthening the management model, work has continued on implementing the various digitisation projects envisaged in the 2020 plan, actions defined in a prioritisation and allocation exercise in the different lines of action, such as:



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

- Development of a Customer Portal, which aims to centralise improve communications and access to information on the pro and services supplied by ENUSA and which, in its first phase, for on projects in the national PWR market.
- Streamline the refuelling design process to optimise and auto the PWR refuelling design engineering process.
- Development and exploitation of databases associated with fuel and its interaction with the customer by means of Bus Intelligence tools.
- Generation of a primary radiochemistry database and analysi Data Analytics tools to develop predictive models.
- Development of applications to improve dose estimation th geolocation technologies.
- > Development of new capabilities for pellet inspection equipm
- Development of radiological characterisation capabilities in to-reach locations or potentially contaminated land.
- Development of sensorisation projects for production equipment their connection with maintenance management systems.

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		LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN
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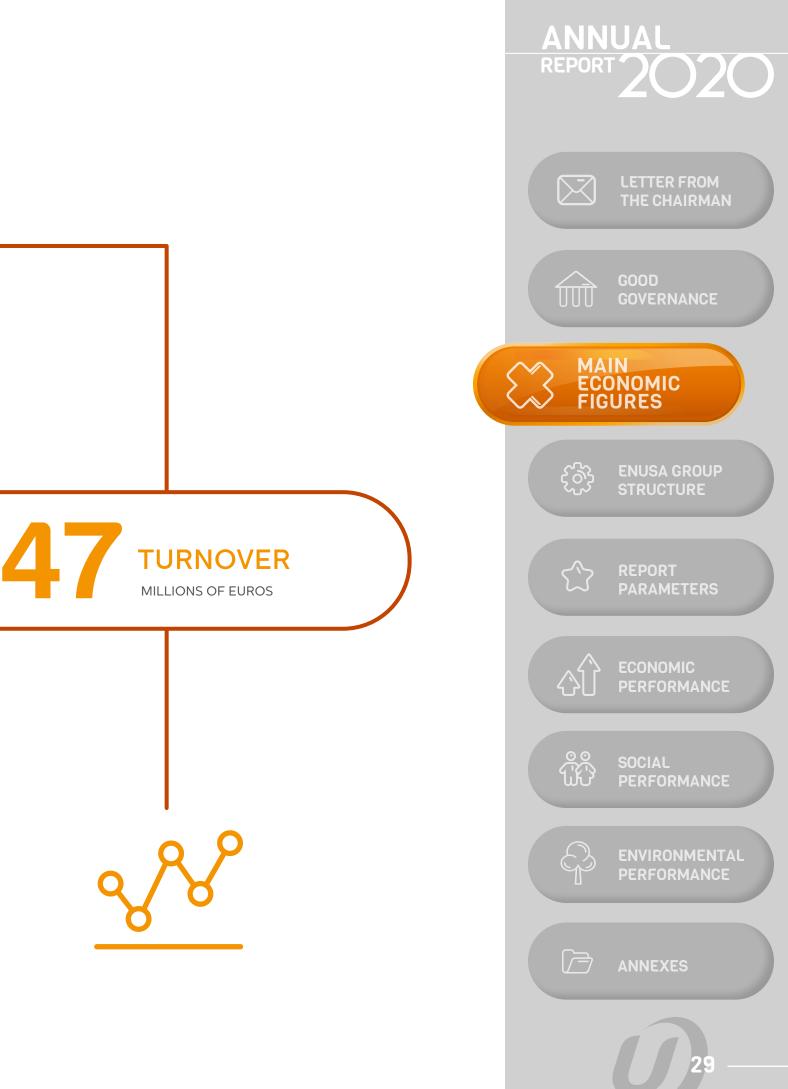


MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES

MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES OF THE ENUSA GROUP

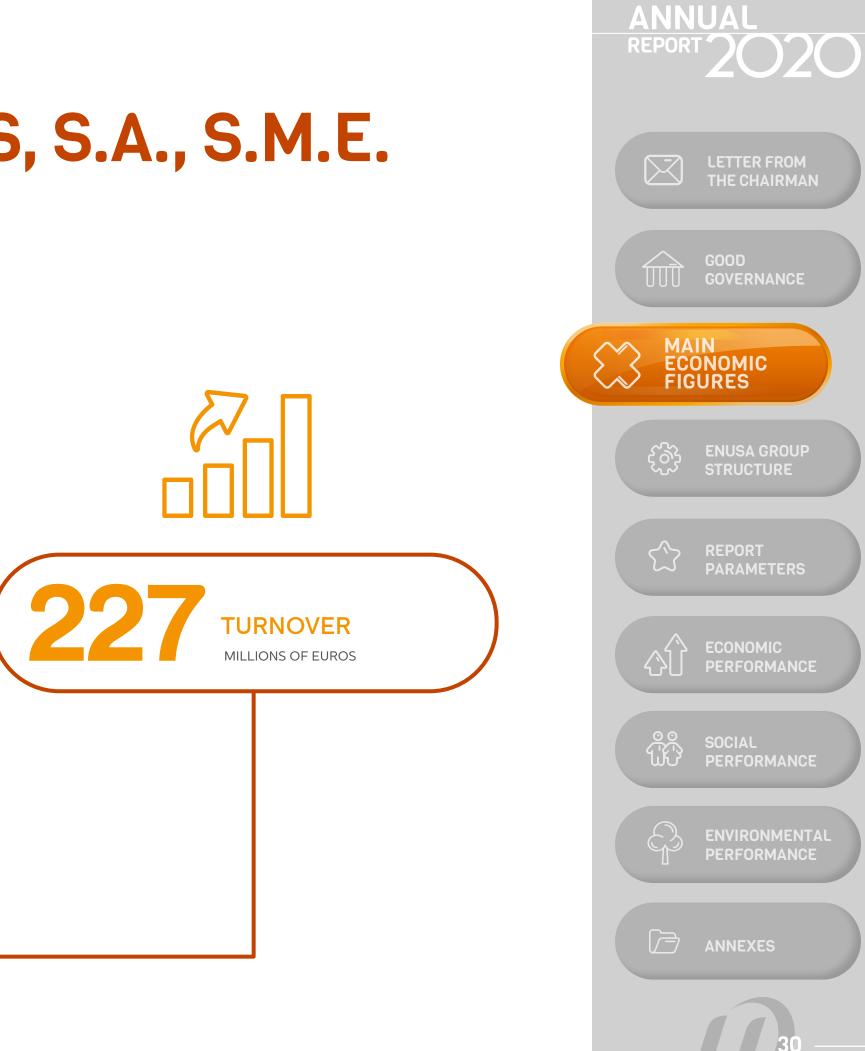
	2017	2018	2019	2020
TURNOVER	304	251	324	247
Services provided	44	47	50	48
Depreciation and provisions	13	16	10	13
Results before taxes	13	4	5	4
RESULTS AFTER TAXES	12	4	4	3
Net intangible assets	35	35	34	32
Net property, plant and equipment	44	44	39	38
Equity (excluding profit or loss)	109	111	114	111
Financial indebtedness				
• Long-term debt	130	19	107	106
• Short-term debt	99	184	74	47
Creditors	98	76	71	64
TOTAL ASSETS / EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	522	470	446	405
		Millions of euros		
WORKFORCE	748	780	797	779





MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES OF ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E.

	2017	2018	2019	2020
TURNOVER	291	235	305	227
Services provided	31	32	31	28
Depreciation and provisions	12	16	10	12
Results before taxes	14	3	5	3
RESULTS AFTER TAXES	12	4	4	3
Net intangible assets	35	35	34	32
Net property, plant and equipment	42	42	37	35
Equity (excluding profit or loss)	88	89	92	89
Financial indebtedness				
• Long-term debt	130	19	107	106
• Short-term debt	99	184	74	47
Creditors	95	73	69	62
TOTAL ASSETS / EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	497	444	420	378
		Millions of euros		
WORKFORCE	646	673	677	664





ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE





(PARENT COMPANY)

WORKFORCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2020 (*) Includes the UTE RSU Castellón workforce only for the purposes of accounting consolidation, as its personnel is contracted directly by the UTE and not by ENUSA.



- Management and procurement of enriched uranium



Tecnatom, S.A., Westinghouse Technology



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LETTER FROM

THE CHAIRMAN

The ENUSA Group is made up of the parent company (ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E.) and its subsidiaries.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

COMINAK 10% (1973)

Republic Niger Uranium mining

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

ETSA 100% (1996) Hazardous goods transport

Workforce: 52

Ctra. C-517 Salamanca-Vitigudino Km. 0.7 37009 Salamanca Tel. (+34) 923 330 980 transport@etsa.es

CETRAMESA 10% (2006)

Logistics and transport in Salamanca and the western area of Castilla y León

Ctra. C-517 Salamanca-Vitigudino Km. 0.7 37009 Salamanca Tel. (+34) 923 330 500 cetramesa@cetramesa.com

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENTS

EMGRISA 99.62% (2003)

Treatment of contaminated soils Management of industrial waste and discharges

Workforce: 63

C/ Santiago Rusiñol 12 28040 Madrid Tel. (+34) 91 411 92 15 info@emgrisa.es

Investments in other companies:

50% **REMESA**

30% CETRANSA 100% **GESTIÓN Y PROTECCIÓN** AMBIENTAL, S.L

GENUSA 49% (1996)

(1995)



C/ Santiago Rusiñol, 12 28040 Madrid Tel. (+34) 913 474 200

FUEL AREA INVESTMENTS

Fuel supply to European BWR nuclear power plants and engineering services

C/ Josefa Valcárcel, nº 26 28027 Madrid jjs@enusa.es

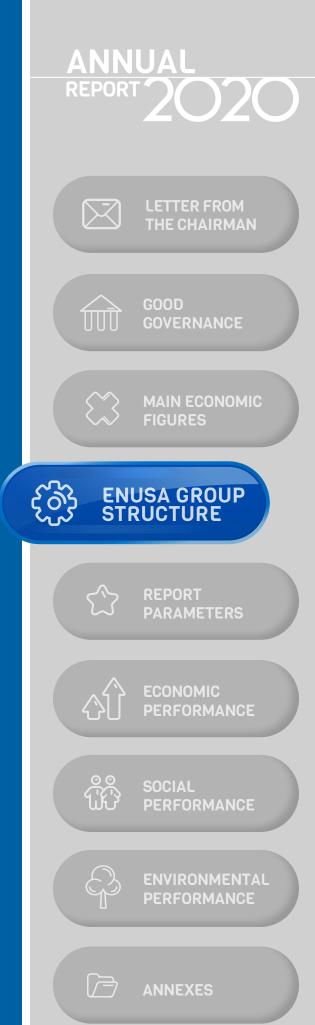
ENUSA-ENSA IEA 50%

PWR fuel assembly repair Services related to the reactor core and its components

C/ Santiago Rusiñol, 12 28040 Madrid Tel. (+34) 913 474 200

SNGC IEA 25%

Commercial promotion of products and services for nuclear power plants in China and South America





REPORT



PARAMETERS

REPORT PROFILE. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

"This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: Exhaustive option" and, although it is issued as a separate document, it forms part of the consolidated management report 2020 of the ENUSA Group by virtue of the provisions of Law 11/2018, of 28 December, which amends the Commercial Code, the revised text of the Law on Capital Companies approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010, of 2 July, and Law 22/2015, of 20 July, on the Auditing of Accounts, in matters of nonfinancial information and diversity.

> Since 2007, ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E. has been drawing up its annual Sustainability Report in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the most important international standard for Corporate Social Responsibility reporting (<u>http://www.enusa.es/press-</u> <u>room/publications/anual-reports/</u>).Although the data of the remaining subsidiaries have always tried to comply with these recommendations, since the entry into force of Law 11/2018, the scope of this report was officially extended to subsidiaries or affiliates. Thus, in 2020, this report consolidates the information relating to the Group' s subsidiaries, Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA) and ETSA Global Logistics, S.A.U., S.M.E. (ETSA), however, information on associates, jointly controlled entities and other noncontrolling minority interests is not included in accordance with the requirements of this Law or the GRI.

Given the degree of maturity of the ENUSA Group's sustainability reports, the exhaustive option was followed in preparing this report. Therefore, this document includes information on all GRI 102 content (general content) and all GRI Thematic Standards (200, 300 and 400 series) that correspond to material topics.

This report has been externally verified by an independent entity. The verification report issued by this entity can be consulted at the end of this document. Likewise, the "Economic Performance" section has been audited by another entity, with no relation between one audit process and the other.

All GRI data and indicators included in this report have been prepared following the same calculation and assessment methods as in previous reports, which guarantees a proper analysis of their evolution over the last four financial years. In the event of any significant change that must be taken into account in order to correctly interpret the information of any indicator, this is duly specified with footnotes to the table/ graph or, where appropriate, in Annex II.





MATERIALITY ANALYSIS

In order to determine the material topics and therefore the content of the report, ENUSA's materiality analysis, which was carried out as part of the 2015 Annual Report, was expanded during the preparation of the 2016 Annual Report and adapted to the GRI Standards in 2017, was used as a starting point:

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INITIAL LIST OF ISSUES

The first step in the process was to define the concept of "material topic" according to its two aspects:

- 1. Issue that reflects social, environmental and economic impacts of the company.
- 2. Issue that influences stakeholder decisions.

Once the concept of "material topic" had been defined, the GRI aspects were established as the starting point for the materiality analysis, i.e. as the initial list of potentially material topics.

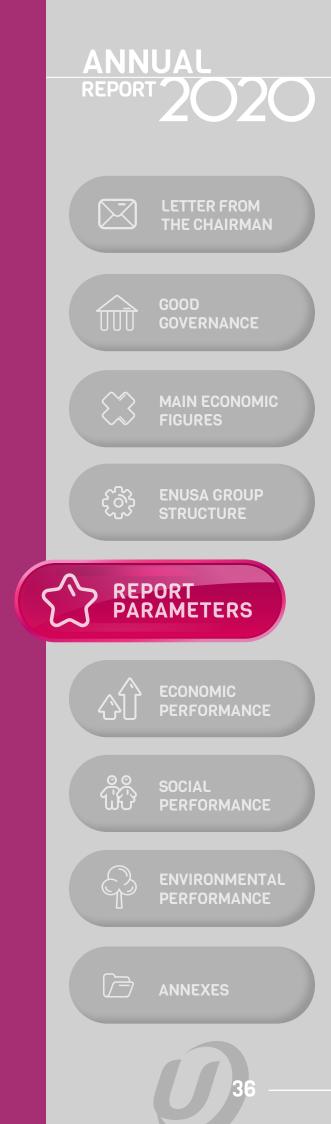
2. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PRIORITISATION

Subsequently, in order to determine the material topics at ENUSA, the initial list of issues was subjected to both internal prioritisation (carried out by the members of the Executive Committee) and external prioritisation (carried out by the representatives of the following stakeholders: customers, partners, suppliers, regulatory bodies and Public Administrations). To this end, a questionnaire was drawn up in which they were asked to identify the issues that they considered relevant for ENUSA and which, therefore, should be included in the Report, rating each of them on a scale of 1 to 4 (1 being not very important and 4 being very important).

3. REVIEW AND VALIDATION

The results of the questionnaires were reviewed and assessed by the Corporate Social Responsibility and Continuous Improvement areas. For each of the groups (internal and external) the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the results were calculated. To make the analysis more consistent, the criterion for choosing the material topics was the confluence of a high arithmetic mean and a low standard deviation in the same issue, so that the resulting material topics not only have a high score, but all respondents agree that they are of high importance.

To reflect the Group's materiality, this analysis was supplemented by members of the management team identifying the relevance of each of these issues in the subsidiaries.



Accordingly, the material topics resulting from the ENUSA Group's materiality analysis are:

GRI STANDARD	MATERIAL TOPIC	COVERAGE
ECONO	MY	
GRI 201	Economic performance	ENUSA, EMGRISA and ETSA
GRI 203	Indirect economic impacts	ENUSA – Juzbado
GRI 205	Anti-corruption	ENUSA
ENVIRO	NMENT	
GRI 302	Energy	ENUSA - Juzbado/Saelices
GRI 306	Effluents and waste	ENUSA - Juzbado/Saelices
GRI 307	Environmental compliance	ENUSA - Juzbado/Saelices and EMGRISA
SOCIAL		
GRI 401	Employment	ENUSA, EMGRISA and ETSA
GRI 403	Occupational Health and Safety	ENUSA and EMGRISA
GRI 404	Training and education	ENUSA
GRI 405	Diversity and equal opportunity	ENUSA and ETSA
GRI 406	Non-discrimination	ENUSA
GRI 413	Local communities	ENUSA – Juzbado
GRI 416	Customer health and safety	ENUSA and EMGRISA
GRI 418	Customer privacy	ETSA
GRI 419	Socioeconomic compliance	ENUSA

MATERIALITY MATRIX ENUSA



analysis will be updated in order to verify the sustainability aspects that are a priority for the Group.

GRI 419 GRI 403 MAIN ECONOMIC

In 2021, as part of the project to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in the ENUSA Group, the materiality

REPORT PARAMETERS ECONOMIC [PERFORMANCE PERFORMANCE

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STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The ultimate aim of this report is to offer relevant, rigorous and accessible information to all ENUSA Group stakeholders, and in general to anyone interested in the activities it carries out.

The following table breaks down ENUSA's stakeholders and their level of priority for the organisation.



STAKEHOLDERS

Shareholders

Regulatory bodies

Public Administration

Staff

• Workforce

Company committees

Partners

Technicians

• Business

Customers

Suppliers

Society

Local communities

- Trade unions
- NGOs and civil organisations
- Associations and foundations

Professional bodies and associations

Academic institutions

Media

The stakeholders shown here correspond to general categories. In certain cases, due to their importance, they have been broken down (e.g. partners). In other cases, due to the breadth and variety of the grouping, the general category (e.g. suppliers) has more than one level of priority. The prioritisation of stakeholders is based on their specific weight for the organisation, the frequency of interaction and their criticality.

PRIORITY F	OR THE OR	GANISATION
High		
High		
High		
High		
High		
High		
High	Medium	
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High		
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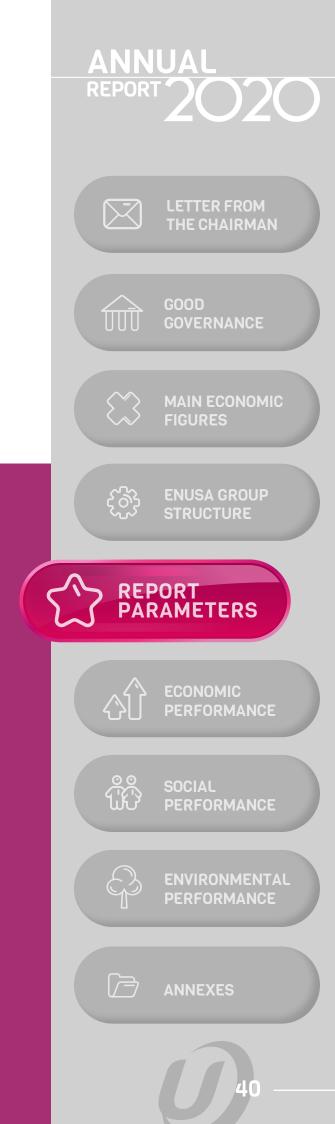
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						ANNUAL REPORT 2020
The different of	channels of communication with sta	akeholders are	STAKEHOLDER GROUP	CHANNEL	FREQUENCY	
dealt with spe stakeholders"	ecifically in the section "Communic in the Social Performance section. following table summarises the	cation with our	PARTNERS	 > Coordination meetings > Joint improvement projects > Periodic technical publications > Conferences, exhibitions and fairs 	VERY HIGH	LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN
	engagement of each stakeholder gi		CUSTOMERS	 > B2B customer portal > Annual meetings > Meetings at project start - follow up - end > Satisfaction surveys > Committees and technical working groups > Periodic technical publications > Conferences, exhibitions and fairs 	VERY HIGH	GOOD GOVERNANCE
SHAREHOLDERS	 > Board of Directors > Annual Operating Plan (AOP) > Annual Management Assessment > Periodic meetings > Corporate reports 	VERY HIGH	SUPPLIERS	 > Periodic meetings > Assessments > Offers and contracts > Public Sector Procurement Platform > Code for Suppliers and Subcontractors 	VERY HIGH	운 ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE
REGULATORY BODIES	 > Liaison Committee > Inspections > Regular business meetings > Periodic information > Response to information requests > Satisfaction surveys > Institutional meetings 	VERY HIGH	SOCIETY	 Corporate website Volunteering Portal Social media: Twitter, Instagram, YouTube Corporate communications Transparency Portal 	VERY HIGH	REPORT PARAMETERS
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	 > Satisfaction surveys > Response to information requests > Institutional meetings > Bilateral meetings with mayors > Annual meeting with mayors 	HIGH	PROFESSIO- NAL BODIES AND ASSOCIATIONS	 Participation in technical committees and working groups, national and international Attendance at sector conferences and meetings 	HIGH	SOCIAL PERFORMANCE
STAFF	 > Whistleblowing/suggestions channel > Welcome manual > Corporate intranet > Bulletin boards > Email 	VERY HIGH	ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS	 Participation in technical committees and working groups Attendance at sector conferences and meetings Periodic technical publications 	HIGH	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE
	"Internal Communication" > ENU-Agenda > Meetings with groups		MEDIA	> Email / Website > Press releases > Forums	HIGH	

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As mentioned above, representatives of the following stakeholders participated in the process of determining the material topics for the Annual Report: customers, partners, suppliers, regulatory bodies and Public Administrations. As a result of this engagement, stakeholders identified the following key issues in addition to those covered by the GRI Standards:

> Intellectual property. > Crisis management. > Mechanisms for internal reporting of integrity violations. > Management of operational experience - benchmarking - excellence in operations (vision and mission). > Technological development (added value). > Balance between personal performance in relation to objectives and salary improvements, etc. (in this case ENUSA materiality). PARTNERS > Knowledge transfer. > Management of lessons learned and their corrective action plans. > Investment in technological development and innovation. > Contribution to the export level of Salamanca. > Percentage of permanent employment contracts. > Participation in global projects to develop the immediate surroundings of the production centres with special attention to the municipalities where these centres are located. > Contribution of labour activity (employment) in the surroundings of the production centres, evaluating the positive impact against depopulation of the affected rural areas. > Participation in specific projects (social, cultural, sporting...) that have a positive impact on the dynamisation and improvement of the quality PUBLIC of life of those who live in the immediate surroundings of the production centres, with special attention to the municipalities where these **ADMINIS**centres are located. TRATIONS > Evaluation of engagement with the surroundings in relation to the company's external image (environmental marketing, cultural promotion, etc.): degree of use of the surrounding local resources to support a positive image. > Engagement/generation of environmental projects in the surroundings on: landscape restoration, promotion/recovery of biodiversity, restoration of degraded areas (gravel pits, waste dumps, rubbish dumps...).



The two tables below summarise stakeholder engagement in the subsidiaries ETSA and EMGRISA:

EMGRISA

STAKEHOLDERS	ENGAGEMENT	KEY ISSUES	RES
PRIORITY			
PROPRIETARY	Regular and on-demand reports and meetings	Business continuity	Drat
WORKERS	Quarterly meetings	Collective bargaining, occupational health and safety, changes in production processes and training	Col cha
CUSTOMERS	Regular and on-demand reports and meetings	Quality response on time and within budget, new needs	lmp stru
IMPORTANT			
PUBLIC BODIES	On demand and according to acquired obligation	Compliance with application requirements	Cha and com
SUPPLIERS AND COLLABORATING COMPANIES	Daily	Quality response on time and within budget	Mai rela
PERMANENTLY IDENTIFIED	2		
ENVIRONMENT	Daily	Improvement of significant environmental aspects	Prog and
COMPETITOR COMPANIES	Participation in forums and associations	Cooperation	Acti
MEDIA	Website and social networks	Company image	Inve com

Identification starts from a general baseline, which is chosen according to their type (whether they are internal or external to the company), their relationship (whether they are unavoidable or avoidable) and the area in which they are framed (legal, economic, social, environmental, etc.). Final selection is based on dependency criteria and the risk associated with their management.

SPONSE

rafting of strategic plan

ollective bargaining, partial agreements, nanges in procedures and training plans

proved service offering, changes in operating ructure

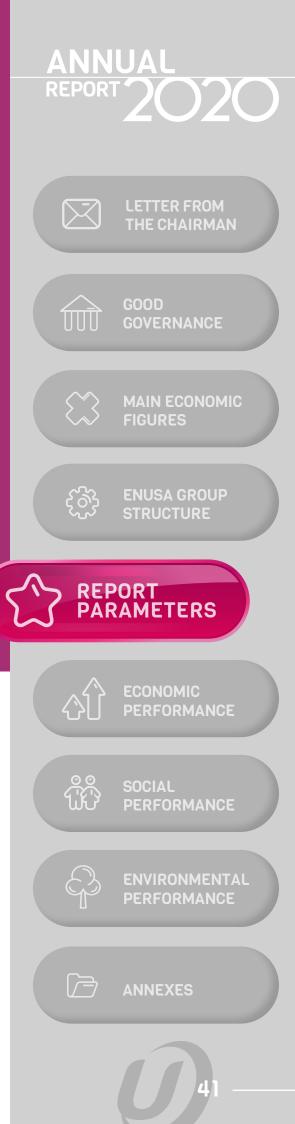
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ogramme of objectives, awareness campaigns ad promotion of new technologies

ctive participation in forums and associations

vestment in online and social networks



ETSA				
STAKEHOLDERS	INTERESTS	DOCUMENTS TO DISTRIBUTE	FREQUENCY	COMMUNICATION CHANNEL
INTERNAL				
SHAREHOLDERS	Market consolidation and profit generation	SEPI documents and reports	Monthly	General Shareholders' Meeting and economic control
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Management of the company, compliance with legislation, safety in service, compliance with instructions and guidelines, quality and environmentally responsible services, good reputation, market consolidation	Report of the Board of Directors and SEPI documents	Quarterly and annual SEPI Directives	Board of Directors
ETSA MANAGEMENT	Management and administration of the company. Compliance with instructions and guidelines, process optimisation, training and retraining of staff, continuous improvement, anticipation of customer requirements	SEPI documents and ENUSA Group documents	Announcement of Board of Directors and management meetings	Meetings/email
WORKERS	Job stability, training and retraining, protocolled work processes, work environment, opinions and assessment, conciliation, Occupational Risk Prevention (ORP)	Welcome manual	At the beginning of employment	To be delivered and commented
EXTERNAL				
CUSTOMERS	Lifespan of the company, meeting deadlines/ timeliness, availability of staff, quality of advice, ease of communication, quality of services, less environmentally impactful services	Quality and Environmental Policy published on the ETSA website and on the Public Sector Procurement Platform (PCSP).	Continuous. In some cases personnel is dedicated to specific customer accounts in daily communication	Meetings/email
SUPPLIERS / SUBCONTRACTORS	Company continuity, relationship with the "ETSA Brand", continuous training and advice, compliance with payment deadlines, company growth	Quality and Environmental Policy, organisational chart, applicable operating instructions	Internal contracting instructions, contracting files	Public Sector Procurement Platform, orders and contracts (regular mail and email)
SOCIETY	Personal growth, decreasing unemployment rate, environmentally friendly, respectful of ORP, minimising incidents	Quality and Environment Policy		Published on the ETSA website and on the PCSP
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BODIES	Legal compliance. Legal restrictions / limitations as a public company, contracts / tenders	Quality and Environment Policy	ENUSA Group's administrative documents and compliance policy	Published on the web
FINAL RECIPIENTS	Information, communication	Policy		Published on the web
REGULATORY BODIES	Legal compliance, minimising the adverse effects of working with ionising radiation	Policy	ENUSA Group's administrative documents and compliance policy	Published on the web



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



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1. ACTIVITY AND CORPORATE PURPOSE OF THE PARENT COMPANY

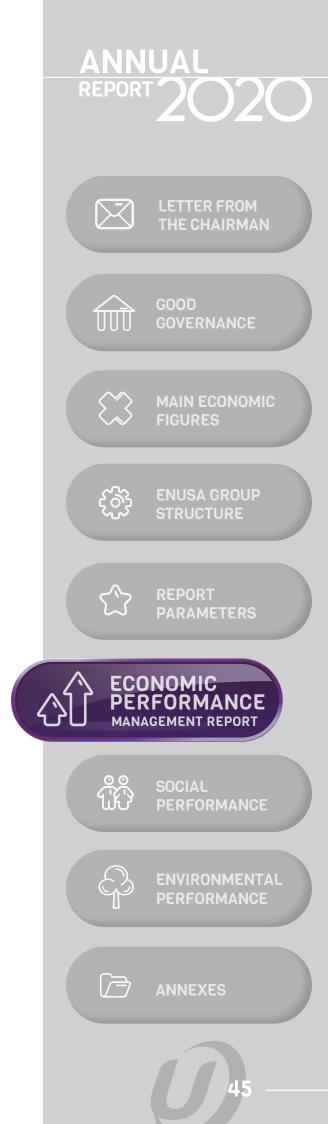
ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E. (hereinafter ENUSA or the Parent Company) is a public company owned 60% by the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI), which reports to the Ministry of Finance, and 40% by the Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), which in turn belongs to the Ministry of Science and Innovation.



ENUSA's main objective is to meet the expectations of its customers with quality, safe and competitive products. The company is aware that technology, research, development and innovation are essential to its position and competitiveness in the market.

The company's basic pillars are the safety of industrial facilities and respect for the environment, together with quality and corporate responsibility. It also understands that excellence in management involves strengthening and improving dialogue with its stakeholders, paying special attention to the areas where it operates, and encouraging their social and economic development.

ENUSA structures its activity around three business areas: nuclear, environmental and logistics.



NUCLEAR BUSINESS

ENUSA's nuclear business has been its core business since the company's inception. It encompasses different activities within the nuclear fuel cycle, starting with the supply of enriched uranium for the entire Spanish nuclear fleet, acting as a purchasing centre for Spanish electricity utilities. Within the first part of the fuel cycle, ENUSA provides nuclear fuel design, the engineering associated with refuelling, the provision of inplant fuel services in inspection, repair, fresh and irradiated fuel handling and activities relating to the second part of the spent fuel management cycle for both nuclear power plant operators and for the Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos, S.A., S.M.E. (ENRESA).

Precisely as part of its diversification strategy, ENUSA has set up a business line for dismantling and managing radioactive waste, embarking on several projects in the areas of radiological characterisation, decontamination and optimisation of radioactive waste, both operational and resulting from the dismantling of nuclear or radioactive facilities.





ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS

Thanks to its many years of experience running mining sites, ENUSA has acquired a great deal of environmental knowhow. Drawing on this knowledge and experience, it has technical staff dedicated to environmental management projects, through the Environmental Technical Office.

The office has been active in the rehabilitation of land associated with mining, the construction and closure of landfills, radiation protection services and the development of new energy applications such as biogas and other environmental R&D and technological innovation projects.

ENUSA's environmental activity has been extended to include the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treatment plant in the northern part of Castellón and the subsidiary Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA) which specialises in industrial waste management and soil and water treatment and characterisation.



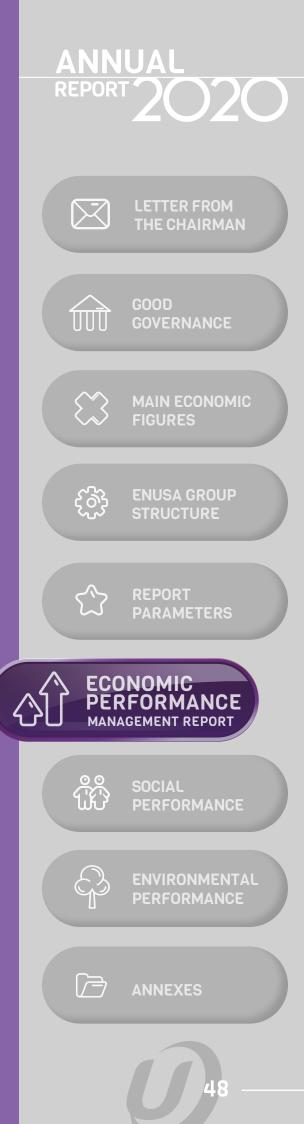
LOGISTICS BUSINESS

The logistics business is conducted through the subsidiary company ETSA Global Logistics, S.A.U., S.M.E. (ETSA), a global multimodal transport operator (land, sea and air) of hazardous goods of all kinds, specialising in radioactive, nuclear and explosive goods. It also transports chemicals and biofuels; hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

In the nuclear field, it is involved in the logistics of transporting nuclear material to and from the Juzbado fuel factory, the transport of radioactive materials to ENRESA's El Cabril facility and the transport of isotopes for nuclear medicine.







2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PARENT COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

2.1. URANIUM PROCUREMENT BUSINESS UNIT

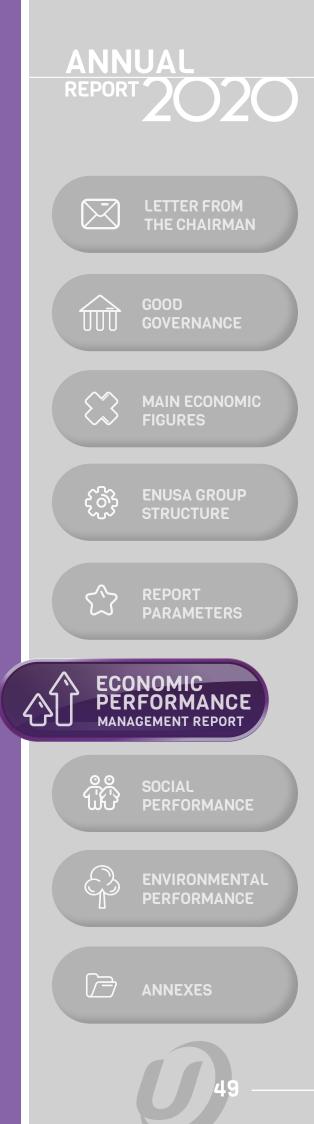
The year 2020 will undoubtedly be remembered as the year of the COVID-19 pandemic. This pandemic has affected all social, political and economic spheres worldwide and, unsurprisingly, the nuclear industry as well.

Generally speaking, it should be borne in mind that global electricity demand has declined significantly and this is felt in the rest of the supply chain.

In the case of enriched uranium markets, the most affected has been the uranium concentrates market. In the first days of lockdown in March, it was decided to reduce mining production at all sites in Kazakhstan, the world's largest producer, as well as at other mines in South Africa and Namibia. For its part, the mining company Cameco decided to indefinitely suspend production at the world's largest mine, Cigar Lake (Canada), which it operates. The immediate effect was an increase in spot prices of over 30%, mainly due to Cameco's activity in buying in the spot market to cover its contractual commitments, given that its sources of supply in both Kazakhstan and Canada had been severely affected.

Throughout the summer, production resumed at all sites, but in the autumn Cigar Lake was again suspended due to COVID-19 and continues to be shut down. From the summer onwards, with production returning to normal, the price gradually readjusted to levels around \$30/lb. The new Cigar Lake shutdown has not affected the price, probably due to the lack of demand associated with the end of the year.

As for the conversion production sites, the only site that was operating normally at the time was the Cameco site in Canada, as the Metropolis plant operated by ConverDyn is still down and the Orano plant in France is still working out start-up problems. The Canadian plant in Port Hope was closed for a few weeks but then resumed normal operations, meaning that the conversion market has not been affected by the pandemic.



Similarly, the enrichment plants have continued to operate as usual, keeping the number of staff on site to a minimum but without affecting production.

There have been doubts about the effect of COVID-19 on transport, coupled with the effects of Brexit. Therefore, during the worst months of the pandemic, a number of sectoral meetings were held to monitor this effect, although ultimately it has not been affected.

In parallel, issues that also cast uncertainties on the market have continued to evolve, such as the Russian Suspension Agreement, which expired on 31 December 2020 and was renewed in the preceding weeks, imposing new limitations on Russian sales in the United States. In addition, the Nuclear Fuel Working Group, created by the US government as a result of the Section 232 investigation, issued its report with a series of recommendations to strengthen and improve the domestic nuclear fuel cycle industry in the United States. This report sees the mining and conversion industry as most in need of immediate assistance and calls for the creation of a Uranium Reserve to be purchased by the US government through the Department of Energy. Significant long-term budget allocations have been established and will have to be approved by Congress to ensure the survival of these two sectors. It is important to note that enrichment services are not covered by this Uranium Reserve but may be included in a future amendment.

In terms of uranium concentrates, it should be noted that the Cominak mine in Niger, in which ENUSA is a shareholder together with the Niger State, the French company Orano, and the Japanese company OURD, has taken the decision to close at the beginning of 2021, due to the fact that its reserves are exhausted considering the current and expected future prices on the international market, which are too low to support the costs of this underground mine. ENUSA has received the last quantities of uranium from this mine.

> During 2020, the Spanish reactors of Almaraz II, Ascó II, Trillo I and Vandellós II have been supplied with enriched uranium for the subsequent fuel assembly fabrication process. All deliveries have been made in a timely and proper manner.

ANNUA REPORT \bowtie LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN GOOD UUU GOVERNANCE GOOD MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES 5 PARAMETERS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT SOCIAL PERFORMANCE **ENVIRONMENTAL** PERFORMANCE ANNEXES

2.2 FUEL BUSINESS UNIT

Throughout 2020, the nuclear fuel market continued to be conditioned by the strong imbalances between supply and demand, mainly in the area of fuel fabrication. However, there were notable differences between the European and American markets, where nuclear power plant closures prevailed, and the Asian market, where new plants continued to be opened, mainly in China, India and the United Arab Emirates.

With regard to the most relevant suppliers, a major restructuring has taken place at Westinghouse, with a new business development model being implemented in the territories of North America, EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and Asia. In the European market, the most remarkable thing is that nuclear power plants in Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium continue to be progressively shut down. These planned closures of the oldest plants in the European fleet are creating a tremendous imbalance between supply and demand, which mainly affects BWR technology and will lead to a significant decrease in the planned production load of the Västerås, Lingen and Juzbado plants in the coming years.

This situation has been the trigger for the termination of the European Fuel Group (EFG) agreement between Westinghouse and ENUSA on 31 December 2020 and its replacement with a cooperation agreement between the two companies which is currently being negotiated and which guarantees sharing of the manufacturing load for the French market for the period 2021–2024.

As far as the Spanish market is concerned, the most noteworthy event has been the agreement reached between ENUSA and the electricity companies Iberdrola, Endesa and Naturgy to extend the fuel supply contracts and associated services until the end of life of the five Spanish PWR reactors.

Iberdrola has also launched a tender for the supply of fuel for the Cofrentes nuclear power plant until the end of the reactor's life.





In relation to the second part of the fuel cycle, a draft of the VII General Radioactive Waste Plan has been issued for comment by ENRESA, which establishes the closure plan for the Spanish nuclear fleet for the period 2027-2035 and which has been agreed between the Government and the electricity utilities.

Along these lines, ENUSA has decided to commit itself to dismantling and managing radioactive waste by setting up a new organisation whose main role is to develop this new line of business. To this end, competencies are being developed in the radiological characterisation of waste, land and sites, decontamination and optimisation of radioactive waste from radioactive or nuclear facilities.

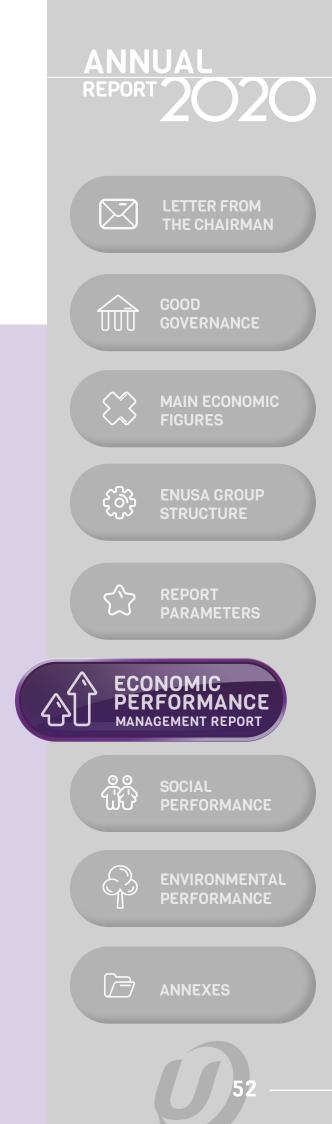
Throughout 2020 the following actions have been carried out:

 \triangleright Agreement reached with the Spanish

electricity utilities to extend the fuel supply contracts and associated services for the five PWRs until the end of their operating life.

- \triangleright Signing of the contract with KKL, managed by the Swiss electricity company AXPO, for the supply of demonstration fuel assemblies to the Leibstadt nuclear power plant.
- \triangleright Signing of a letter of agreement with Westinghouse terminating the EFG on 31 December 2020 and sharing the workload for the French electricity company EDF in the period 2021-2024.
- \triangleright In the engineering area, in addition to refuelling designs and plant services, which allow the plants to operate safely, special mention should be made of the efforts made to support Spanish and European nuclear power plants in managing the cycles affected by the exceptional situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This has meant a significant increase in activity in addition to the activities committed to and successfully carried out for all customers and in support of manufacturing and commercial activity. It is worth mentioning the operation flexibility project for the five PWR plants and the fuel definition studies for the PWR and BWR fuel of upcoming contracts. In the BWR area, a great effort has been made for the bid to KKL, which was finally awarded to ENUSA, as well as for the Cofrentes bid. As regards spent fuel, most of the work has been carried out for ENRESA and mainly focused on the design of fuel storage systems within the ENUSA-ENSA economic interest grouping (EIG).





With regard to technology and new product development, engineering has continued to be involved in developing Westinghouse's advanced fuel (ATF, Accident Tolerant Fuel) and is preparing for the first inspections of the fuel elements with test rods (LTRs) that are currently operating in reactor 4 at the Belgian Doel power plant. In addition, collaborations have been established with leading Spanish universities to improve the positioning of ENUSA's engineering in emerging technological areas such as artificial intelligence, advanced database analysis and robotics, as well as to create partnerships to improve fundraising for development projects in the fuel area.

- \triangleright In the area of plant services, in spite of the severe restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the volume of services foreseen has been maintained, both in activities associated with the refuelling plant and in those relating to spent fuel management. Throughout the year, the characterisation, inspection, adaptation and loading of spent fuel casks has been stepped up, mainly in the five Spanish PWRs.
- \triangleright As regards the ENUSA-ENSA EIG, its corporate purpose has been amended to accommodate the dismantling and radioactive waste management operations that will be coordinated through it. The scopes associated with the development of a portable waste management plant and a feasibility study for a smelting furnace for contaminated scrap metal have also been extended.

- \triangleright In the strategic line of internationalisation of the fuel business, actions have been intensified with the two large Chinese nuclear corporations: China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) and the China General Nuclear Power Group (CGN). In this regard, the automatic pellet inspection equipment has been delivered to the Yibin factory, which was pending final handover and which, due to COVID-19, could not be carried out with the support of ENUSA personnel. On the other hand, the final report has been delivered to the Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation (ENEC), which contains the technical and economic feasibility study for the installation of a nuclear fuel factory in the United Arab Emirates.
- \triangleright Annual investment in R&D+i programmes has been slightly over three million euros in 2020, focused mainly on developing equipment for both fuel fabrication and plant services, research into the in-service behaviour of nuclear fuel, developing and improving design codes and methodology, developing and introducing new products, and developing solutions and capabilities related to the decommissioning of nuclear facilities.



At the end of 2020, a proposal was made to the main shareholder SEPI to incorporate fourteen new projects for 2021, mainly in the areas of capacity development associated with the traditional business, as well as for the provision of new services related to the decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

In 2020, significant innovations were also introduced in the R&D+i management system, such as the creation of the R&D+i Committee, a horizontal body that oversees the integration of R&D+i activities into the company's strategy. Important actions have also been taken to restore the traditional forums for institutional collaboration through, for example, the signing of the "Multilateral instrument for cooperation in R&D+i in the context of nuclear energy" between ENUSA and the Nuclear Safety Council (CSN), the Energy, Environmental and Technological Research Centre (CIEMAT), ENRESA and Equipos Nucleares, S.A., S.M.E. (ENSA). And finally, it has been agreed to tender services to strengthen the capacity to access R&D+i grants and to manage R&D+i tax benefits.



- following should be noted:
- were fulfilled in due time and form.
- inspections.
- compared to previous years.
- failures.

 \triangleright With regard to the Juzbado fuel assembly factory, the

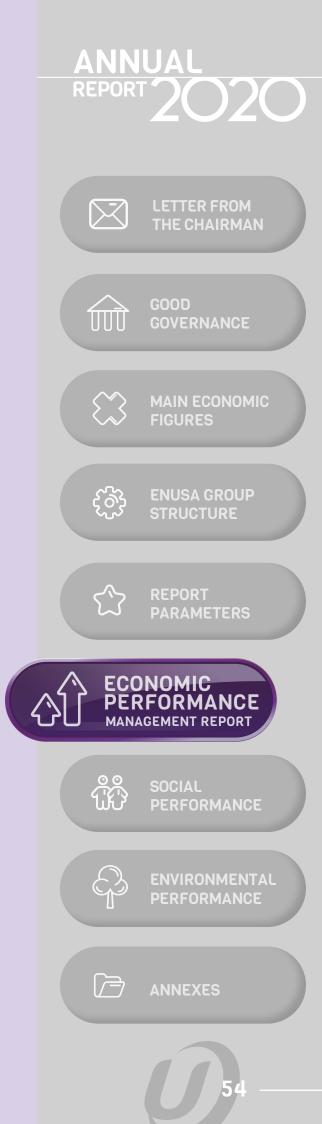
1. During 2020, the commitments made with the CSN in accordance with the manufacturing and operating permits granted by the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, currently the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism,

2. Three reportable events were reported and the CSN carried out fourteen inspections at the plant, six corresponding to the basic plan, six to the enhanced plan, one relating to the CSN generic inspection plan and one relating to the reportable event that occurred on 13th November. Due to the health situation caused by COVID-19, the CSN decided, as from March, not to carry out part of the planned

3. Production reached a level of 288.92 tonnes of uranium equivalent, higher than in 2019. All deliveries committed during the 2020 financial year were delivered on time. It should be noted that these results were achieved in a particularly difficult context due to the situation caused by COVID-19 and with a significant increase in BWR production

4. The 2020 level of investment in the plant exceeded 3 million euros (including unbilled orders placed).

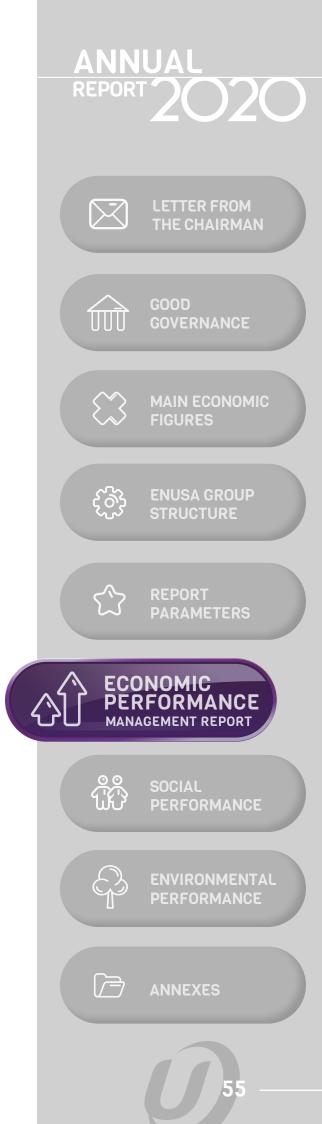
5. Quality levels were maintained at the highest standards, rated "A" (top level) by EDF and with zero PWR product



- 6. With regard to the safety systems, the procurement of the new units 13 and 18 of the ventilation system was completed, and the different items have been contracted for implementing the project during 2021. In addition, the assets of the emergency alarm systems, the fire protection system and the radioactive liquid effluent system were upgraded.
- 7. The project for the new internal dosimetry laboratory was prepared, the first part of which is in the contracting phase.
- 8. The suitability of the pilot project for the digitalisation of the operational dosimetry monitoring of workers in the ceramics area was checked and the necessary installation work was carried out in order to complete the project in the first four months of 2021.
- 9. The programme for sending waste to El Cabril continues. During the year, 88 drums were sent to ENRESA. In addition, progress was made in developing a waste declassification process, implementing the new potentially declassifiable waste repository and carrying out declassification tests.

- **10.** With regard to relevant innovations in the manufacturing area in 2020, the acquisition and processing electronics of the ultrasonic bar equipment were upgraded. In addition, channelling and profiling equipment were integrated into a single inspection unit, equipped with more accurate measuring instruments and an upgraded electrical system. Various improvements were also made to process and inspection equipment to ensure their availability and improve their safety.
- **11.** As regards the actions planned for 2021, it is worth highlighting the modification of the granulator on line 1 to improve its availability and the replacement of the robot on press 2 due to obsolescence and to improve the reliability of the line. For the same reasons, the grinding feed system on lines 1, 2 and 6 will be upgraded, in the same way as on line 3. Line 2 was planned for 2020, but in the end the supplier could not deliver it on schedule, so all actions are scheduled for 2021. In addition, the automation system of the autoclaves will be updated and the digitalisation projects will continue, automating second welding and the powder store.





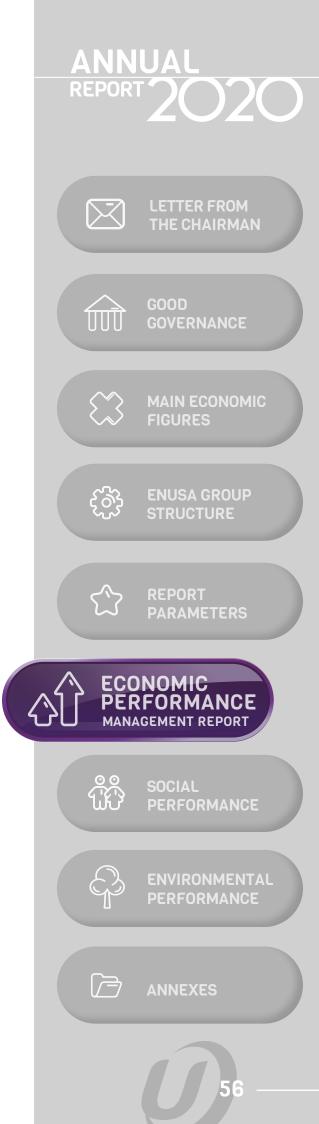


2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS UNIT

Saelices el Chico Centre

Decommissioning activities at the centre continued in 2020. These are still heavily conditioned by the existence of acid mine drainage due to the presence of sulphides in the rocks on the site, causing water contamination. For this reason, the collection, storage and prior conditioning (chemical treatment in an effluent neutralisation plant) of this water is required prior to its controlled discharge into the public water domain, in accordance with the current authorisation of the Duero River Basin Authority (CHD) and the requirements of the CSN. In 2020, a total of 452,403 m³ of polluted water was treated by chemical means.

During the year, work continued on upgrading the electrical and control infrastructure that supports the Open-Pit Mine Water Treatment (TAC) plant, which is the result of the operation of the former Elefante uranium concentrates plant, dating back to 1975. These actions, made necessary by the obsolescence and degradation of the equipment, together with the installation of a computerised system for the control, supervision and recording of the industrial process (SCADA), are a guarantee for the proper future operation of the water treatment plant with the necessary scalability, especially considering that it will be the only water treatment plant in the centre after the dismantling of the Quercus plant and the closure of the other Dam Water Treatment plant (TAD).



Throughout 2020, a double data transmission network was installed in the centre, consisting, on the one hand, of a fibre optic route that connects the TAC control room with the Quercus/TAD control room and the offices, and on the other hand, of an industrial Wi-Fi network, based on transmitter and receiver antennas that make up a ring telecommunications network, in addition to the fibre network, and with the possibility of intercommunication between the two. In the future, this installation will not only allow the entire water treatment process to be controlled, but also the monitoring and control systems that may be distributed throughout the mine site.

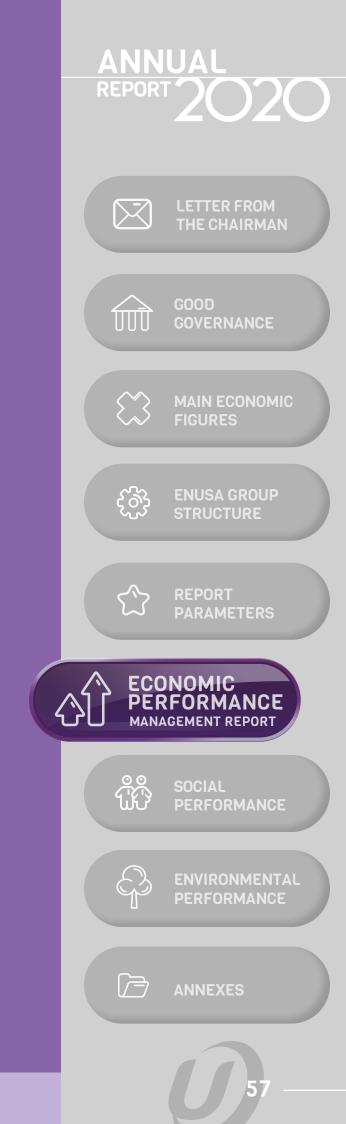
With regard to the elimination of contaminated water by using passive systems, based on the application of artificial soils ("*technosols*"), following the good results obtained in the initial pilot tests, it was decided to increase the scale of the research through the development of an R&D project, generically called the TEKURA project, which was approved and co-financed by the Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (CDTI) in February 2017. In this project, ENUSA is the owner and the project manager, with EMGRISA, CIEMAT and the University of Santiago de Compostela (USC) also involved in its implementation and development.

In short, the project involves the in situ manufacture of the *technosols* to be applied on a surface area of 52 hectares, located on restored land of the former Fe-1 mining pit, for which a pilot manufacturing plant was built and began production in March 2018, following the required authorisation by the competent bodies in the field (Regional Government of Castilla y León). During 2019, *technosols* were manufactured

and spread over an area of 30 hectares. In 2020, *technosols* were spread on the entire planned surface area, totalling a production of 47,720 tonnes of *technosols*. As complementary structures in the project, a total of three wetlands were built, strategically located on the main drainage courses in the project area, using a *technosol* with reductive properties to improve the quality of the runoff water they collect. Planting of selected plant species has also been completed and actions have been carried out to improve the physical and soil conditions of the area (diversion of acidic external flows, ridges to reduce erosion, ditches, etc.). The programme of sampling and analysis of the *technosols* applied as well as the runoff, sub-surface and deep water associated with the project area is still ongoing.

The first conclusions of the project are an overall chemical improvement in the main study parameters, with runoff water showing neutral pH values and a considerable decrease in conductivity, which also leads to a general decrease in the quantities of dissolved heavy metals, in most cases below the values stipulated in the facility's discharge declaration. In addition, a significant water retention capacity can be observed in the soils, beyond the increase in evapotranspiration generated by the plant mass planted on the *technosols*, due to the hygroscopic characteristics of certain components of these soils.

These excellent results of the TEKURA project suggest the possibility of extending the use of this technology to all land disturbed by mining practices. Under this premise, a new R&D project has been designed which involves the extension of the use of *technosols* in conjunction with the incorporation



of new bioactive components on dumps and land with steep slopes, in conditions clearly different from those of the TEKURA project but with the same objective, namely to create a passive system for the remediation of the generation of acidic water. This project, generically known as MINETRA, involves implementing the aforementioned technologies on the site of the Fe3-1 dump, which was once filled in to backfill the pits, but which has left a heavily degraded underlying terrain.

Also planned for 2021 are the actions necessary to intercept runoff water from the north of the site, upstream of the Fe3-3 dump, before it enters and percolates into the area affected by the mine, in order to prevent contamination. In parallel to these actions, the different environmental, structural and radiological surveillance programmes for the site, required by the competent organisations (mainly the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, the Regional Government of Castilla y León, the Duero River Basin Authority and the CSN), continue to be carried out.

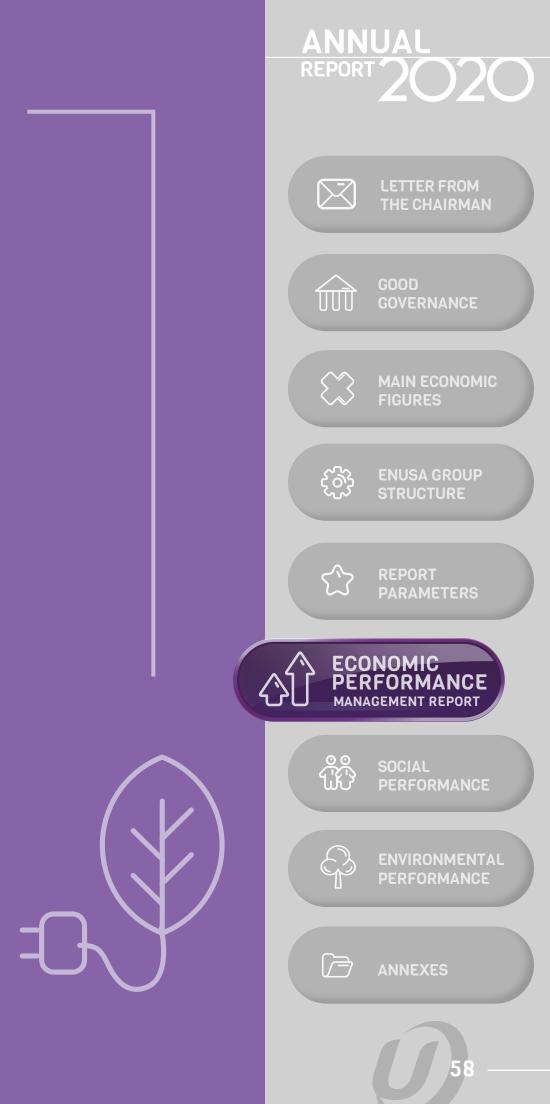
As regards the permit for the first phase decommissioning of the Quercus plant, a new set of documentation is being drawn up in response to the requests made by the CSN in the PIA V (Request for Additional Information) issued in April 2019, and which at the same time updates all the characteristics of the decommissioning process as of the current date. This documentation is expected to be submitted in 2021.

With respect to collaboration with ENRESA on shared decommissioning costs, the addendum to the 2017-2019

framework agreement remains in force, extending for the years 2020-2022 the details of financing the decommissioning, restoration and surveillance of uranium mining sites and facilities owned by ENUSA and co-financed by ENRESA.

Regarding the restored site of the Lobo-G plant (La Haba, Badajoz), closed since 2004, the implementation of the Long-Term Monitoring and Control Programme continues, in collaboration with the Environmental Technical Office and EMGRISA. In October 2019, a request was submitted to the Directorate General for Energy Policy and Mines (Subdirectorate General for Nuclear Energy; Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge) for the release and return of control to their owners of part of the land of the decommissioned site, on which exclusively mining operations were carried out, and for which a restriction on the use of the land for pasture and forestry was established at the time. In December 2020, a decision rejecting this request was issued on the basis of the rejection report issued by the CSN. In practice, this decision means that ENUSA will remain in charge of the monitoring and control of this decommissioned site until an entity responsible for the institutional monitoring of this type of site is appointed.

Finally, the work included in the Monitoring and Maintenance Programmes for the former Casillas de Flores and Valdemascaño uranium mines in Castilla y León continues to be carried out in collaboration with ENUSA's Technical Environmental Office, and has been extended by the CSN, with no definite date for its completion.



Environmental Technical Office

The Environmental Technical Office has focused on providing assistance to other ENUSA activities. These include the Saelices el Chico centre and the biogas generation plant, the latter for the sale of electricity and the supply of hot water to the Juzbado nuclear fuel factory.

Within the framework of the close cooperation maintained with the Saelices el Chico centre, three main lines of action should be highlighted: firstly, collaboration with the centre's technical personnel in reviewing the documentation requested by the CSN for the decommissioning and closure of the Quercus plant facilities; secondly, the justification and monitoring of the TEKURA project on the use of *technosols* for treating acid mine water, which has been carried out throughout 2020; and lastly, the design of the new R&D project, MINETRA.

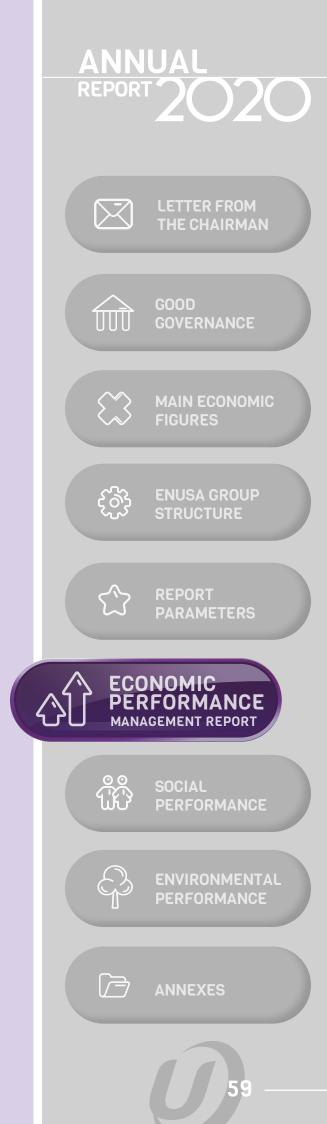
As part of its own activities, until 12 June this year, the date on which the public deed for the sale of the industrial assets was signed, it continued to operate ENUSA's agro-livestock and agro-industrial waste biogas plant in Juzbado (Salamanca). The company awarded the contract intends to continue the operation and, at year-end, 90% of the purchase price of the assets had been received by the buyer.

At this plant, which has been running continuously since early 2012, biogas is produced by anaerobic digestion of the waste, which feeds a cogeneration engine and/or boilers, producing electricity and thermal energy, while the pollutant load of the waste is reduced. The effluents generated in the biogas plant have been used as agronomic products in the crop fields near the plant.

Up to 12 June, the plant had treated a total of 2,441 tonnes of agro-livestock and agro-industrial waste (55% slurry and 45% beet plant waste and cereal and tobacco dust), discharging a total of 341,650 kWhe into the electricity distribution network, so that up to 12 June 2020, a cumulative value of 15,251,273 kWhe had been injected into the network.

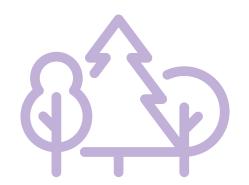
Moreover, since the new system of boilers that run on biogas and natural gas came into operation in 2016, the biogas plant has supplied the Juzbado factory with a total of 8,524,864 thermal kWht to meet the air-conditioning and domestic hot water (DHW) needs of this facility, with 2,145,378 kWht generated in 2020.

In collaboration with the Juzbado fuel assembly factory, and in conjunction with the project to replace the fuel oil boilers used in the facilities' air-conditioning and domestic hot water (DHW) system, normal operation of the new boiler room continued until the end of the year, after which date the service will no longer be provided by the Office.



Likewise, close contact has been maintained with EMGRISA. Two milestones in the cooperation with the environmental subsidiary stand out this year: on the one hand, the cooperation in the TEKURA project with the location and supply of waste; on the other hand, the cooperation in the feasibility study of green hydrogen to replace grey hydrogen at the fuel factory.

In relation to the LIFE Ammonia Trapping project to recover ammonia from liquid effluents (slurry and digestate) and gaseous effluents, in which the Office is directly involved, throughout this year the reports required by the European Commission have been completed, as well as the communication activities needed to finalise the project with the aim of receiving the last payment next year, which involves a 60% subsidy. This project, which is currently in the justification period, is being carried out in partnership with the Agricultural Technology Institute of Castilla y León (ITACYL), the University of Valladolid and three companies in the agricultural and livestock sector.

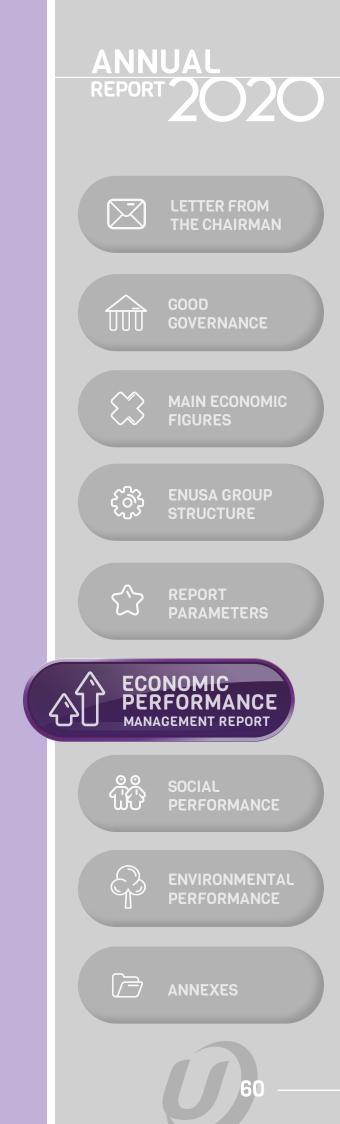


UTE RSU Castellón

The Temporary Joint Venture (UTE) ENUSA-FOBESA VALORIZACIÓN DE RESIDUOS-A2A AMBIENTE manages the municipal waste of the 49 municipalities in the north of the province of Castellón, known as Zone C1 in the Integrated Waste Plan of the Valencian Community (PIRCV), using four facilities located in the province: The Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Bulky Waste Treatment and Recovery Plant, as well as the Refuse Deposit, in the municipality of Cervera del Maestre, and two MSW Transfer Plants in the municipalities of Benlloch and Villafranca del Cid.

During 2020, a total of 68,606 tonnes of waste was managed, 68,361 tonnes from Zone C1 and 245 tonnes of bulky waste originating in Alto Mijares, from Zone C2.

According to these data, this year there was a 9.60% decrease in the tonnes managed compared to last year, a decrease partly due to the termination of the agreement to manage waste from C2 and partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which reduced tourism in the area during the summer months. Of this reduction, the C1 Consortium itself accounts for 6.66%. The decrease in waste generation in the area is confirmed by the fact that reception of the residual fraction plus selectively collected organic matter (the bulk of household waste) also decreased by 13.83%, of which a reduction of 10.49% corresponds strictly to C1.



As for the other types of waste received, the trend has been very uneven, with an increase in almost all of them, and values above the average of the previous eight years, with the exception of street cleaning waste.

During 2020, 245 tonnes of bulky waste were received from Alto Mijares, which belongs to Zone C2, which are invoiced directly to the Provincial Council of Castellón, at the request of the C1 Consortium, for which a minor contract has been signed with this organisation.

Of all the waste managed, certain materials were recovered in order to meet the targets set by the Integrated Waste Plan of the Valencian Community (PIRCV) for recovery and recycling. A total of 13,222 tonnes were recovered and 12,344 tonnes were sold, higher than in 2019. However, revenues from these sales were lower than in the previous year, due to the fluctuating prices of materials on the secondary market and the closure of the Chinese market for this type of by-product.

ENVIRONMENTAL SHAREHOLDINGS

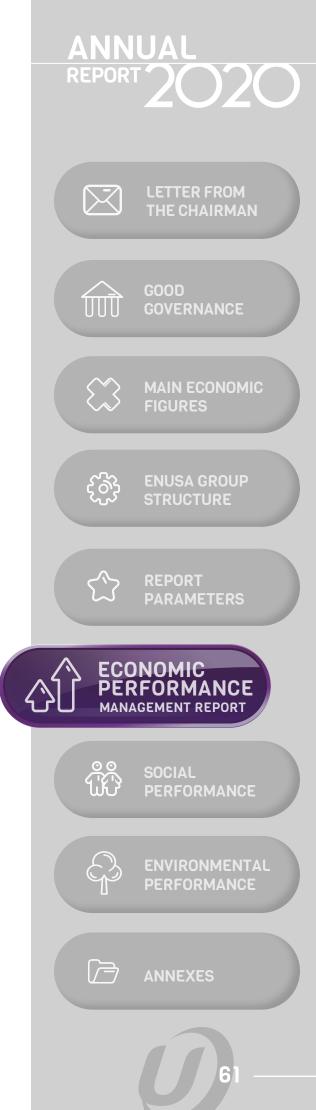
Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A., S.M.E., M.P (EMGRISA)

Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA) was established in 1990 as an instrument of the Ministry of the Environment (now the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge) to achieve the objectives of the national industrial waste and soil decontamination plans. It currently belongs to ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E., also part of the SEPI holding company, and its corporate purpose is carried out entirely in the field of environmental services.

EMGRISA is an instrumental medium and technical service of the General State Administration and other public sector entities such as SEPI, ENUSA, CIEMAT, Aena, Puertos del Estado, Renfe, ADIF and Abra Industrial.

Since 2010, it has extended its status as an instrumental medium to the entire state public sector, remaining as such for 2020 and being specifically recognised by the following contracting authorities: Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre - Real Casa de la Moneda (FNMT-RCM), Acuamed, Tragsa and Tragsatec, Vipar Parque Empresarial, Cofivacasa, Parque Empresarial Principado de Asturias and Sepides.

EMGRISA's corporate purpose largely consists of industrial waste management and contaminated soil management activities, both in terms of characterisation and decontamination, as well as technical assistance to public administrations and environmental consultancy.

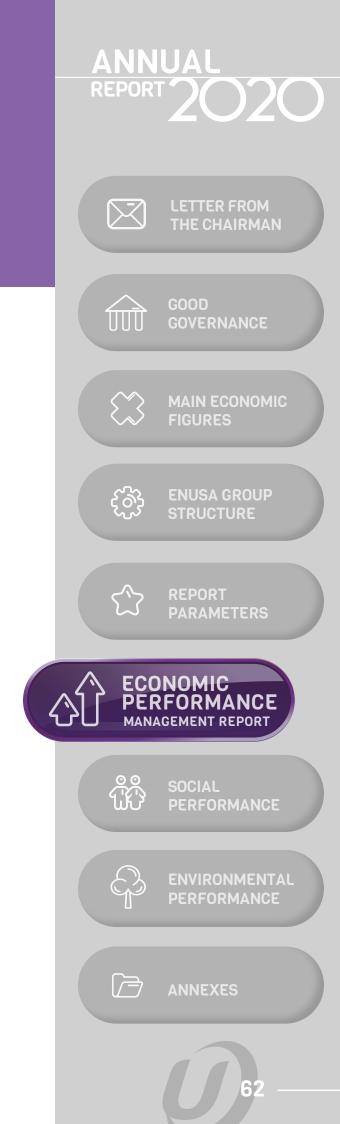


The following lines of action were worked on for 2020:

- \triangleright Implementation of 104 projects: 48 for environmental soil management, 19 for waste management, 18 for environmental consultancy and technical assistance, 11 for development and innovation and 8 international.
- \triangleright Adaptation to the Law on Public Sector Contracts and consolidation as an instrumental medium to the General State Administration and public sector with new orders (mainly for technical assistance for works and water policies), acknowledgements and permits from the contracting authorities and actions directed by the General Intervention Board of the State Administration for compliance with the Law on the Legal System for the Public Sector (LRJSP), currently in the development phase.
- \triangleright Continuation of the internationalisation process with projects in Chile and Peru (approximately eight projects).
- \triangleright Expansion of the business with new orders and contracts in the field of water planning and management for the Directorate General for Water and the Ministry of Agriculture (now the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).
- \triangleright Improvement in turnover, operating profit and profit after tax both in the Annual Operating Plan (AOP) and compared to 2019, in line with the strategic plan.

Actions in 2020 in the area of waste management and innovation and development were as follows:

- \triangleright Corporate participation in waste management in the Autonomous City of Melilla through the company REMESA.
- \triangleright Management of industrial waste in the Castilla y León region through its shareholding in CETRANSA, an integrated hazardous waste treatment centre.
- > Management of hazardous waste treatment and transfer centres in Extremadura and Castilla-La Mancha.
- \triangleright Provision of services to various public bodies and organisations in hazardous waste management. In particular, the National Institute for Aerospace Technology (INTA) of the Ministry of Defence, the network of ADIF stations, the Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre (National Mint) and IMBISA, the Banknote Printing Works of the Banco de España.
- \triangleright Orders from ENUSA in relation to the TEKURA project and technical soil management to reduce the pH of water from the Saelices mine.
- > Provision of services to entities and companies throughout Spain.
- \triangleright In 2020, more than 14,000 metric tonnes of waste were managed, due to EMGRISA's core business. A further 6,000 metric tonnes were handled compared to 2019.



With regard to soil characterisation and decontamination, as well as consultancy and technical assistance activities, it is worth highlighting the following:

- \triangleright Technical support and management assignments for the General State Administration bodies, in addition to those already in existence (Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Ministry of the Environment, currently the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge), thus consolidating its position in the public sector market and as an instrumental medium.
- \triangleright Development and execution of remediation projects for ADIF, Renfe and Aena, Sepides, with new orders for the coming years, as well as the subsoil in Sabiñánigo (Huesca) for the Government of Aragon, by renewing the contract in 2020, for two years and extendable for a further two years.
- > Commission with Puertos del Estado and the Port of Huelva to implement a contaminated soil management plan and to provide technical assistance in monitoring the pollution of these public bodies.
- \triangleright Actions for the Ebro River Basin Authority in Bailín, Huesca.
- \triangleright Carrying out technical projects and training activities in the field of environmental risk analysis for public sector organisations and companies.
- \triangleright Development of various activities for public and/or SEPI Group and/or Ministry of Finance companies: Cofivacasa, Sepides, Acuamed, Parque Empresarial Principado de Asturias, FNMT, Navantia...
- \triangleright Support for ENUSA in its environmental actions at the Juzbado factory and the Saelices mine. Assignment for the management of the biogas plant and technical assistance for the decommissioning of facilities in Saelices.

Internationalisation actions in 2020:

- - Chile.

 - airport.
 - mining company in Peru.

 \triangleright Due to the pandemic and the national situation, actions and projects in the Chilean and Peruvian branches slowed down.

 \triangleright However, the following international projects were carried out: five in Chile and three in Peru. The most significant are the following:

» Environmental risks and characterisation studies in Bandurrias, Arauco or Andina in

» Water guality study in Iguigue and technical consultancy for EnSoil in Chile.

» Termination of the contract for the environmental monitoring of the new international terminal of Lima Jorge Chávez

» Technical assistance to the Marcobre



- packages.
- shipping documentation.



All of this, in strict and rigorous compliance with applicable national and international regulations, in accordance with an internal quality, environmental, physical and radiation protection management system.

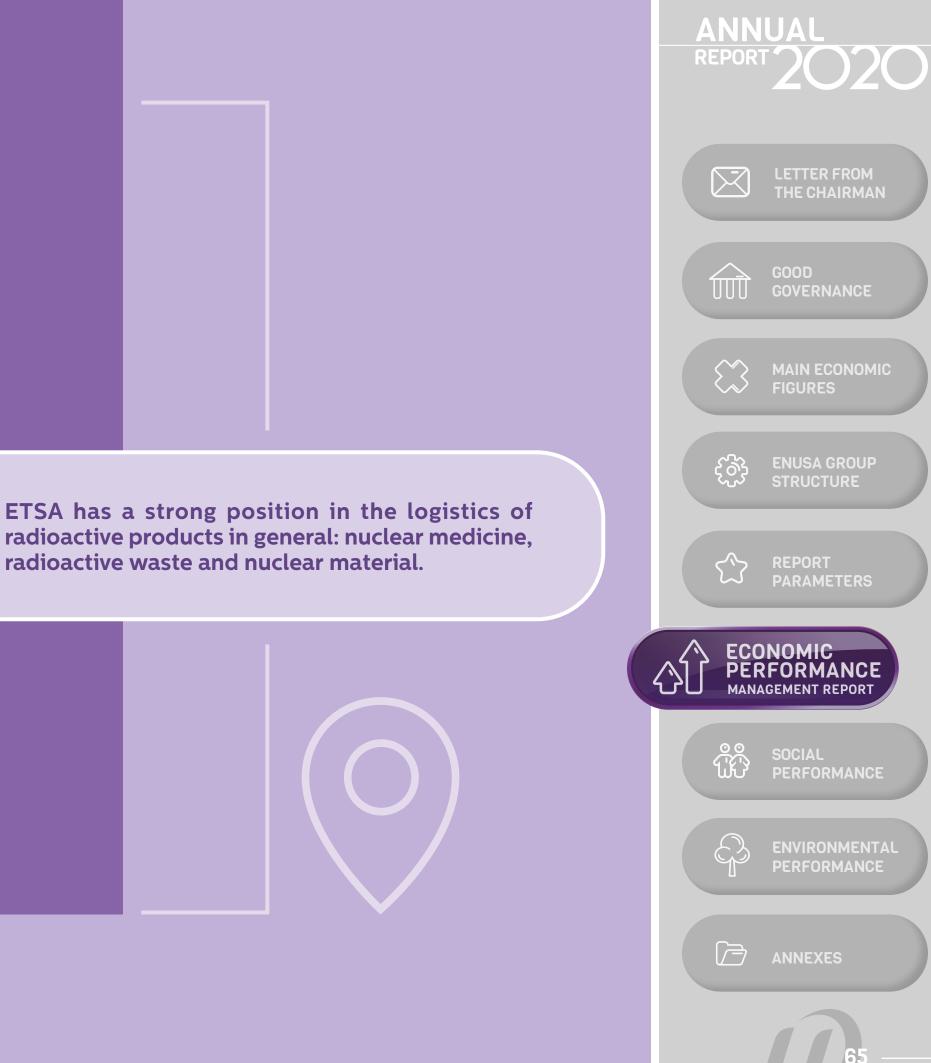
The company operates mainly in Spain, the rest of the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. ETSA's main customers can be divided into three groups, the most important of which are the following:

- ▷ Nuclear medicine: Curium Pharma Spain, GE Healthcare Bioscience, Advance Accelerator Applications (AAA-Novartis) and PerkinElmer.
- ▷ **Nuclear and radioactive:** ENUSA, ENRESA and Tecnatom.
- ▷ **Chemicals in tankers:** Grupo Vertex and Grupo Maxam.

ETSA's situation as of 31/12/2020 is considered satisfactory, having met all the objectives set.

Turnover increased by 10.40% compared to the previous year, due to the increase in all business lines. ETSA's net margin rose slightly (14.70%) compared to the previous year (14.24%).

The operating result amounted to 2,270,210 euros, which represents a percentage of 14.70% of turnover.



3. ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF_ THE GROUP



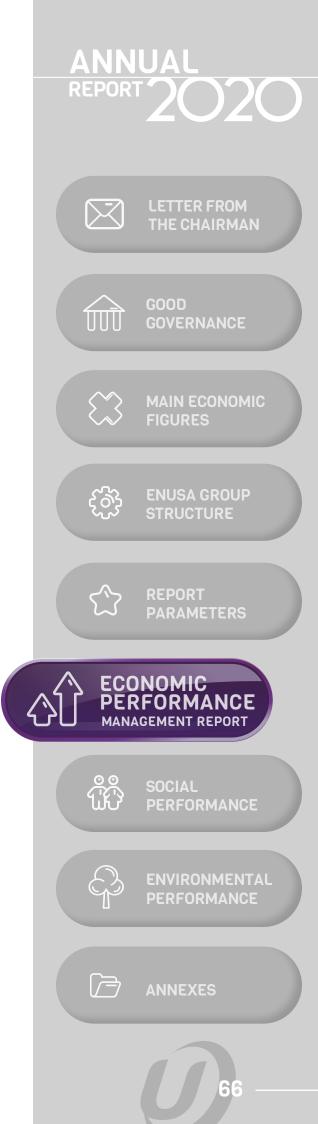


3.1 ANALYSIS OF THE PARENT COMPANY'S RESULTS

ENUSA's turnover for the year 2020 amounted to 226.6 million euros, representing a decrease of 26% with respect to the previous year. This decrease was concentrated in sales in the supply area (-41% compared to 2019), with sales in the fuel area 6% higher than in the previous year.

The operating profit was 4.1 million euros in 2020, compared to 5.5 million euros in 2019.

Profit before tax in 2020 amounted to 3.2 million euros, compared to 4.7 million euros in the previous year.



COMPARISON 2020 VS. 2019

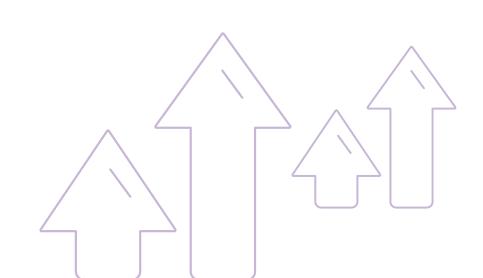
The decrease in profit compared to 2019 (1.5 million euros) broken down by business area is as follows:

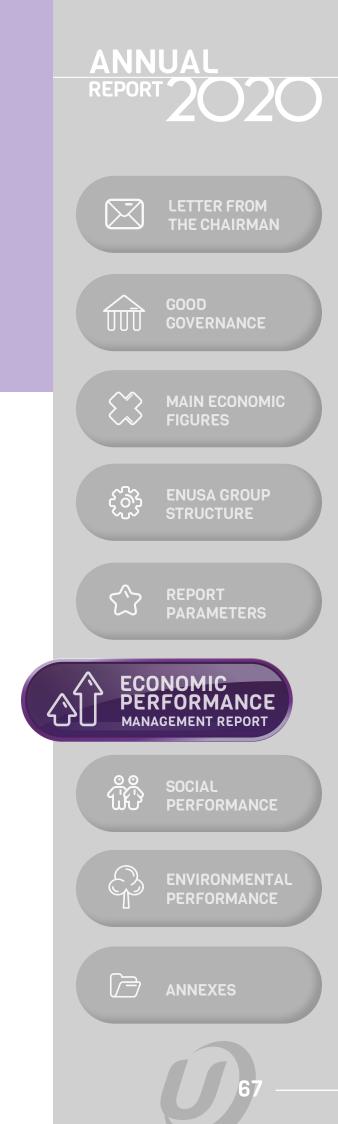
- Procurement: +0.1 million euros, mainly due to lower personnel costs as a result of lower average workforce.
- \triangleright Fuel: -2.0 million euros. In this case, due to various reasons:
 - » As positive elements, mainly the excesses recorded in the provisions for guarantees and waste (2.0 and 1.4 million euros of excess, compared to 0.3 million euros of excess and 0.5 million euros provision in 2019, respectively), as well as higher sales due to the higher number of MT sold.
 - » As negative elements, mainly lower sales of engineering services and fuel services and lower dividends from investees (ETSA). In addition, the negative effect of provisions for risks corresponding to import tariffs on components is included (*).
- **Environment:** +0.2 million euros.
- Decommissioned mining sites: +0.5 million euros, mainly due to lower provisions compared to 2019.
- Other activities: -0.4 million euros, mainly due to exceptional results in 2019.

(*) In previous years, ENUSA had disagreements with the Spanish Tax Agency (AEAT) in relation to the tariff heading applicable to the import of socalled "zirconium (zircaloy) fuel cladding", which is essential for the manufacture of nuclear fuel assemblies. These disagreements had apparently been resolved in favour of ENUSA by Resolutions of the Central Economic-Administrative Court (TEAC), dated 18 February 2016, 16 March 2017 and 28 March 2019.

However, throughout 2020, the AEAT brought several actions to adjust the fees paid in previous years (from 2010 to 2019), and these actions are still pending before the corresponding courts. Although the final resolution period may take several years, the corresponding risk provision of approximately 5 million euros has been made for prudence.

If this provision had not been made against the year's results, the comparative analysis with the previous year would have resulted in a significant improvement in the Fuel area.





COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET

The profit before tax included in the Parent Company's budget (Annual Operating Plan, AOP 2020), approved by SEPI's Management Committee on 12 June 2020, amounted to 4.5 million euros.

The deviations recorded, also broken down by business area, are as follows:

- Procurement: +0.3 million euros, mainly due to having achieved 100% variable remuneration from our customers (Spanish utilities) compared to the 90% expected.
- **Fuel:** -1.7 million euros. In this case due to various reasons:
 - » As positive elements, mainly the excess of provisions for guarantees and waste (+1.9 million euro and +1.4 million euro, respectively), as well as advances in deliveries planned for 2021 and lower disposals of structure costs.
 - » As negative elements, mainly lower sales of engineering and decommissioning services and provision for tariff risks.
- Environment: -0.2 million euros, mainly due to lower integrated results of the UTE RSU.
- **Decommissioned mining sites:** no significant deviations.
- > Other activities: +0.3 million euros, due to lower costs associated with projects.

The financial return in 2020 (profit after tax on equity, before profit for the year) was 2.8% compared to 4.5% in 2019.



3.2 FINANCING AND **INVESTMENTS OF THE PARENT** COMPANY

The net change in cash and cash equivalents compared to the previous year was -34.4 million euros, generating a cash flow as described below:

- \triangleright of operating activities: O million euros
- \triangleright of investment activities: -1.4 million euros
- \triangleright of financing activities: -33.0 million euros

Short-term and long-term financial debt at year-end amounted to 152.4 million euros, compared to 180.9 million euros in 2019. This debt corresponds mainly to the financing of stocks related to procurement activity.

The Parent Company did not carry out any treasury share transactions in 2020.

3.3 PAYMENT TO SUPPLIERS

Information on the average supplier payment period in 2020 is provided in note 24 of the Notes to the Consolidated Annual Accounts.

3.4 CONSOLIDATED DATA **REPRESENTATIVE OF THE** GROUP

The ENUSA Group obtained a consolidated result of 3.1 million euros in 2020, compared to 3.8 million euros in 2019. The net decrease in cash or cash equivalents was 33.1 million euros, compared to an increase of 34.8 million euros in 2019.

Consolidated turnover amounted to 247.2 million euros in 2020, compared to 323.9 million euros the previous year, with a financial return (consolidated profit after tax and discontinued operations on equity before consolidated profit for the year) of 2.8% (3.5% in 2019).

3.5 EVENTS AFTER YEAR-END

At the date of preparation of this Consolidated Management Report, there were no events subsequent to year-end 2020 that require disclosure.





3.6 ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

The estimated development of ENUSA's business over the next few years is as follows:

PARENT COMPANY URANIUM PROCUREMENT

The year 2021 will also bring enriched uranium prices down compared to the previous year. From 2013 to the present, there has been a clear downward trend in ENUSA's sale prices for electricity customers who own Spanish nuclear power plants. This reduction has been due both to the management of the contracts held with the supply companies, which has made it possible to reflect the drop in prices enjoyed by the international market for uranium components, and to the renegotiation of some contracts, which has made it possible to take advantage of the low prices on the market and reflect them in ENUSA's sales prices.

In the immediate future, ENUSA will continue with its procurement policy, according to which it maintains medium and long-term contracts with the main suppliers worldwide, but it also takes advantage of the opportunities that arise in the market.

In terms of commitment to customers, efforts will continue to be made to strictly comply with uranium supply obligations in order to supply uranium on time and in the right form, and, on the other hand, efforts will continue to be made to provide quality services that add value to management in order to maintain customer confidence.

PARENT COMPANY NUCLEAR FUEL

The outlook for the fuel business in the coming years will be conditional on the planned shutdown schedule of the older European nuclear power plants and the development of strategic partnerships with Westinghouse and General Electric Hitachi (GEH) to cope with the significant reduction in supply and thus the reduction of the manufacturing load mainly at the Västerås, Springfields and Juzbado plants.

The agreement reached with Westinghouse to terminate the EFG partnership on 31 December 2020 opens the door to establishing a new business development model with this technology company and to signing a new cooperation agreement with Westinghouse. Given that these agreements are no longer exclusive between Westinghouse and ENUSA, cooperation agreements are being explored with the company Framatome in order to be able to move part of the manufacturing process at their Lingen factory to the Juzbado factory for both PWR and BWR technology. In this line of action, ENUSA is negotiating a possible agreement with the Russian company TVEL to manufacture VVER design fuel.

ENUSA continues to be engaged in internationalisation in all areas of the nuclear business and, as far as the fuel cycle is concerned, the implementation of the cooperation agreements signed with the CGN and CNNC corporations and with the Emirati company ENEC are considered to be priority actions. The main area of collaboration is to support both Chinese and Emirati companies in developing their future fuel factories.





In the Spanish market, once an agreement has been reached to extend the fuel supply contracts until the end of life of the five PWRs, the next plans are to support Spanish nuclear power plant operators in planning plant operation in order to adapt to the closure plan agreed between the electricity utilities and the government. As regards the second part of the cycle, and once the draft of the VII General Radioactive Waste Plan has been issued by ENRESA, in the coming years the strategy for spent fuel management should be established, in which the future Centralised Temporary Storage Facility (CTS) and the Deep Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) play a relevant role.

ENUSA is committed to diversification within the nuclear business, oriented towards the second part of the fuel cycle and the dismantling and management of radioactive waste from nuclear and radioactive facilities.

In this regard, once the radioactive waste management and decommissioning business line has been set up and the first projects have begun in the areas of radiological characterisation, decontamination, site restoration and optimisation of radioactive waste management, ENUSA is developing a series of agreements and alliances with public and private partners, both nationally and internationally, in order to approach this market. To this end, it is assessing the need for facilities on Spanish territory to address the associated technological developments.

Within these facilities, the Equipment Technology and Maintenance Centre (CTME) is in the strategic evaluation phase and should be operational in the next few years.

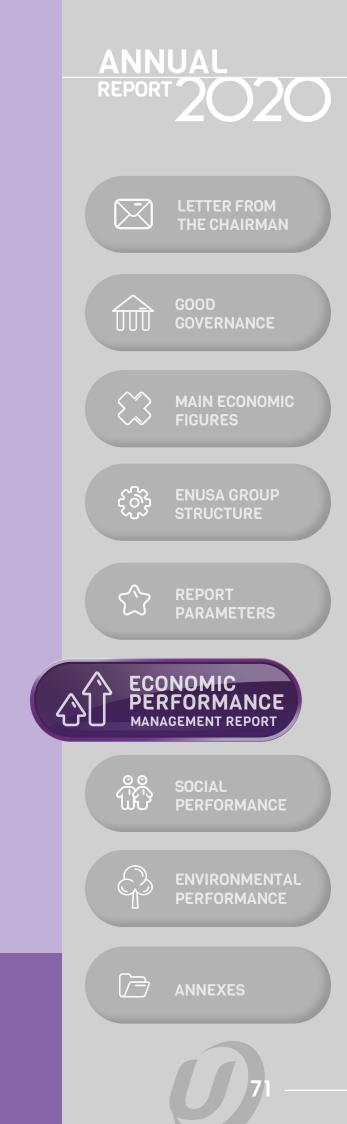
THE PARENT COMPANY'S SAELICES EL CHICO CENTRE

At least until the end of 2021, it will not be possible to obtain the corresponding permit for the decommissioning and closure of the Quercus plant, which will mean that works could be postponed until 2022.

The decommissioning will have to be carried out in phases, as it is necessary to maintain the tailings dam and other storage structures as well as the treatment plant for contaminated water, as a result of acid mine drainage, until the necessary quality is achieved for direct diversion to public watercourses.

In the meantime, the groundwater and structural stability Monitoring and Control Programmes for both the Elefante plant and the mining operations will remain in force, with the corresponding inspections, checks, sampling, analyses and reports that these programmes entail. These activities are co-financed by ENUSA and ENRESA in accordance with the percentages set out in the framework agreement in force, extended for the period 2020-2022 by means of an addendum.

On the contrary, the Monitoring and Maintenance Programme for the Quercus plant and its associated structures, which is to be carried out during the current period of shutdown and until the planned decommissioning work begins, is financed solely and exclusively by ENUSA.



Once the good results of the R&D project on the application of *technosols* (TEKURA project) have been confirmed, a second R&D project will be developed, which involves continuing to apply *technosols* in other types of morphologically different terrains and with other problems (dumps, steep slopes, etc.), with the addition of bioactive components. This project, called MINETRA, will follow the same procedure used in the TEKURA project, and will be executed between 2021 and 2023.

At the same time, with the collaboration of EMGRISA, an Integrated Environmental Permit is being drawn up with the Environmental Service of the Regional Government of Castilla y León, which will allow for the continued treatment and recovery of non-hazardous waste through the manufacture of technosols and, eventually, an increase in the nominal annual manufacturing capacity of these materials. This permit will mean that facilities and supplies will be available to extend the application of this product to the rest of the area affected by mining activity (some 200 hectares more). This would complete the rehabilitation of the natural area affected by the mining operations, although so far the regional legislation on the waste sector does not regulate this type of practice, and therefore the Regional Government of Castilla y León is not considering authorising this type of operation for the time being.

These proposed research projects involve action on surface and sub-surface waters (those that flow through the different protection and waterproofing multilayers of structures), while the solution for deep waters is more complex and will require longer periods of action. However, it should be borne in mind that this solution does not have an immediate effect and requires a period of maturation, vegetation planting and development over a number of years. In the meantime, it will be necessary to continue with the chemical treatment of acidic waters.

Plans are to neutralise around 400,000 m³ during 2021 and gradually reduce the volume in the following years, as the *technosols* that have spread, as well as the reduction through absorption and evapotranspiration, continue to improve the chemical characteristics of the surface water, combined with the gradual reduction of water to be treated, as a result of the works to intercept flows entering the site and prevent the generation of new acidic water.

These treatment capacities are only possible through the joint operation of the two effluent treatment plants (Dam Water Treatment plant, TAD; and Open-Pit Mine Water Treatment plant, TAC). Once the decommissioning of the Quercus plant in Phase I has been undertaken, the TAD plant will no longer exist and only the TAC plant will remain, with a treatment capacity of around 300,000 m3/year. At that point, if the volume of acidic water generated at the site exceeds these values, it may be necessary to expand the TAC plant to increase its treatment capacity. In this respect, it is particularly important to develop the MINETRA project and the work to intercept runoff water to the north of the Fe3-3 dump, which will effectively reduce the flow of water requiring treatment before it is discharged into the river Águeda.





As for the restored site of the Lobo-G plant (La Haba, Badajoz), the implementation of the Long-Term Monitoring Programme will continue, in collaboration with the Environmental Technical Office and EMGRISA. ENUSA and ENRESA will continue to finance it proportionally, according to their contractual responsibilities, and this situation seems likely to continue until an entity is appointed to take over the institutional monitoring of the decommissioned former uranium mines.

Likewise, the work included in the Monitoring and Maintenance Programmes for the former Casillas de Flores and Valdemascaño uranium mines in Castilla y León will continue to be carried out in collaboration with ENUSA's Technical Environmental Office. These works will be financed entirely by ENRESA.

PARENT COMPANY ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL OFFICE

In accordance with the provisions of the Strategic Plan of the ENUSA Group's Environmental Unit, which adopted the decision to use the EMGRISA brand to market the Group's environmental activities, for 2021 and beyond, the Office's activities will be included in EMGRISA's portfolio of services.

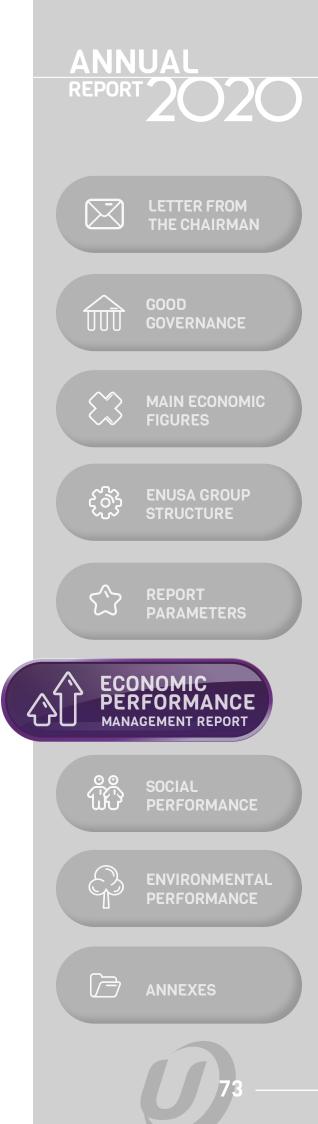
However, until this incorporation takes place, the Office will continue to operate, on the one hand, in training and advising EMGRISA on *technosols* and, on the other hand, maintaining its environmental radiation monitoring programmes. In the coming years, the Technical Environmental Office will focus on three actions with Saelices el Chico: firstly, to continue to cooperate in the justification of the TEKURA project; secondly, to try to implement the MINETRA project design with the CDTI; and thirdly, to collaborate with the centre's technical staff to review and provide support in the documentation required by the CSN for the decommissioning and closure of the Quercus plant facilities.

UTE RSU CASTELLÓN

As for the UTE-RSU Castellón municipal solid waste joint venture, during this financial year it stopped receiving treatment rejects from the Onda solid waste management plant, which provides services to the town councils in the centre of the province of Castellón (Zone C2) as a result of the termination of the collaboration agreement signed with the C1 and C2 consortia.

All waste management, both from C1 councils and bulky waste from Alto Mijares, from C2, has been carried out in accordance with the conditions established in the contract signed between the UTE and the C1 Consortium, with certain details and nuances in terms of invoicing, which have been specified in the contract signed with the Castellón Provincial Council. As a result of the above, the UTE's income from the annual management of the waste received has been similar to that of the previous year, and it is expected to remain the same in the coming years.





Once the judgement of the High Court of Justice of the Valencian Community (TSJCV), which annulled the second amendment of the contract with the C1 Consortium, was declared final, negotiations began for an amendment to replace the annulled one. These negotiations continued during 2020 with the submission of reports, various documentation and proposals. Verification by the C1 Consortium of the facilities actually implemented according to the project is pending.

Also pending is the decision of the TSJCV, before whom an appeal has been lodged, following a ruling by the Administrative Court No. 1 of Castellón which dismissed the lawsuit filed by the UTE against the C1 Consortium for nonpayment of invoices relating to the settlement of the fee based on the interest rate of the financing.

GROUP COMPANIES

Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA)

The evolution of the company's environmental business is determined by its assignment as an instrumental medium and the new regulation of this figure in Law 9/2017, of 8 November, on Public Sector Contracts, to which it has continued to adapt throughout 2019 and 2020. The company's main challenge continues to be the consolidation of the requirements established as an instrumental medium and included in the Law on Public Sector Contracts and the Law on the Legal System for the Public Sector. In line with its parent company ENUSA, it has designed a new strategic document 2021–2023 to adjust its commercial and business functions to the public sectors of which it is an instrumental medium.

Compliance with the requirements on instrumental media and the financial sustainability of the company over time are challenges that EMGRISA must address in the coming years. Work will be done on expanding into public markets, mainly, and private markets abroad, improving the brand, newly developed business lines, internationalisation of the company if the post-COVID-19 situation allows, and development of new projects in the area of innovation and European recovery funds for contracting authorities and in the final management of waste types in projects for administrations, or of social interest, all in line with the new strategic document to be implemented.

2021 starts with an important portfolio of work and a set of opportunities, mainly in the public sector, which require a comprehensive effort to gain new expertise and enter into new contracts in water policy, land management, technical assistance to ministries, etc.

Projects will continue to be integrated with ENUSA's environmental area, assuming the role of the parent company's environmental brand, aligning with it in order to collaborate in the project to decommission industrial or nuclear activities within the framework of the consortium that ENUSA promotes for this purpose.

The management mandates for different general directorates of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge will continue to be developed, with a strong boost to the areas of river planning and technical assistance to the administrations. The number of actions for other Regions will be increased, with the possibility of being an instrumental medium in some of them. Work should continue to be





carried out for public entities and state-owned commercial public enterprises. It is worth highlighting important orders to be carried out in 2021 from ADIF, with a contract signed for more than 7 million euros, and from Renfe with a contract signed in December 2020 for 2.5 million euros, as well as important orders from the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, both in water and environmental quality, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In 2021, work will continue for ENUSA to establish the pertinent actions for the execution of the *technosols* project and other actions on the decommissioning of the Quercus plant, both at the Saelices mine, for the period of time established.

ETSA Global Logistics, S.A.U., S.M.E.

For the period 2021-2025, the nuclear medicine logistics business line is expected to continue to grow slightly. Given that nuclearrelated transport activity is a non-growing market, ETSA's strategy is focused on maintaining its market share.

In the tanker business line, the growth strategy continues with a limited risk exposure model.



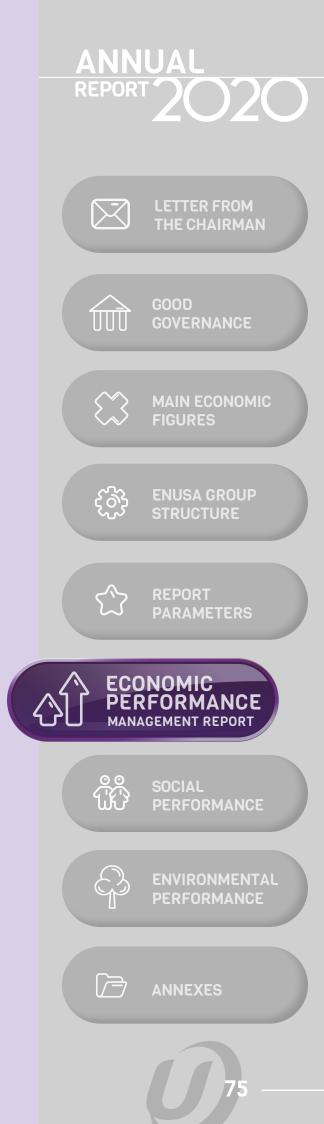
3.7 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

On the basis of the risk positions, the parent company actively manages foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The instruments used always take into account the concepts of safety and prudence and aim to limit risks while avoiding their temporary concentration. They are never used to take speculative positions.

At 31 December 2020 there are foreign exchange hedging instruments in the amount of 87 million USD and 7 million GBP, which will be used to cover payments arising from purchase contracts signed by ENUSA.

Until 2019, ENUSA had hedged the interest rate risk for part of its debt by contracting interest rate swaps. However, when these contracts expired, it was decided not to renew them, so that the only interest rate risk hedge in force is the one contracted for the debt of the UTE RSU (integrated to its percentage of shareholding in the same) for 14.1 million euros.

The Group's exposure to various risks is detailed in point 12.2. of the Notes to the Consolidated Annual Accounts.



4. HUMAN RESOURCES

During 2020, ENUSA's workforce decreased in percentage terms with respect to the previous year by 1.92%, as can be seen in the following comparative breakdown:

	to 31.12.2019	to 31.12.2020
Madrid	222	219
Juzbado	415	408
Saelices el Chico	27	24
UTE RSU Castellón (*)	13	13
TOTAL	677	664

(*) The information referring to the UTE RSU Castellón is only reflected for the purposes of accounting consolidation, as its personnel is directly contracted by the UTE and not by ENUSA.

The distribution of ENUSA's workforce by contract type is as follows:

Workforce	to 31.12.2019	to 31.12.2020
Permanent staff	515	525
Temporary staff	162	139
TOTAL	677	664
Average workforce	608.54	615.55

The distribution of ENUSA's workf is as follows:

	to 31.12.2019		to 31.12.2020	
Employment group	Number	%	Number	%
Managers	8	1.2	6	0.9
University graduates	269	39.7	271	40.8
Intermediate graduates	41	6.1	40	6.0
Technical and Administrative	180	26.6	176	26.5
Workers and Subordinates	179	26.4	171	25.8
TOTAL	677	100	664	100

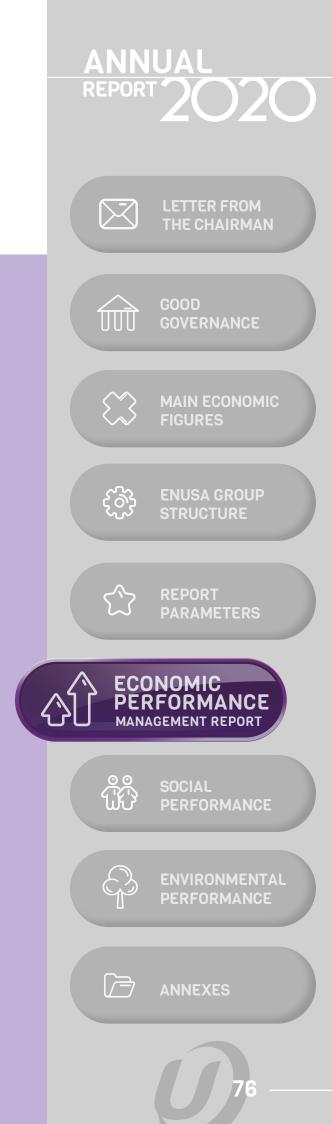
The evolution of the workforces of the subsidiaries in which ENUSA has a stake has evolved as follows:

Subsidiary	to 31.12.2019	to 31.12.2020
ETSA	49	52
EMGRISA	71	63
TOTAL	120	115

Important events:

The measures imposed to reduce the public deficit and exercise budgetary control established in the General State Budget Law and implementing regulations for state-owned public companies, which have been applied since 2012 up to and including 2020, continue to have a decisive effect on the company.

force by	emp	loyment	group
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5. CONSOLIDATED NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION **STATEMENT**



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6. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020 ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, **S.A., S.M.E.**

BALANCE SHEET ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E. (thousands of euros)

	AS	SETS	Notes to the
A)	NC	ON-CURRENT ASSETS	
I.	Inta	angible Fixed Assets	6
	3.	Patents, licences, trademarks and other	
	5.	Software applications	
	6.	Other intangible fixed assets	
II.	Tan	ngible fixed assets	5
	1.	Land and buildings	
	2.	Technical installations, machinery, tools, furniture and other tangible fixed assets	
	3.	Fixed assets in progress and advances	
IV.	Lor	ng-term investments in group and associated companies	8
	1.	Equity instruments	
V.	Lor	ng-term financial investments	8
	1.	Equity instruments	
	2.	Financial derivatives	
	5.	Other financial assets	
VI.	Def	ferred tax assets	11

e Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
	90,518	96,027
	32,013	34,140
	396	507
	374	444
	31,243	33,189
·	35,145	36,741
·	16,254	16,502
	18,274	19,812
	617	427
	5,353	5,353
	5,353	5,353
	4,296	5,677
	195	268
	875	2,699
	3,226	2,710
	13,711	14,116

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	ASSETS	Notes to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/201
B)) CURRENT ASSETS		287,390	324,25
I.	Non-current assets held for sale	5, 18	3	1,60
II.	Inventories	9	264,141	255,63
	2. Raw materials and other supplies		237,471	227,8
	3. Goods in progress		8,687	7,6
	4. Finished goods		13,879	14,84
	6. Advances to suppliers		4,104	5,32
III.	Trade and other receivables		16,439	24,66
	1. Clients from sales and services	8	9,577	19,64
	2. Clients, group and associated companies	8, 20	1,574	1,10
	3. Sundry debtors	8	464	1.
	4. Debtors, group and associated companies	8, 20	2,720	2,5
	5. Personnel	8	183	20
	6. Current tax assets	11	1,213	39
	7. Other receivables from Public Administrations	11	708	5.
V.	Short-term financial investments	8	847	1,99
	4. Derivatives		95	1,45
	3. Loans to third parties		539	5
	5. Other financial assets		213	
VI.	Short-term accruals		307	28
VII.	Cash and other cash equivalents	8	5,653	40,0
	1. Liquid assets		5,653	40,0

TOTAL ASSETS (A + B)

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377,908 420,281

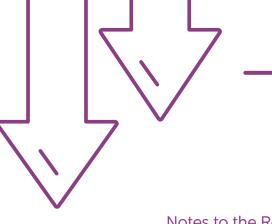
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ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ENUSA ACCOUNTS

နိုင်္ဂီ SOCIAL မယ္ PERFORMANCE



NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Notes to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
A) NET ASSETS			91,867	96,514
A.1) Equity		8.3	94,310	95,859
I. On capital			60,102	60,102
1. Issued capital			60,102	60,102
III. Reserves			31,562	31,562
1. Legal and statutory			12,020	12,020
2. Other reserves			19,542	19,542
VI. Other partner contributions			46	33
VII. Result for the financial year			2,600	4,162
A.2) Adjustments for changes in value		8	(2,521)	570
II. Hedging operations			(2,521)	570
A.3) Grants, donations and bequests receiv	ed	16	78	85
B) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			167,261	171,246
I. Long-term provisions		13	54,714	55,347
2. Environmental actions		14	37,040	40,503
3. Restructuring provisions			435	374
4. Other provisions			17,239	14,470
II. Long-term debts		8	109,165	111,028
2. Debts to credit institutions			105,643	107,346
4. Derivatives			2,797	2,821
5. Other financial liabilities			725	861
III. Long-term debt with group and asso	ciated companies	8, 20	2,666	3,277
IV. Deferred tax liabilities		11	716	1,594

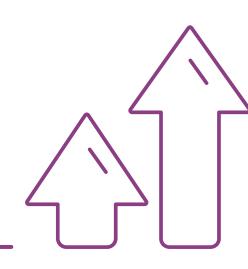
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NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes to the Re
C) CURRENT LIABILITIES	
II. Short-term provisions	13, 14
III. Short-term debts	8
2. Debts to credit institutions	
4. Derivatives	
5. Other financial liabilities	
IV. Short-term debt with group and associated companies	20
V. Trade creditors and other payables	
1. Suppliers	8
2. Suppliers, group and associated companies	8, 20
3. Sundry creditors	8
4. Personnel (outstanding salaries)	
6. Other debts to Public Administrations	11
7. Customer advances	8
VI. Short-term accruals	

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A + B + C)



1/12/2019	31/12/2020	eport
152,521	118,780	
6,019	5,422	
76,668	50,979	
73,532	46,782	
853	1,788	
2,283	2,409	
549	725	
69,202	61,591	
19,647	10,098	
2,108	2,243	
10,700	3,507	
1,699	1,686	
2,278	 2,694	
32,770	41,363	
83	63	

377,908

420,281



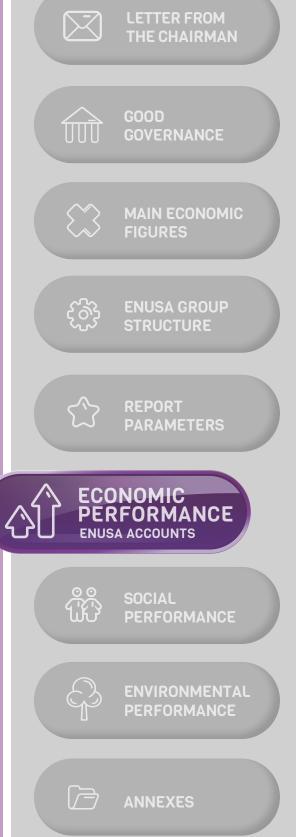


PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT • ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E. (thousands of euros)

Notes to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
12	226,562	305,249
	198,941	273,971
	27,621	31,278
	67	8,932
	89	-
	(164,727)	(253,066)
12	(142,931)	(228,157)
	(21,796)	(24,909)
	2,951	3,548
	2,917	3,439
16	34	109
	(36,110)	(34,814)
	(27,247)	(26,251)
12	(8,863)	(8,563)
	(17,626)	(18,807)
12	(15,567)	(16,584)
	(1,298)	(1,425)
8, 1, 1	(679)	(714)
	(82)	(84)
5, 6	(6,859)	(7,121)
13	3,444	532
	928	(1,597)
5	-	(1,582)
	928	(15)
12	(4,663)	2,614
	(4,764)	(261)
	101	2,875

	Notes to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
A) CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
1. Net turnover	12	226,562	305,249
a) Sales		198,941	273,971
b) Rendering of services		27,621	31,278
2. Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		67	8,932
3. Work carried out by the company for its assets		89	-
4. Procurement		(164,727)	(253,066)
b) Use of raw materials and other consumables	12	(142,931)	(228,157)
c) Work carried out by other companies		(21,796)	(24,909)
5. Other operating income		2,951	3,548
a) Ancillary and other current operating revenue		2,917	3,439
b) Operating subsidies included in the result for the financial year	16	34	109
6. Personnel expenses		(36,110)	(34,814)
a) Wages, salaries and similar		(27,247)	(26,251)
b) Social charges	12	(8,863)	(8,563)
7. Other operating expenses		(17,626)	(18,807)
a) External services	12	(15,567)	(16,584
b) Taxes		(1,298)	(1,425
c) Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for trading operations	8, 1, 1	(679)	(714
d) Other current administrative expenses		(82)	(84
8. Depreciation of fixed assets	5, 6	(6,859)	(7,121
10. Excess provisions	13	3,444	532
11. Impairment and gains on disposal of fixed assets		928	(1,597
a) Impairment and losses on fixed assets	5	_	(1,582
b) Results on disposals and other		928	(15
12. Other operating results	12	(4,663)	2,614
a) Exceptional expenses		(4,764)	(261
b) Exceptional income		101	2,875

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 13. Financial income a) Of holdings in equity instruments a.1. In group and associated companies b) Marketable securities and other financial instruments b.1. From group and associated companies b.2. From third parties 14. Financial costs a) Debts to group and associated companies b) Debts owed to third parties c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1 + A.2) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3 + 18) 19. Profit for the financial year from discontinued operations, net of taxes 	A.1) Op	erating income (1+2+4+5+6+7+8+10+11+12)
 a.1. In group and associated companies b) Marketable securities and other financial instruments b.1. From group and associated companies b.2. From third parties 14. Financial costs a) Debts to group and associated companies b) Debts owed to third parties c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 	13. Fina	ancial income
 b) Marketable securities and other financial instruments b.1. From group and associated companies b.2. From third parties 14. Financial costs a) Debts to group and associated companies b) Debts owed to third parties c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 	a)	Of holdings in equity instruments
b.1. From group and associated companies b.2. From third parties 14. Financial costs a) Debts to group and associated companies b) Debts owed to third parties c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.)		a.1. In group and associated companies
b.2. From third parties 14. Financial costs a) Debts to group and associated companies b) Debts owed to third parties c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.)	b)	Marketable securities and other financial instruments
14. Financial costs a) Debts to group and associated companies b) Debts owed to third parties c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.)		b.1. From group and associated companies
 a) Debts to group and associated companies b) Debts owed to third parties c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 		b.2. From third parties
 b) Debts owed to third parties c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 	14. Fina	ancial costs
 c) For updating provisions 15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 	a)	Debts to group and associated companies
15. Exchange differences 16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.)	b)	Debts owed to third parties
16. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.)	C)	For updating provisions
 a) Impairments and losses 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 	15. Exc	hange differences
 17. Capitalisation of financial expenses A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 	16. Imp	airment and gains on disposals of financial instruments
 A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+17) A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 	a)	Impairments and losses
 A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2.) 18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.) 	17. Cap	vitalisation of financial expenses
18. Income tax A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.)	A.2) Fir	nancial result (13+14+15+15+16+17)
A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.)	A.3) Pr	ofit before tax (A.1. + A.2.)
	18. Inco	ome tax
19. Profit for the financial year from discontinued operations, net of taxes	A.4) Pr	ofit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 18.)
	19. Pro	fit for the financial year from discontinued operations, net of taxes

A.5) Profit for the financial year (A.4. + 19.)



o the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
	4,056	5,470
	1,813	2,758
8	1,556	2,262
	1,556	2,262
	257	496
	235	324
	22	172
	(2,534)	(3,523)
	(12)	(26)
	(1,941)	(2,784)
	(581)	(713)
10	(468)	(476)
8	(72)	_
	(72)	_
6	364	515
	(897)	(726)
	3,159	4,744
11	(559)	(582)
	2,600	4,162
	-	_
	2,600	4,162





STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E.

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES (thousands of euros)

	Notes in the Report	2020	2019
A) PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT RESULT		2,600	4,162
INCOME AND EXPENSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY			
II. For cash flow hedges	8	(3,781)	4,433
III. Grants, donations and bequests received	16	_	(74)
V. Tax effect	11	945	(1,090)

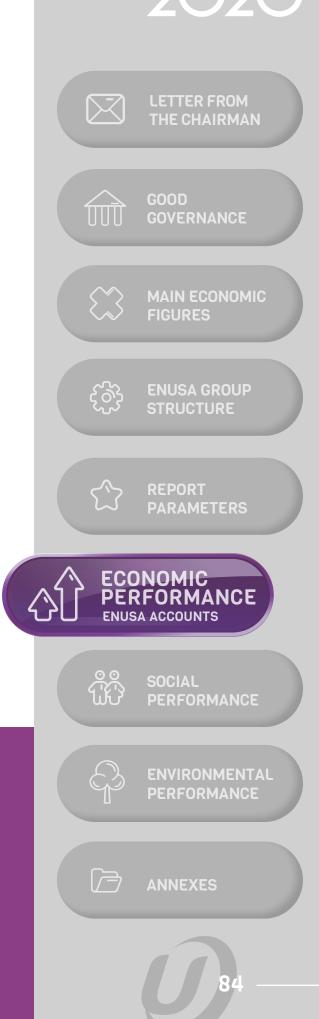
B)	TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY (II+III+IV+V)
	TRANSFERS TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
	VII. From cash flow hedges

X. Grants, donations and bequests received

IX. Tax effect

C) TOTAL TRANSFERS TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (VII+VIII+IX)

TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES (A+B+C)



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(2,836)	3,269
(339)	(346)
(10)	(53)
87	100
(262)	(299)

8

16

11

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E.

B) TOTAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (thousands of euros)

	On capital	Res	erves	Other	Result for the financial	Adjustments	Subsidies	Total
	Deeded	Legal	Voluntary	 partner contributions 	year	for value changes	Subsidies	TOLAI
A. Balances as at 31 December 2018	60,102	12,020	19,542	33	3,734	(2,495)	180	93,116
I. Recognised income and expenses	-	-	-	-	4,162	3,065	(95)	7,132
II. Transactions with partners or owners	-	-	-	-	(3,734)	-	-	(3,734)
4. Distribution of dividends	_	_	-	-	(3,734)	_	_	(3,734)

B. Balances as at 31 December 2019	60,102	12,020	19,542	33	4,162	570	85	96,514
I. Recognised income and expenses	-	-	-	-	2,600	(3,091)	(7)	(498)
II. Transactions with partners or owners	-	-	-	13	(4,162)	-	-	(4,149)
4. Distribution of dividends	-	-	_	-	(4,162)	_	_	(4,162)
7. Other transactions with partners or owners	_	-	-	13	-	-	-	13

C. Balances as at 31 December 2020	60,102	12,020	19,542	46	2,600	(2,521)	78	91,867

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CASH FLOW STATEMENT ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E. (thousands of euros)

	Notes to the R
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
1. Profit for the financial year before tax	
2. Adjustments to profit	
a) Amortisation of fixed assets	5,6
b) Valuation adjustments for impairment	
c) Changes in provisions	
d) Allocation of grants	
e) Retirement and disposal results of intangible assets	
g) Financial income	
h) Financial costs	
i) Exchange differences	10
j) Other income and expenses	
3. Changes in working capital	
a) Inventories	
b) Debtors and other receivables	
c) Other current assets	
d) Creditors and other accounts payable	
e) Other current liabilities	
4. Other cash flows from operating activities	
a) Interest payable	
b) Dividend receivable	8
c) Interest receivable	
d) Income tax receivable (payable)	
e) Other payments (receipts)	13
5. Cash flows from operating activities	

Report	2020	2019
	3,159	4,744
	9,008	10,472
	6,859	7,121
	771	2,187
·	2,072	1,161
·	(10)	(54)
·	(928)	15
·	(1,814)	(2,758)
	1,590	2,295
	468	476
	_	29
	(7.001)	10,401
	(7,921)	10,481
	(7,921) (8,503)	23,949
	(8,503)	23,949
	(8,503) 9,067	23,949 (9,549)
	(8,503) 9,067 (25)	23,949 (9,549) (29)
	(8,503) 9,067 (25) (8,441)	23,949 (9,549) (29) (3,493)
	(8,503) 9,067 (25) (8,441) (19)	23,949 (9,549) (29) (3,493) (397)
	(8,503) 9,067 (25) (8,441) (19) (4,272)	23,949 (9,549) (29) (3,493) (397) (1,196)
	(8,503) 9,067 (25) (8,441) (19) (4,272) (1,989)	23,949 (9,549) (29) (3,493) (397) (1,196) (3,046)
	(8,503) 9,067 (25) (8,441) (19) (4,272) (1,989) 1,556	23,949 (9,549) (29) (3,493) (397) (1,196) (3,046) 2,261
	(8,503) 9,067 (25) (8,441) (19) (4,272) (1,989) 1,556 2	23,949 (9,549) (29) (3,493) (397) (1,196) (3,046) 2,261 416
	(8,503) 9,067 (25) (8,441) (19) (4,272) (1,989) 1,556 2 (819)	23,949 (9,549) (29) (3,493) (397) (1,196) (3,046) 2,261 416 2,718

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Notes to the

B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

6. Investment payables

a) Group and associated companies

b) Intangible assets

c) Tangible fixed assets

e) Other financial assets

7. Divestment receivables

a) Group and associated companies

b) Intangible assets

e) Other financial assets

f) Non-current assets held for sale

8. Cash flows from investing activities

C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

9. Equity instrument receivables and payables

a) Issuance of equity instruments

10. Liability instrument receivables and payables

a) Emission

2. Debts to credit institutions

3. Debts to group and associated companies

5. Other debts

b) Repayment and amortisation

2. Debts to credit institutions

3. Debts to group and associated companies

4. Other debts

11. Dividends payable and remuneration relating to other equity instruments

a) Dividends

12. Cash flows from investing activities

E) NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash or cash equivalent at beginning of year

Cash or cash equivalent at end of year

Report	2020	2019	
	(3,400)	(4,882)	
	-	-	
	(166)	(887)	
	(2,675)	(3,768)	
	(559)	(227)	
	2,052	39,140	
	-	39,000	
	1	1	
	76	139	
	1,975	-	
	(1,348)	34,258	
	13	-	
	13	-	
	(28,885)	(20,754)	
	45,079	162,922	
	44,762	161,559	
	291	1,337	
	26	26	
	(73,964)	(183,676)	
	(73,185)	(183,074)	
	(729)	(552)	
	(50)	(50)	
	(4,162)	(3,734)	
	(4,162)	(3,734)	
	(33,034)	(24,488)	
	(34,408)	34,271	
	40,061	5,790	
	5,653	40,061	





NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020



- **1. BUSINESS ACTIVITY**
- 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
- 3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS
- 4. RECORDING AND VALUATION RULES
- 5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS
- 6. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS
- 7. LEASES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS OF A SIMILAR NATURE
- 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
- 9. STOCKS
- **10. FOREIGN CURRENCY**
- 11. FISCAL SITUATION
- 12. INCOME AND EXPENSES
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- 14. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
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- **19. EVENTS AFTER YEAR-END**
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- **22. SECURITIES AND GUARANTEES**
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I. BUSINESS ACTIVITY

ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E. (hereinafter ENUSA or the Company), was incorporated in Spain in 1972, for an indefinite period of time. The registered office is at calle Santiago Rusiñol, 12, Madrid.

The shareholders, as of 31 December 2020, are the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI), with 60% of the capital, and the Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), with the remaining 40%.

The purpose of the Company is:

- 1. Research and exploitation of ores, production of concentrates and other uranium derivatives, enrichment of uranium, engineering and manufacturing of nuclear fuel assemblies and other components, products, equipment and processes for electricity generation, as well as the use, distribution and marketing of the products resulting from each of the aforementioned industrial phases and the provision of services related thereto or to radioactive materials.
- 2. The provision of chemical, physico-chemical and radiological analysis services, as well as issuing reports and opinions on environmental, energy and technological matters.

- 3. The execution and maintenance, on its own account or on behalf of others, of all types of civil works, buildings and facilities, including electrical and mechanical works, and including movements in and out of quarries, as well as the restoration of land, including land affected by radioactive materials.
- 4. The performance of technical studies and reports of any kind, including those relating to radioactive materials; the drafting of projects of any kind and the technical management and control of works of any kind, including nuclear or radioactive facilities.s.
- 5. Collection and treatment of urban and industrial waste, as well as water treatment.

The main activities carried out by ENUSA are as follows:

1. Industrial activities

 \triangleright The engineering and manufacturing of nuclear fuel assemblies and other components. In order to carry out its manufacturing activity, ENUSA has had license agreements with the owners of the technologies since 1974, for which the corresponding royalties are paid. The licence agreement for the BWR boiling water reactors with Global Nuclear Fuel - Americas, General Electric Hitachi and GE Infrastructure Technology International was extended on 28 December 2018 to the end of December 2024.





The licence agreement with Westinghouse Technology Licensing Company LLC and Westinghouse Electric Company LLC for the supply of products and services for pressurised water technology reactors, PWR reactors, was renewed in November 2017, effective 1 January 2017, and is also valid until 31 December 2024.

 \triangleright Distribution and marketing of the products in each of the aforementioned industrial stages and the provision of services related thereto or to radioactive materials.

2. Uranium Procurement Activities

- \triangleright Procurement of uranium, as well as conversion and isotopic enrichment services, for the supply of enriched uranium for Spanish nuclear reactors.
- \triangleright Management of stocks of natural and enriched uranium.

3. Other activities

- \triangleright Provision of chemical, physico-chemical and radiological analysis services, as well as environmental, energy and technological reports.
- \triangleright Restoration of land, dumps and old mines, as well as water treatment, and execution and conservation, on its own account and on behalf of others, of all types of civil works, buildings and facilities.

- of activity.
- and soils.

Industrial activities are carried out in the fuel assembly factory in the Salamanca town of Juzbado since 1985.

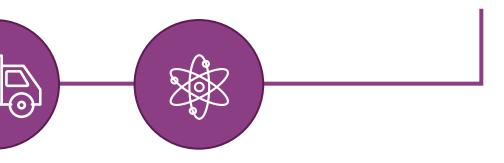
This industrial centre manufactures PWR type fuel assemblies (for pressurised water nuclear power plants) and BWR type (for boiling water nuclear power plants).

ENUSA also leads pioneering environmental restoration projects in the areas where it operates or where it has undertaken its mining and industrial activity in the past (La Haba uranium concentrate mines in Badajoz and Saelices el Chico in Salamanca), with the resolute purpose of restoring these areas to their prior geological and environmental conditions.

 \triangleright Execution of studies, technical reports and projects related to its areas

 \triangleright Provision, through its subsidiaries, of inspection and repair services for fuel assemblies, transport of radioactive material and explosives, manufacture and marketing of radioactive isotopes, restoration of land, execution and conservation of all types of civil works, buildings and facilities, including electrical and mechanical, and including movements in and out of guarries, as well as the management, recycling, reuse and treatment of industrial and hazardous waste, and recovery and decontamination of contaminated areas

 \triangleright Execution works and service management, corresponding to the "Municipal" Solid Waste Management Project of the Zone I Waste Plan of Castellón", through its participation as a partner in the UTE (joint venture) "ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E., Fobesa Valoración de Residuos, S.L.U. y A2A Ambiente S.p.A., Unión Temporal de Empresas" (hereinafter the UTE RSU).





ANNUA

ENUSA belongs to the consolidated group of the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI), which has no obligation to record its annual accounts in the Commercial Registry since it is not a commercial company. In accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of article 136 of the General Budgetary Law 47/2003, of November 26, the General Intervention Board of the State Administration (IGAE) will publish SEPI's consolidated annual accounts in the "Registry of annual accounts of the public sector" and the reference to said record in the BOE (Spanish Official Gazette) of July 31.

As described in note 8, the Company has interests in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates. As a result, the Company is the parent company of a group of companies in accordance with current legislation. The presentation of consolidated annual accounts is necessary, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and rules, to give a true and fair view of the financial position and the results of operations, changes in net equity and cash flows of the Group.

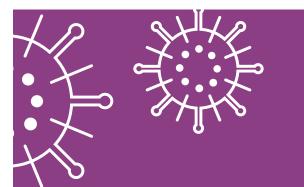
On 5 March 2021, the Directors prepared the consolidated annual accounts of ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E. and Subsidiaries for the financial year 2020, which show a consolidated profit attributable to the parent company of 3,054 thousand euros and consolidated equity of 113,933 thousand euros. These consolidated annual accounts will be duly filed with the Commercial Registry once they have been approved, in accordance with the legislation in force.

COVID-19

The current worldwide health crisis, a consequence of the pandemic caused by COVID-19 (Coronavirus), has been an exceptional situation that has affected society as a whole. In Spain, all the measures included in the legal regulations issued (from the first, Royal Decree 463/2020, of March 14, which entered into force that same day, declaring the state of alarm for managing the crisis), have affected economic activity in general, although this effect has not been homogeneous in all economic sectors in our country.

As regards ENUSA, the crisis has not had any significant effect on its activity and it has been able to maintain its activity while complying with the usual quality standards, maintaining the planned production rate and scrupulously complying with the dates committed to with customers. At the present date, the extension of the current healthcare crisis is not expected to have any significant impact on the continuation of this activity, and there are no doubts as to the company's compliance with the going concern principle, nor is there any impairment or indication of impairment in its assets.

In addition, the obligations that the company, as a public company, is entrusted with in the service of citizens and the general interest and, especially and most importantly, in relation to public, individual and collective health, both for their employees and the public, have led to all appropriate measures being taken to ensure total health and safety, making the necessary investments in material and human resources and establishing the necessary protocols to eliminate any type of risk among the aforementioned actors (employees, customers, suppliers, etc.).



ANNUAL REPORT 2020



2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

2.1. FAIR VIEW

The annual accounts, comprising the balance sheet, the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in net equity, the cash flow statement and the notes comprising notes 1 to 23, have been prepared on the basis of the accounting records of ENUSA and those of the integrated temporary joint ventures (UTEs). The annual accounts for 2020 have been prepared in accordance with current commercial legislation and with the rules established in the Spanish National Chart of Accounts, which was amended in 2016 by Royal Decree 602/2016, of 2 December, and in Order EHA/3362/2010, of 23 December, which approved the Rules for the adaptation of the Spanish National Chart of Accounts to public infrastructure concession operators, in order to present a true and fair view of the equity and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of its operations, changes in net equity and cash flows for the year then ended.

It is expected that the annual accounts for the financial year 2020, which were authorised for issue on 5 March 2021, will be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting without any changes.

2.2. INFORMATION COMPARISON

The annual accounts present, for comparative purposes, in addition to the figures for the financial year 2020, the figures for the previous year, which formed part of the annual accounts for the financial year 2019 approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 8 June 2020, for each of the items in the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the annual accounts.

2.3. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

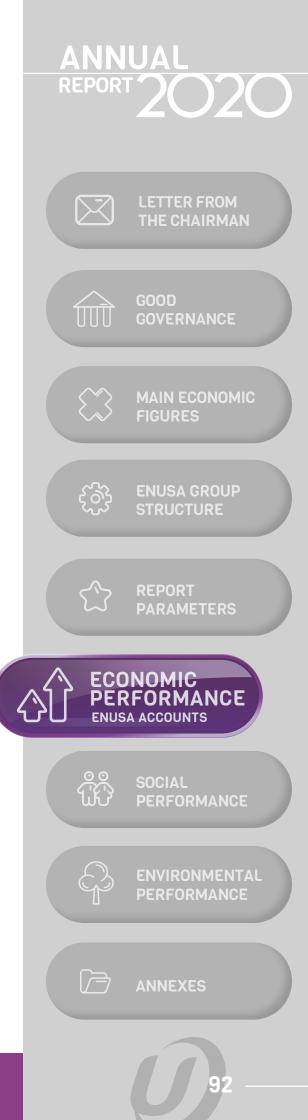
The annual accounts are presented in thousands of euros, rounded off to the nearest thousand, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.4. CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ITEMS

For the classification of current items, a maximum period of one year from the date of these annual accounts has been considered.

2.5. GROUPING OF ITEMS

Certain items in the balance sheet, profit and loss account, consolidated statement of changes in net equity and cash flow statement are grouped together for ease of understanding, although, where material, the information is disclosed in the relevant notes to the annual accounts.



2.6. CRITICAL ASPECTS OF **UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT AND ESTIMATION**

When preparing the Company's annual accounts, estimates have been made to determine the book value of certain assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the breakdowns of contingent liabilities. These estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available at year-end. However, given the inherent uncertainty, future events may make it necessary to amend these estimates in the coming years, which would be done prospectively, if necessary.

The key assumptions about the future, as well as other relevant information about the estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material change in the value of assets or liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Impairment of non-current assets (Notes 5 and 6)

The valuation of non-current assets, other than financial assets, requires estimates to be made in order to determine their recoverable value for the purpose of assessing possible impairment. To determine this recoverable value, the expected future cash flows of the assets or the cash-generating units they comprise are estimated and an appropriate discount rate is used to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Future cash flows depend on meeting budgets for the next five years, while discount rates depend on the interest rate and risk premium associated with each cash-generating unit.

Valuation of financial instruments (Note 8)

The Company uses financial derivatives as part of its strategy to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

The hedging transactions carried out by the Company are classified as cash flow hedges and hedge the exposure to changes in future cash flows attributable to:

- \triangleright Exchange rate risks on purchases or supplies and sales made in foreign currencies through forward currency purchase/sale transactions, thereby fixing a known exchange rate at a specific date (which may also be subject to subsequent revaluation for exact matching and application to the cash flows of the hedged item).
- \triangleright Interest rate risks, by contracting swaps that allow part of the Company's financial costs referenced at a variable rate to be converted into a fixed rate.

Deferred tax assets (Note 11)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax credits for which it is probable that the Company will have future taxable profits against which these assets can be utilised. Therefore, significant estimates have to be made to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, taking into account the amounts and timing of future taxable profits and the period for the reversal of taxable temporary differences and the application of deductions.



Provisions and contingencies (Note 13)

The Company records provisions for future liabilities, which require various assumptions and estimates to be made. In general, for all provisions recorded, the main estimates relate to the degree of certainty of future outflows directly related to the provision, the expected amounts of such outflows, as well as the dates on which they are expected to be incurred. In this regard, the Company re-estimates the value of the provisions at the end of each year taking into account the above and, in addition, all the information obtained during the year (new discount rates, new calculation elements, internal or third-party studies and reports, new technical information, etc.), as well as the experience acquired during the year. In addition, in the specific case of provisions arising from litigation in progress, the opinion of external advisors is sought regarding the probability of occurrence of outflows, for the purpose of classifying the events as a provision or a future contingency.

Finally, there are no material uncertainties concerning events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

out below:

Distributable profit

Profit and loss account balance

TOTAL

Distribution

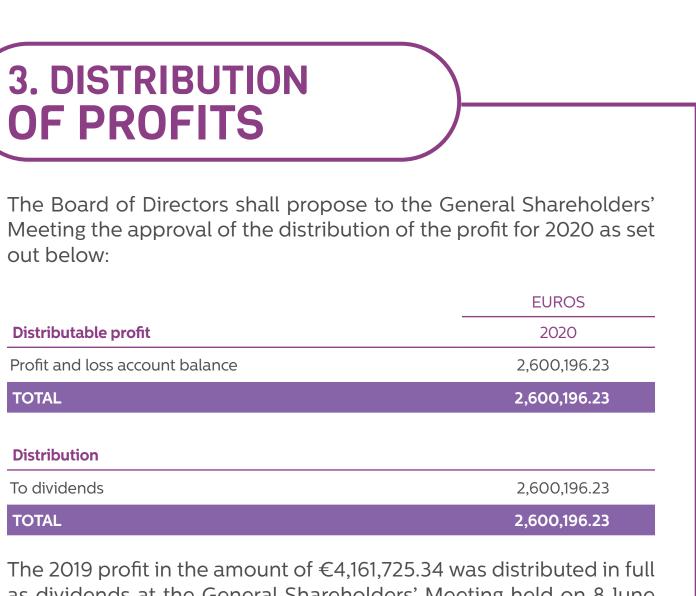
To dividends

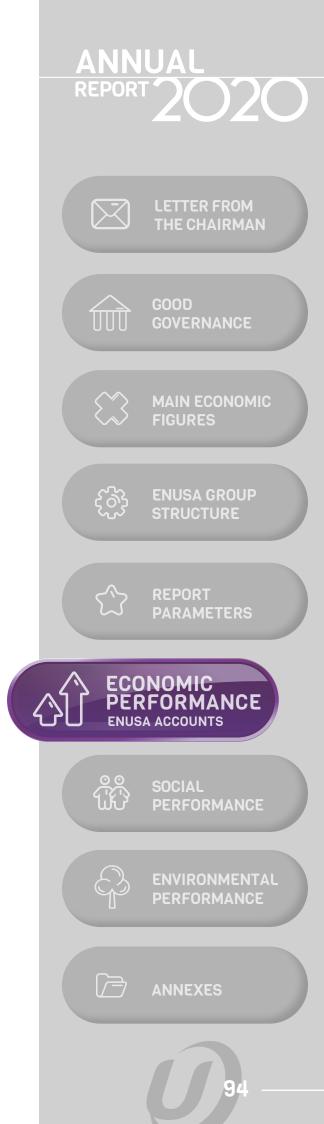
TOTAL

as dividends at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 8 June 2020.

Limitations on the distribution of profits and dividends

According to article 274 of the Law on Capital Companies, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, companies are obliged to allocate 10% of the profits of each financial year to the Legal Reserve until it reaches at least 20% of the share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders and may only be used to meet the debit balance of the profit and loss account if no other reserves are available.





4. RECORDING AND VALUATION RULES

The main principles applied are the following:

4.1. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Intangible fixed assets are stated at acquisition or production cost and are presented in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and, where applicable, the accumulated amount of known impairment losses.

Expenses related to research activities are recorded as expenses in the profit and loss account as incurred. Development costs have been considered in full as expenses for the year as the conditions for their capitalisation have not been met.

Fixed assets relating to industrial property include the amount paid for the ownership or for the right to use or the concession to use the various forms of industrial property, where the contract stipulates that they must be inventoried by the Company, and are depreciated over a period not exceeding five years.

Intangible fixed assets in computer software have been acquired from third parties and amortised on a straight-line basis over a period not exceeding four years. Computer software maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible fixed assets include the fixed assets corresponding to the assets subject to concession included in the Company's shareholding in the UTE RSU, in application of the provisions of Order EHA/3362/2010, of 23 December, approving the rules for the adaptation of the National Chart of Accounts to public infrastructure concession companies. The most significant aspects of this application are as follows:

Consideration received for construction or improvement services.

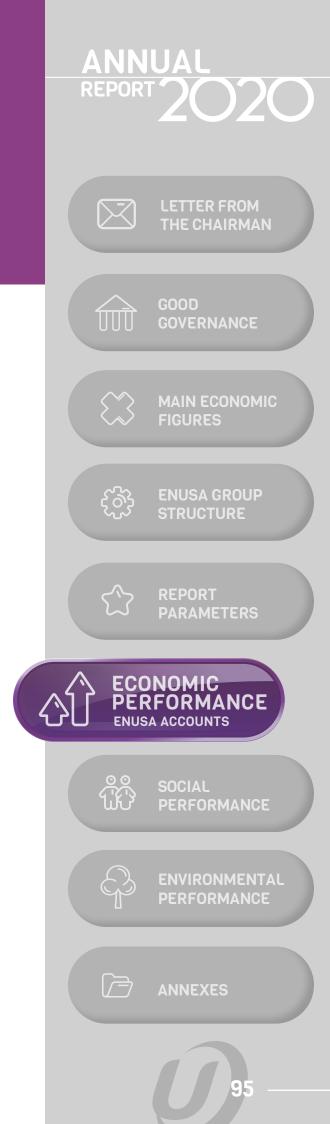
The consideration received by the concession company is recognised at the fair value of the service provided, in principle, equivalent to the cost plus construction margin, and the concession agreement is classified as an Intangible Fixed Asset. This Intangible Fixed Asset is amortised over the entire concession period (20 years), ending in December 2031.

Deferred financial costs of financing concession elements.

As the concession agreements have been classified as Intangible Fixed Assets, from the moment the infrastructure covered by the agreements is operational, the financial expenses incurred are capitalised and attributed to income in proportion to the income foreseen in the concession's Economic and Financial Plan. This proportion is applied to the total financial expenses foreseen during the concession period.

\triangleright Actions on the infrastructure during the term of the agreement.

Certain future actions on the infrastructure covered by the agreements give rise to the recognition of certain provisions, some of which are recognised as an increase in the value of the Intangible Fixed Assets covered by the concession, as they are similar to provisions for dismantling or removal costs.



4.2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are stated at acquisition or production cost and include the value of the legal revaluation applied in accordance with Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 of 7 June 1996 (see note 5), and are presented in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and, where applicable, the accumulated amount of known impairment losses.

The cost of tangible fixed assets includes the estimate of the costs of dismantling or removal, as well as the rehabilitation of the site on which the Juzbado factory is located, foreseen from the financial year 2027, as they constitute obligations arising from their use and for purposes other than the production of stocks.

Advances and fixed assets under construction correspond to cash payments prior to the full entry into service for the Company of the fixed assets to which they relate. They are valued at the amount of the cash payment made until the time the fixed assets in question are received and brought fully into service, at which time they are reclassified to the corresponding tangible fixed asset account.

The cost of assets acquired or produced after 1 January 2008, which require more than one year to be ready for use, includes financial expenses accrued before the assets are ready for use and which meet the requirements for capitalisation.

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated on the book values in order to fully depreciate these values on a straight-line basis in annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The Company depreciates tangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis over the following years of estimated useful life, as follows:

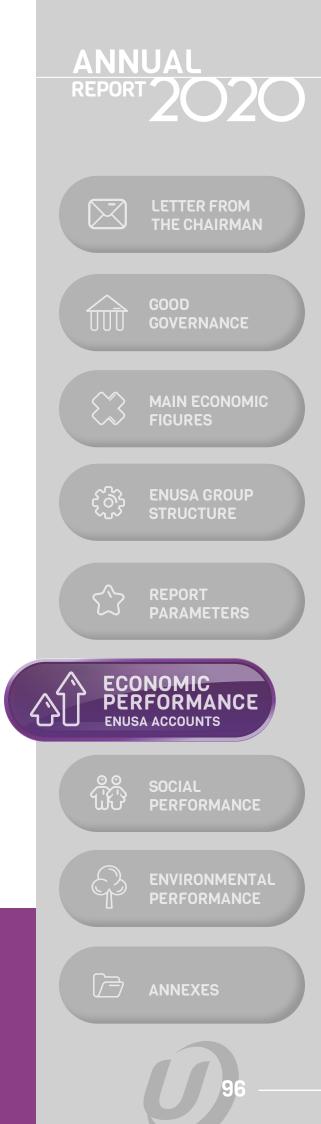
Buildings	14 to 50 years
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	4 to 15 years
Other facilities	8 to 20 years
Furniture and equipment for information processing	4 to 15 years
Other tangible fixed assets	6 to 10 years

Expenditure on the renewal, extension or improvement of tangible fixed assets when it does not lead to an increase in capacity, productivity or a lengthening of their useful life is expensed in the year in which it is incurred.

Improvements to items of tangible fixed assets that represent an increase in their capacity or efficiency or a lengthening of their useful lives are also included in the cost of acquisition.

The revaluation of fixed assets carried out in 1996 was calculated by applying coefficients based on the year of purchase and depreciation of the assets to the acquisition values or production cost and to the corresponding annual depreciation charges, which were considered to be a deductible expense for tax purposes, in accordance with the regulations governing these revaluation operations. The net revaluation thus obtained was reduced by 40% to take into account the financing circumstances of the items, as required by that standard.

Impairment losses correspond to the estimated amounts of reversible losses of tangible fixed assets at year-end.



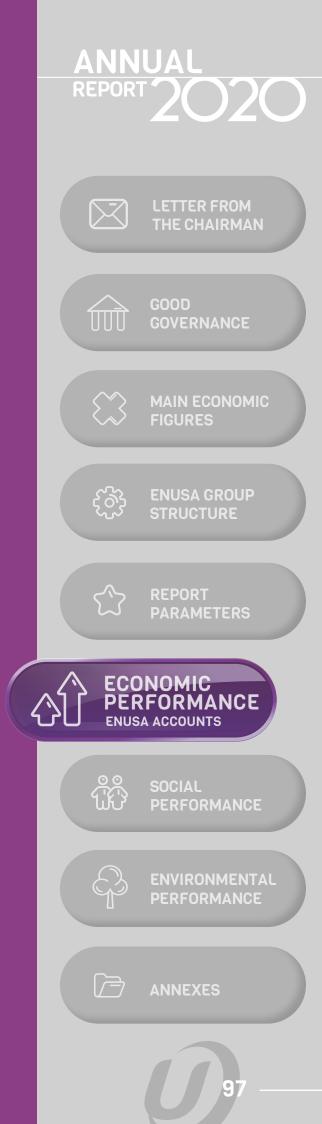
4.3. IMPAIRMENT OF INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

An impairment loss occurs when the book value of an item of tangible fixed assets or intangible assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For this purpose, at least at year-end, the Company assesses, by means of an impairment test, whether there are indications that any tangible or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or, where appropriate, any cash-generating unit may be impaired, in which case the recoverable amount is estimated by making the corresponding valuation adjustments.

Impairment of tangible fixed assets is calculated on an individual basis. However, when it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount of each individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which each item of fixed assets belongs is determined. If an impairment loss is to be recognised for a cashgenerating unit to which all or part of goodwill has been allocated, the book value of the goodwill for that unit is first written down. If the impairment exceeds this amount, the other assets of the cashgenerating unit are written down in proportion to their book value, up to the higher of the following: fair value less costs to sell, value in use and zero. The impairment loss must be recognised in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses (which is not permitted in the specific case of goodwill), the carrying amount of the asset or cashgenerating unit is increased by the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. Such a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in the profit and loss account.



4.4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

4.4.1. CRITERIA FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND VALUATION OF DIFFERENT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified on initial recognition as a financial asset, financial liability or equity instrument in accordance with the underlying value of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, financial liability or equity instrument.

The Company classifies financial instruments into different categories on the basis of their characteristics and management's intentions at the time of initial recognition.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when the Company has an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial instruments are classified, for the purpose of their valuation criteria, into the following categories:

Financial assets

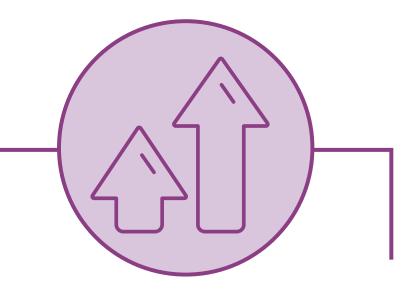
Loans and receivables

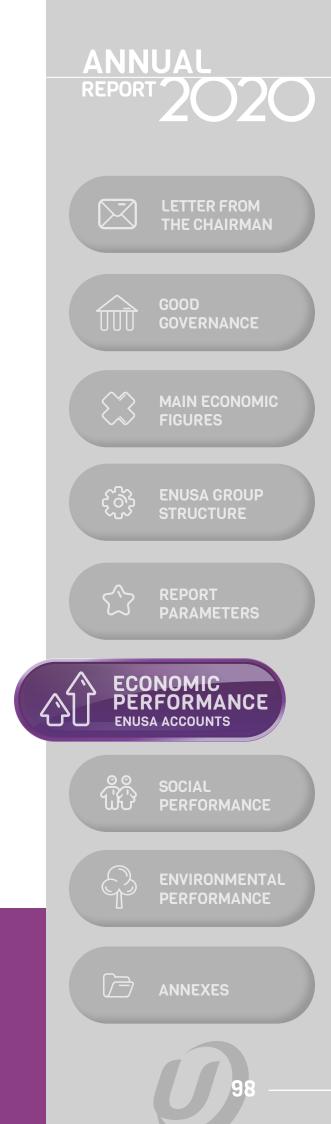
These correspond to receivables from commercial and non-commercial transactions, provided that the latter are not considered as financial derivatives and cannot be traded in an active market. This group includes balance sheet items relating to trade and other receivables (including receivables from staff), receivables from group companies and other long-term and short-term financial assets (deposits and guarantees).

These assets are initially recognised at fair value, including transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At year-end, the Company makes the corresponding value adjustment to its financial assets when there is evidence of a decrease in the fair value of the asset. Specifically, the Company records a value impairment on trade and other receivables when there is objective evidence that it will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and is reversible in subsequent periods if the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after its recognition.





Available-for-sale financial assets

These correspond to equity instruments in companies that are not considered to be group companies, jointly controlled entities or associates and which the company does not expect to dispose of in the short term.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase.

After initial recognition, as the fair value of financial assets classified in this category cannot be reliably determined, they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as described in section 4.4.3.

Impairment losses on investments in equity instruments are not reversible. Subsequent increases in fair value after the impairment loss has been recognised are recognised in net equity.

Equity investments in group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates

Group companies are those over which the Company, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, exercises control, as defined in article 42 of the Commercial Code, or when the companies are controlled by any means by one or more individuals or legal entities acting jointly or are under sole management by agreements or clauses in the company's bylaws.

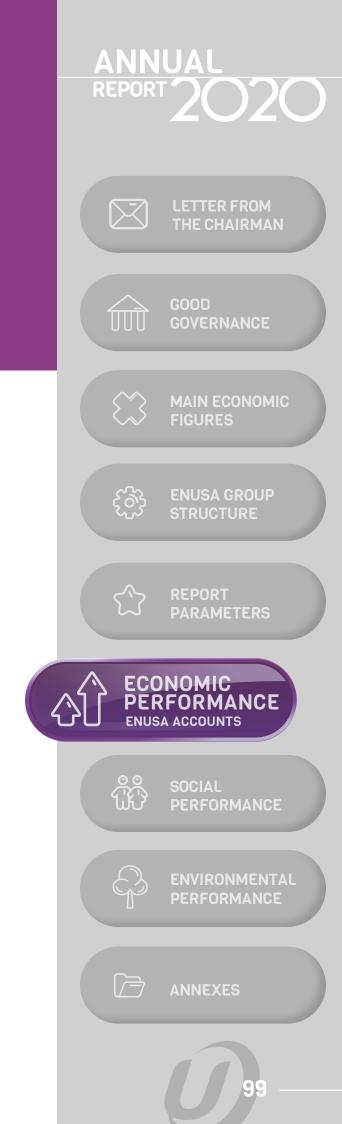
Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an undertaking with a view to obtaining benefits from its activities, taking for this purpose the potential voting rights exercisable or convertible at the end of the accounting year held by the Company or by third parties. The Company considers that it has control when ENUSA's direct and indirect shareholding in the capital of the company in question exceeds 50% and it holds a majority of the voting rights.

Associates are companies over which the Company, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, exercises significant influence. Significant influence is the power to intervene in the financial and operating policy decisions of a company without exercising control or joint control over it. In assessing the existence of significant influence, the potential voting rights exercisable or convertible at the end of each financial year are considered, also taking into account the potential voting rights held by the company or another entity. The Company considers that it exercises significant influence when ENUSA holds more than 20% but less than 50% of the capital of the company concerned.

Jointly controlled entities are considered to be those that are jointly managed by the Company or one or more of the group companies, including the controlling entities or individuals, and one or more third parties outside the group.

Investments in group companies, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially recognised at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given, including transaction costs incurred for investments in associates and jointly controlled entities, and are subsequently valued at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in group companies acquired prior to 1 January 2010 include transaction costs incurred in the acquisition cost.

The impairment is calculated by comparing the book value of the investment with its recoverable amount, understood as the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. In this regard, value in use is calculated on the basis of the Company's share of the present value of the estimated cash flows from ordinary activities and final disposal or the estimated cash flows expected to be received from the distribution of dividends and the final disposal of the investment.



However, in certain cases, unless there is better evidence of the recoverable amount of the investment, the estimate of the impairment of this type of asset takes into consideration the equity of the investee company, adjusted, where applicable, to the generally accepted accounting principles and standards under Spanish legislation, adjusted by the net unrealised gains existing at the valuation date. In determining this value, and provided that the investee is itself an investor in another investee, account must be taken of the net worth as shown in the consolidated annual accounts drawn up in accordance with the criteria set out in the Commercial Code and its implementing regulations.

Reversals of impairment are recognised in subsequent periods, to the extent that there is an increase in recoverable amount, up to the limit of the book value that the investment would have had if no impairment had been recognised.

The impairment loss on the investment is limited to the value of the investment, except in cases where the Company has assumed contractual, legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the companies. In the latter case, a provision is recognised in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.11.

Impairment losses and any reversal of impairment are recognised as an expense or income, respectively, in the profit and loss account.

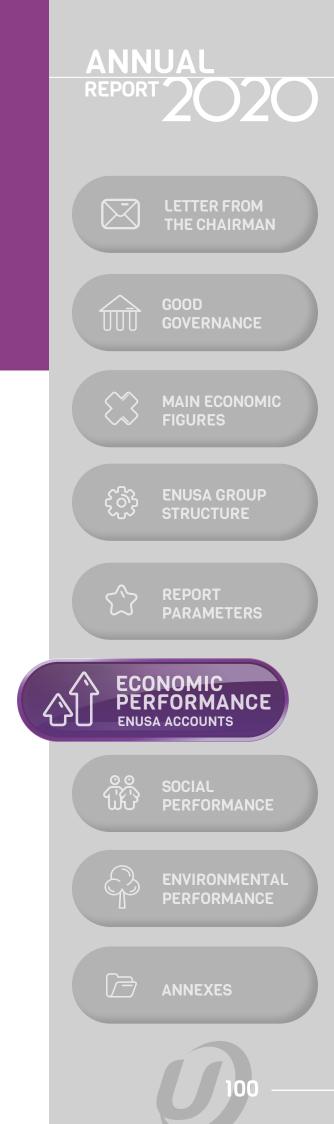
Financial liabilities

Debts and payables

These correspond to trade and non-trade payables, provided that the latter are not treated as financial derivatives. In particular, this item includes all balance sheet items relating to trade and other payables (including outstanding staff remuneration and advances received from customers, the latter due in the short term), long and short term bank borrowings and other long and short term unpaid payables.

They are initially recognised at fair value, less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue. Subsequent to initial recognition, liabilities classified under this category are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.





4.4.2. CRITERIA USED TO RECORD THE DERECOGNITION **OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial assets are derecognised when the related rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Company has substantially transferred the risks and rewards of ownership.

The Company derecognises a financial liability or part of a financial liability when it has either fulfilled the obligation contained in the liability or is legally discharged from the primary responsibility contained in the liability either by virtue of legal process or by the creditor.

4.4.3. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

Interest income and expenses are recognised using the effective interest method. Dividends from investments in equity instruments are recognised when the Company's rights to receive them have arisen. If the dividends distributed clearly arise from profits generated prior to the acquisition date because amounts in excess of the profits generated by the investee since acquisition have been distributed, they reduce the book value of the investment.

4.5. ACCOUNTING HEDGES

The Company uses financial derivatives as part of its strategy to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

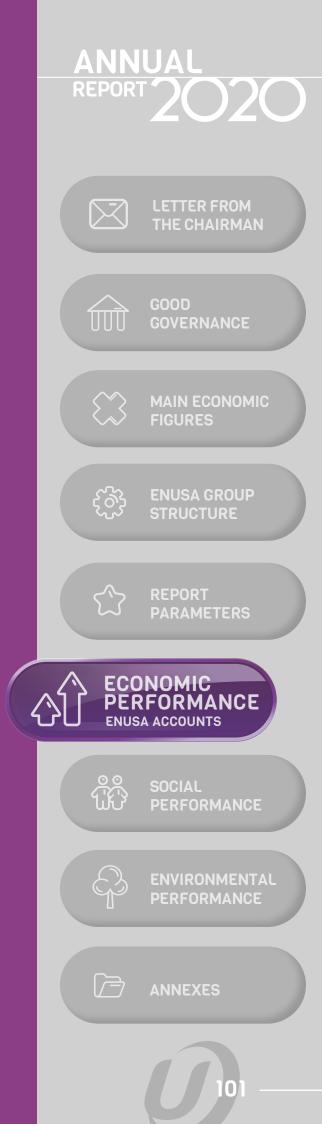
The hedging transactions carried out by the company are classified as cash flow hedges and hedge the exposure to changes in future cash flows attributable to:

- hedged item).
- converted into a fixed rate.

Derivative financial instruments that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are initially recognised at fair value plus, where applicable, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the contracting of the instruments or minus, where applicable, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the instruments. However, transaction costs are subsequently recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they do not form part of the effective change in the hedge.

 \triangleright Exchange rate risks on purchases or supplies and sales made in foreign currencies through forward currency purchase/sale transactions, thereby fixing a known exchange rate at a specific date (which may also be subject to subsequent revaluation for exact matching and application to the cash flows of the

 \triangleright Interest rate risks, by contracting swaps that allow part of the company's financial costs referenced at a variable rate to be



At the inception of the hedge, the Company formally designates and documents the hedging relationships and the Group's hedging objective and strategy.

Hedge accounting applies only when the hedge is expected to be highly effective at the inception of the hedge and in subsequent periods in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period to which the hedge is designated (prospective analysis) and the actual effectiveness is in the range of 80-125% (retrospective analysis) and can be reliably determined.

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been determined to be an effective hedge is recognised temporarily in net equity with a balancing entry in the related asset (financial investments) or liability (financial debt) account and taken to the profit and loss account in the period(s) in which the forecast hedged transaction affects profit or loss.

The Company prospectively discontinues fair value hedge accounting in cases where the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge no longer qualifies for hedge accounting or the Company revokes the designation. The successive replacement or rollover of one hedging instrument for another is not an expiry or termination, provided that it was part of the documented hedging strategy. In such cases the cumulative amount in net equity is not recognised in profit or loss until the forecast transaction takes place. Notwithstanding the above, amounts accumulated in net equity are reclassified to fair value changes in financial instruments in the profit and loss account when the Company does not expect the forecast transaction to occur.

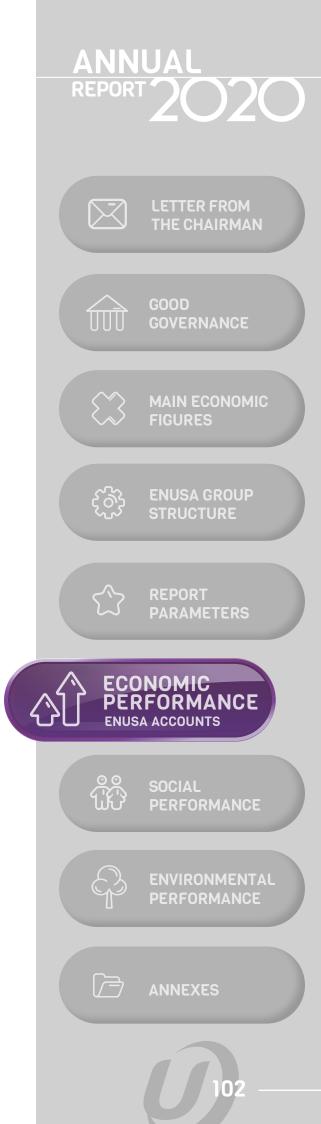
4.6. STOCKS

Stocks are initially measured at acquisition or production cost.

Acquisition cost includes the amount invoiced by the seller after deducting any discounts, rebates or other similar items and interest incorporated in the nominal amount of the receivables, and adding any additional costs incurred until the goods are placed for sale and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition, as well as finance costs as set out below and indirect taxes not recoverable from the tax authorities.

The Company includes in the cost of procurement management stocks, which require more than one year to be ready for sale, the financial expenses related to specific or generic financing directly attributable to their acquisition.

Where financing has been specifically obtained, the amount of interest to be capitalised is determined on the basis of the financial charges accrued for the financing. The amount of interest to be capitalised for generic non-trade finance is determined by applying a weighted average interest rate to the investment in progress, net of the portion specifically financed and the portion financed with own funds, subject to the limit of the financial expenses accrued in the profit and loss account.



The production cost of stocks comprises the purchase price of raw materials and other consumables and the costs directly related to the units produced and a systematically calculated portion of indirect, variable or fixed costs incurred during their processing. The process of allocating fixed indirect costs is carried out on the basis of the lower of normal production capacity or actual production.

In particular, the cost of the most important headings is determined as follows:

- \triangleright Raw and auxiliary materials corresponding to the procurement management stock: these include the cost of acquiring material and the financial burden associated with its financing, as set out in the uranium supply contract.
- \triangleright Finished goods and work in progress: includes the cost of materials and assemblies that can be incorporated at acquisition cost, plus direct and indirect personnel expenses based on the number of hours charged, plus amortisation of production elements and other costs of the manufacturing process.

Advances to suppliers, made on account of orders, are valued at the nominal amount or, where applicable, at their equivalent value in euros, given the low financial effect.

The cost of raw materials and other supplies, the cost of goods and the cost of processing are allocated to the various units in stocks using the weighted average price method (for raw material stocks) or the FIFO method (for other stocks).

Some of the stocks, mainly some of those of procurement management, have a turnover of more than 12 months. However, the Company has been maintaining all its stocks within Current Assets, according to their production cycle.

The cost value of stocks is subject to a valuation adjustment when their cost exceeds their net realisable value. For these purposes, net realisable value means:

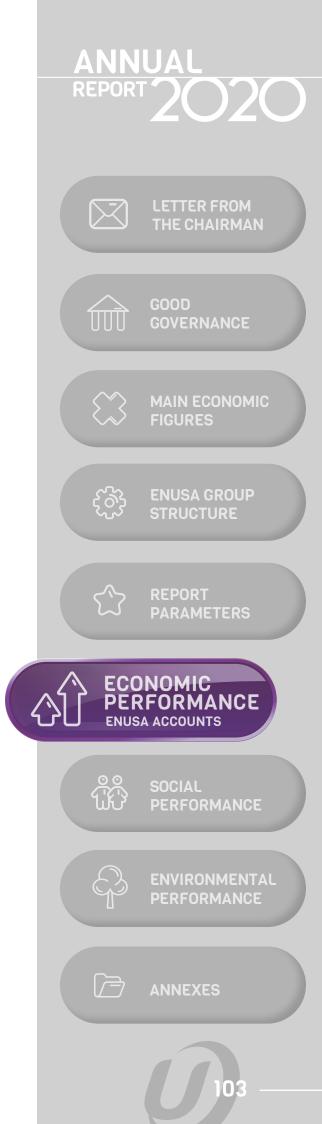
- disposed of at or above production cost.
- less costs to sell.
- with their sale.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss if the circumstances that caused the impairment no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value as a result of changed economic circumstances. The reversal of the valuation adjustment is limited to the lower of the cost and the new net realisable value of the stocks.

 \triangleright For raw materials and other supplies, their replacement price. The Company does not recognise an impairment loss when it is expected that the finished goods into which raw materials and other supplies are incorporated will be

 \triangleright For goods and finished goods, their estimated selling price

 \triangleright For work in progress, the estimated selling price of the corresponding finished goods, less the estimated costs to complete production and the estimated costs associated



4.7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This item includes cash on hand, bank current accounts and deposits and reverse repurchase agreements that meet all of the following requirements:

- \triangleright They are convertible into cash.
- > At the time of acquisition, their maturity was no more than three months.
- They are not subject to a significant risk of change in value.
- > They form part of the Company's normal cash management policy.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, occasional overdrafts that form part of the Company's cash management are included as less cash and cash equivalents.

This heading does not include the so-called "Intersepi" investments (see note 20).

4.8. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Foreign currency transactions carried out by the Company mainly relate to assets and liabilities defined as monetary items. These are initially valued at the exchange rate at the date of the transactions. The balance sheet balances for these items are adjusted at year-end on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing at that date.

Exchange gains and losses arising in this process, as well as those arising on settlement of these assets and liabilities, are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

4.9. INCOME TAX

The income tax expense for the year is calculated as the sum of the current tax, which is the result of applying the corresponding tax rate to the taxable profit for the year less any existing tax credits and deductions, and the changes during the year in the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised. It is recognised in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to transactions that are recognised directly in equity, in which case the related tax is also recognised in equity.

Deferred taxes are recorded for temporary differences existing at the balance sheet date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their book values. The tax base of an asset or liability is the amount attributed to it for tax purposes.







The tax effect of temporary differences is included under "Deferred tax assets" and "Deferred tax liabilities" in the balance sheet.

The Company recognises a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences, except, where applicable, for the exceptions provided for in current regulations.

The Company recognises deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and tax loss carryforwards where it is probable that the Company will have future taxable profits against which these assets can be utilised, except, where applicable, for the exceptions provided for in current regulations.

The Company assesses recognised and previously unrecognised deferred tax assets at the end of each period. Based on this assessment, the Company derecognises a previously recognised asset if its recovery is no longer probable or is expected to take longer than 10 years, or derecognises any previously unrecognised deferred tax asset if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which it can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued at the tax rates expected at the time of their reversal, in accordance with the approved regulations in force, and in accordance with the manner in which the deferred tax asset or liability is reasonably expected to be recovered or paid.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted and are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, regardless of the expected date of realisation or settlement.

4.10. INCOME FROM SALES OF **GOODS AND SERVICES**

Income from the sale of goods or services is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or services. Prompt payment, volume or other discounts are recorded as a reduction of discounts.

Sales income

Company:

- of ownership of the goods;
- can be reliably measured;
- be received.

Income from the sale of goods is recognised when the

 \triangleright Has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards

 \triangleright Retains no involvement in the day-to-day management of the assets sold to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor does it retain effective control over them;

 \triangleright The amount of income and costs incurred or to be incurred

 \triangleright The financial benefits associated with the sale are likely to



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Rendering of services

Income from the rendering of services is recognised at the time the service is rendered. At the reporting date, if the service has not yet been rendered, the amount of costs incurred up to the reporting date and, where appropriate, the impairment provision if the costs incurred up to the reporting date exceed the expected amount of income, are recognised as stocks in progress (work in progress).

For services for which the final outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the recognised expenses that are recoverable.

4.11. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation, whether legal, contractual, constructive or tacit, as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are the best estimate at the reporting date of the outflows required to settle the present obligation after taking into account the risks and uncertainties related to the provision and, where material, the financial effect of discounting, provided that the outflows to be made each period can be reliably determined. The discount rate is determined on a pre-tax basis, taking into account the time value of money as well as specific risks that have not been considered in the future flows related to the provision.

The financial effect of provisions is recognised as financial expenses in the profit and loss account.

Provisions are reversed through profit or loss when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

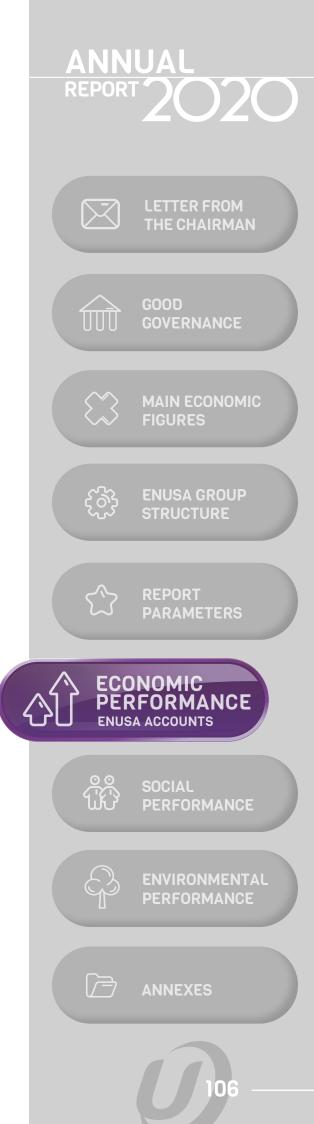
Provisions for restructuring

Provisions related to restructuring processes are recognised when a detailed formal plan exists and a valid expectation has been generated among the affected staff that employment will be terminated, either because implementation of the plan has begun or because the main features of the plan have been announced.

Provisions for restructuring only include outlays directly related to restructuring that are not associated with the Company's continuing operations.

Provisions for decommissioning, restoration and similar activities

The provisions referred to in this section are recognised in accordance with the general criteria for the recognition of provisions and are recorded as an increase in the cost of the tangible fixed assets to which they relate when they arise from the acquisition or construction of those assets, provided that the asset to which they relate has not reached the end of its useful life (see section 4.2).



Changes in the provision resulting from changes in the amount or timing of outflows, or in the discount rate used to determine its present value, increase or decrease the cost value of fixed assets up to the limit of their book value, with the excess being recognised in the profit and loss account.

Changes in the amount of the provision that have become apparent after the end of the useful life of the fixed asset are recognised in the profit and loss account as they occur.

The Company has been making the necessary provisions to cover the costs of restoring the Natural Area caused by mining activities, in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 975/2009, of 12 June, and to cover the costs of shutting down and decommissioning the industrial facilities in Juzbado and the mining facilities in Saelices el Chico.

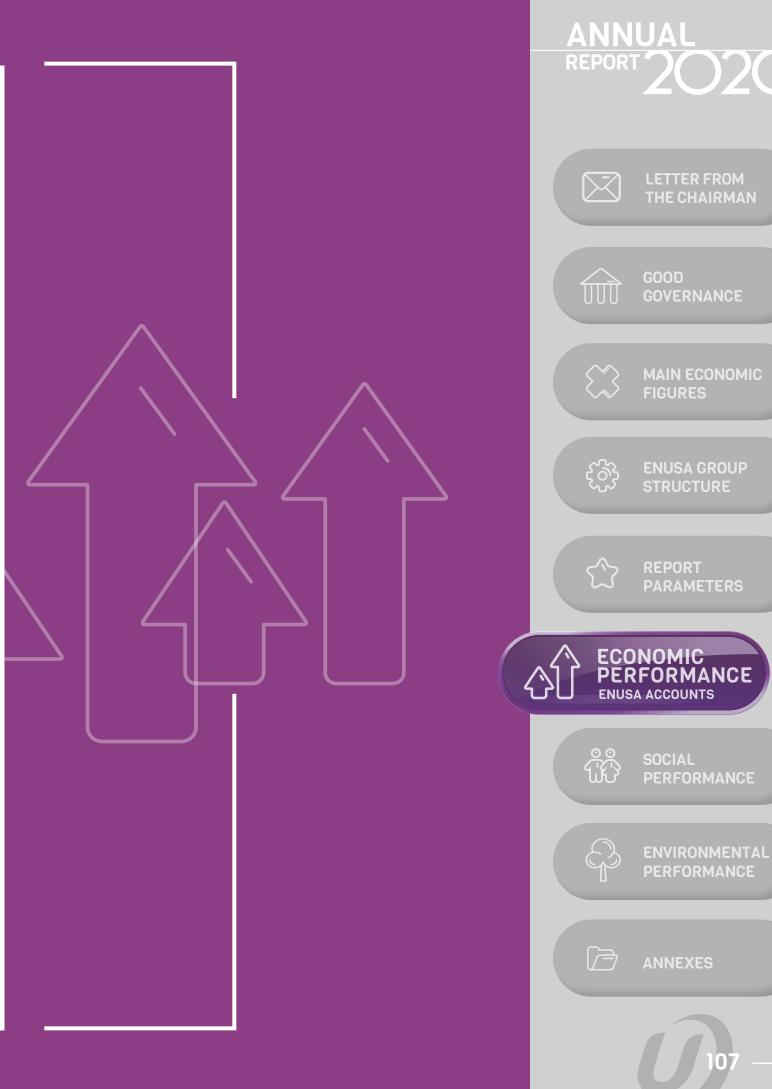
The provisions for the restoration of mining facilities include the estimated income from ENRESA for its contribution to the aforementioned restoration projects, in accordance with the agreements reached between the parties.

Other provisions are also included to cover probable or certain liabilities arising from business risks and expenses, the occurrence of which is certain or probable but uncertain as to their exact amount or as to the date on which they will arise.

Provisions for other liabilities

These correspond to non-financial liabilities arising from obligations, mainly arising from ongoing litigation, indemnities or other obligations under guarantees and similar collateral provided by the Company.

The event giving rise to the obligation under a claim is the event on which the claim is based, not the receipt of the claim itself. In this regard, the Company, based on the evolution of the event and the opinion of the lawyers assigned to monitor it, periodically assesses the risk of a definitive outflow of resources and, therefore, its classification as a provision or, alternatively, as a contingent liability.



4.12. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

The Company carries out operations whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce or repair the damage that may be caused to the environment as a result of its activities. These activities are currently focused on the restoration and decommissioning of the Saelices mining facilities and the future dismantling costs of the Juzbado fuel assembly factory.

Expenses arising from environmental activities are recognised as other operating expenses under "environmental expenses" in the year in which they are incurred.

Those items that are likely to be incorporated into the Company's assets for long-term use in its business activities and whose main purpose is to minimise environmental impact and protect and improve the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future pollution from the Company's operations, are recognised as tangible fixed assets, in accordance with the measurement criteria indicated in note 4.2 of these notes to the annual accounts.

The Company also makes provisions for environmental measures. These provisions are made on the basis of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, discounting the flow of future payments at the year-end date. Compensation receivable, if any, by the Company related to the source of the environmental obligation is recognised as a receivable on the assets side of the balance sheet, provided that there are no doubts that the reimbursement will be received, up to the amount of the obligation recognised.

4.13. PERSONNEL COSTS

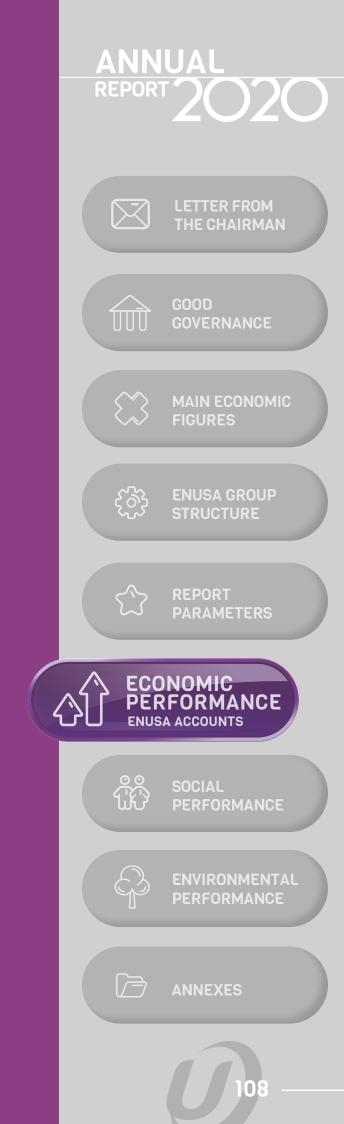
In accordance with current labour legislation, the Company is obliged to pay severance to employees whose employment relationships are terminated under certain conditions. Severance payments that can be reasonably quantified are recognised as an expense for the year in which there is a valid expectation created by the Company vis-à-vis the affected third parties.

The Company recognises the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of paid leave, the entitlement to which is accrued as employees perform the services that entitle them to the benefits. The Company also recognises the expected cost of variable employee benefits when there is a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made of the value of the obligation.

4.14. GRANTS

Grants, donations and bequests are recognised as income and expenses recognised in net equity when they are formally awarded, the conditions for their award have been met and there are no reasonable doubts as to whether they will be received.

Grants received to finance specific expenses are taken to income in the year in which they are granted, as they relate to expenses incurred in the same year.



4.15. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Mergers, spin-offs and non-monetary contributions of a business between group companies are accounted for in accordance with the requirements for related party transactions.

4.16. JOINT VENTURES

Joint ventures are those in which there is an agreement in the bylaws or in a contract to share control over an economic activity, such that strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the Company and the other stakeholders.

For jointly controlled operations and assets, the Company records in the annual accounts the assets under its control, the liabilities it has incurred and its proportionate share, based on its percentage ownership of the jointly controlled assets and jointly incurred liabilities, as well as the share of revenues from the sale of goods or services and the expenses incurred by the joint venture. The statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement also include the Company's proportionate share of the agreements reached.

The Company carries out certain projects jointly with other companies by setting up Temporary Joint Ventures (UTEs). The information related to these UTEs is presented in note 17.

4.17. TRANSACTIONS WITH GROUP COMPANIES

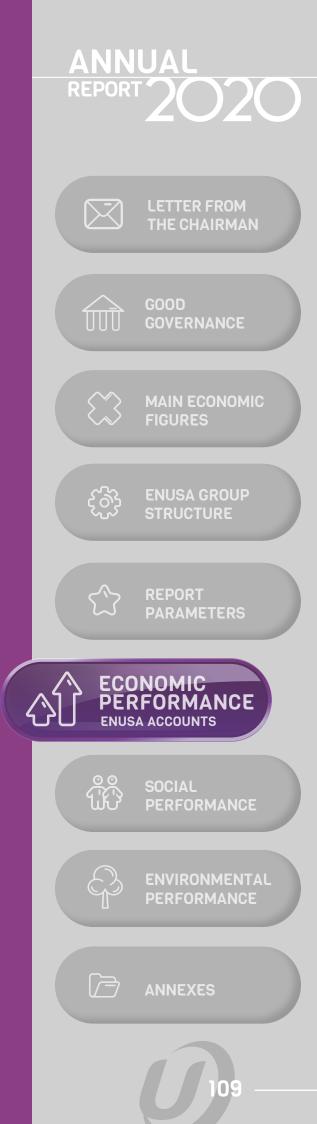
Transactions between group companies are recognised at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The difference between this value and the agreed amount is recorded in accordance with the underlying economic substance.

4.18. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The heading "Non-current assets for sale" in the balance sheet includes assets whose book value is to be recovered primarily through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. To classify non-current assets or disposal groups as held for sale, they must be available for immediate disposal in their present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales transactions, and derecognition of the asset must be considered highly probable.

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale are not amortised and are measured at the lower of book value and fair value less costs to sell.

There are no liabilities associated with "Non-current assets held for sale".



4.19. LEASES

The Company has the right to use certain assets under lease agreements.

Lease contracts which, at inception, transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the assets to the Company are classified as finance leases, otherwise they are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments under operating leases, net of incentives received, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis of allocation is more representative of the time pattern of lease benefits.

4.20. CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES INTO CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT

The Company presents the balance sheet with assets and liabilities classified as current and non-current. For these purposes, current assets or liabilities are those that meet the following criteria:

 \triangleright Assets are classified as current when they are expected to be realised or intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle, are held primarily for the purpose of trading, are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date or are cash or cash equivalents, except where they cannot be exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

- liabilities for twelve months after the reporting date.
- before the annual accounts are finalised.

4.21. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method and uses the following expressions with the meanings set out below:

- as investing or financing activities.
- equivalents.
- operating activities.

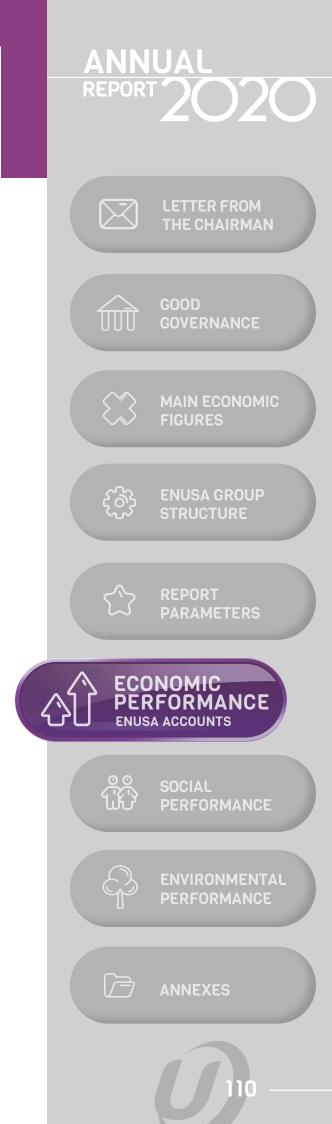
 \triangleright Liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle, they are held primarily for the purpose of trading, they are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the

 \triangleright Financial liabilities are classified as current when they are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date even if the original term is for a period longer than twelve months and there is an agreement to refinance or restructure longterm payments that was concluded after the reporting date and

> **Operating activities:** activities that constitute the company's ordinary income, as well as other activities that cannot be classified

▷ **Investing activities:** the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash

Financing activities: acactivities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and liabilities that are not part of



5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The analysis and composition of the balance sheet items included under this heading in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

			Thousand	s of euros		
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance at	Inflows	Outflows	Others	Transfers or	Balance at
Concept	31/12/2019		Cutitows	Others	lease-backs	31/12/2020
COST						
Land and natural assets	3,377	-	-	-	(3)	3,374
Buildings	65,252	13	-	_	243	65,508
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	72,928	729	(4)	_	412	74,065
Other facilities	27,187	328	(16)	_	378	27,877
Furniture and equipment for information processing	9,608	200	(17)	-	4	9,795
Other tangible fixed assets	14,295	450	_	(422)	27	14,350
Advances and work in progress	427	1,067	_	-	(877)	617
TOTAL	193,074	2,787	(37)	(422)	184	195,586
DEPRECIATION						
Buildings	(51,278)	(467)	(1)	-	(34)	(51,780)
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	(61,364)	(1,974)	4	_	_	(63,334)
Other facilities	(21,107)	(1,169)	16	_	(24)	(22,284)
Furniture and equipment for information processing	(8,749)	(233)	15	-		(8,967)
Other tangible fixed assets	(11,045)	(494)	-	253	_	(11,286)
TOTAL	(153,543)	(4,337)	34	253	(58)	(157,651)
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPAIRMENT						
Land and buildings	(848)	_	_	_	_	(848)
Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets	(1,942)	_	-	_	-	(1,942)
TOTAL	(2,790)	-	-	-	-	(2,790)
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	36,741	(1,550)	(3)	(169)	126	35,145

Thousands of euros

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			Thousand	ls of euros		
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance at	Inflows	Outflows	Others	Transfers or	Balance at
Concept	31/12/2018				lease-backs	31/12/2019
COST						
Land and natural assets	3,377	_	_	-	_	3,377
Buildings	66,234	36	-	_	(1,018)	65,252
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	70,699	662	(7)	-	1,574	72,928
Other facilities	26,882	499		-	(194)	27,187
Furniture and equipment for information processing	9,432	194	(19)	-	1	9,608
Other tangible fixed assets	13,566	644	(2)	_	87	14,295
Advances and work in progress	3,229	905	(2)	(117)	(3,588)	427
TOTAL	193,419	2,940	(30)	(117)	(3,138)	193,074
DEPRECIATION						
Buildings	(50,997)	(488)	_	_	207	(51,278)
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	(60,528)	(1,967)	7	_	1,124	(61,364)
Other facilities	(19,872)	(1,433)	-	-	198	(21,107)
Furniture and equipment for information processing	(8,516)	(251)	18	-	_	(8,749)
Other tangible fixed assets	(10,538)	(509)	2	_	_	(11,045)
TOTAL	(150,451)	(4,648)	27	-	1,529	(153,543)
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPAIRMENT						
Land and buildings	(982)	134	_	_	_	(848)
Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets	(226)	(1,716)	_	_	_	(1,942)
TOTAL	(1,208)	(1,582)	-	-	-	(2,790)
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	41,760	(3,290)	(3)	(117)	(1,609)	36,741

No impairment losses were recognised in 2020.

In 2019, the provision for impairment of the assets comprising the biogas electricity generation plant at 31 December 2018, amounting to 360 thousand euros, was reversed prior to their reclassification to "Non-current assets available for sale" (see note 18) as it was considered that the recoverable amount of these assets was higher than their net book value (Gross Value less Accumulated Depreciation at 31 December 2019).





In addition, in 2019 an impairment provision of 1,942 thousand euros was recognised for the assets comprising the factory's so-called "active scanner", as this equipment was replaced by another (called the "passive scanner") at the end of that year. For the purpose of calculating the corresponding provision, the estimated "value in use" of the active scanner was taken into account during the current financial year 2020, in which its use has been maintained in parallel and as a "backup" for the new equipment.

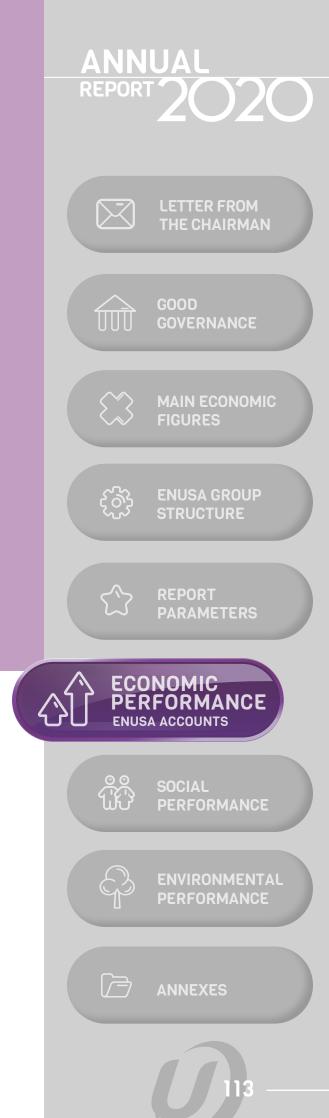
The most significant investments made by the Company in 2020, amounting to 2,787 thousand euros, corresponded to the upgrade of ultrasound equipment, rectifier cabin and tank, the acquisition of the new passive scanner, expansion of the treatment of cutting water, containers for transporting PWR elements, improvements to the gamma scanner for irradiated fuel, upgrade of profiling equipment and PWR channels and adaptation of the ventilation and air-conditioning air system.

The most significant investments made in the financial year 2019, amounting to 2,940 thousand euros, corresponded to the completion of the acquisition of the new passive scanner, adaptation of the air system for ventilation and air conditioning, extension of the treatment of cutting water, improvement of the pre-oxidation furnace, acquisition of a gamma detector for dust containers, adaptation of prevention assets and updating of ultrasound equipment.

The accounting movements of the revaluation of assets, carried out in accordance with Royal Decree Law 7/1996, dated 7 June, in financial years 2020 and 2019, have been as follows:

	Thousands of euros									
Concept	Balance at 31/12/2018	Inflows	Outflows	Balance at 31/12/2019	Inflows	Outflows	Balance at 31/12/2020			
COST										
Land and buildings	6,120	-	-	6,120	-	-	6,120			
Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets	892	_	-	892	-	_	892			
TOTAL	7,012	-	-	7,012	-	-	7,012			
DEPRECIATION										
Land and buildings	(5,545)	(5)	-	(5,550)	(5)	-	(5,555)			
Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets	(892)	_	_	(892)	-	_	(892)			
TOTAL	(6,437)	(5)	-	(6,442)	(5)	-	(6,447)			
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	575	(5)	-	570	(5)	-	565			





The depreciation of the revaluation of the various assets carried out in 1996 is expected to amount to approximately 5 thousand euros in 2021.

Tangible fixed assets not assigned to operations at 31 December 2020 and 2019 relate to land at the Saelices site adjacent to the mining operations, the net book value of which at 31 December 2020 and 2019, after taking into account the impairment loss of 848 thousand euros, amounts to 1,932 thousand euros.

The amount of fully depreciated tangible fixed assets in use as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousand	s of euros
	2020	2019
Buildings	46,585	46,865
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	53,765	53,131
Other facilities	17,018	16,502
Furniture and equipment for information processing	8,314	8,173
Other tangible fixed assets	8,964	7,719
	134,646	132,390

Firm investment commitments in the form of orders amount to approximately 1,215 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 1,343 thousand euros).

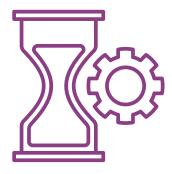
The Company has formalised property risk insurance policies with coverage that guarantee the Company's assets and goods in their entirety, as well as any possible claims that may arise in the course of its business, and the Company considers that these policies sufficiently cover the risks to which they are subject.

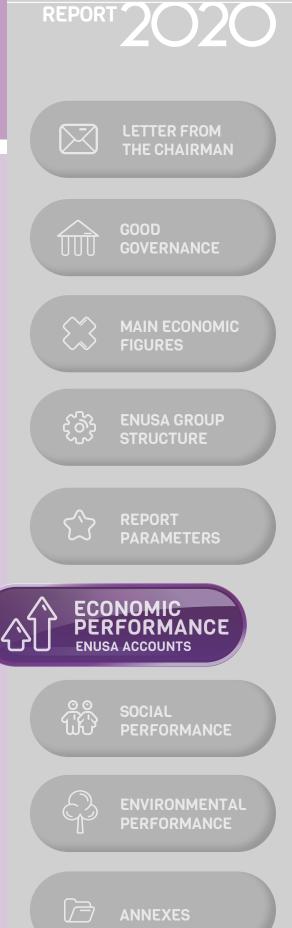


6. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The composition and movement of this heading in 2020 and 2019 are shown below:

			Thousands	s of euros		
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020 Concept	Balance at 31/12/2019	Inflows	Outflows	Others	Transfers or lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2020
COST		-	-	-	-	-
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	2,791	_	_	_	_	2,791
Software applications	6,342	87	-	_	81	6,510
Advances and work in progress	50	19	_	_	(69)	_
Concession agreements, regulated asset	42,586	31	(5)	(189)		42,423
Concession agreements, financial activation	6,952	363	-	_	_	7,315
TOTAL	58,721	500	(5)	(189)	12	59,039
AMORTISATION						
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	(2,284)	(111)	_	_	_	(2,395)
Software applications	(5,898)	(238)	_	_	_	(6,136)
Concession agreements, regulated asset	(16,399)	(2,173)	2	75	_	(18,495)
TOTAL	(24,581)	(2,522)	2	75	-	(27,026)
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	34,140	(2,022)	(3)	(114)	12	32,013





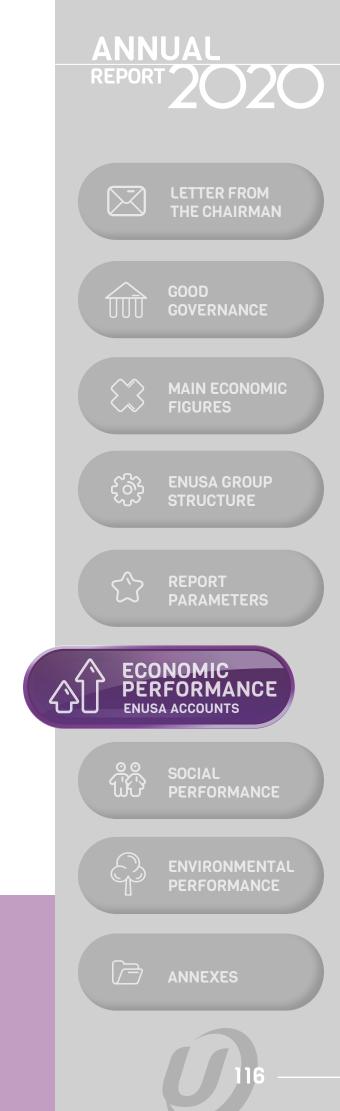
ANNUAL

			Thousands of eu	ros	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019 Concept	Balance at 31/12/2018	Inflows	Outflows	Transfers or lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2019
COST					
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	2,238	553	_	_	2,791
Software applications	6,060	159	_	123	6,342
Advances and work in progress	77	106	(10)	(123)	50
Concession agreements, regulated asset	41,968	622	(4)	_	42,586
Concession agreements, financial activation	6,437	515	-	_	6,952
TOTAL	56,780	1,955	(14)	-	58,721
AMORTISATION					
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	(2,238)	(46)	-	_	(2,284)
Software applications	(5,652)	(246)	-	_	(5,898)
Concession agreements, regulated asset	(14,219)	(2,181)	1	-	(16,399)
TOTAL	(22,109)	(2,473)	1	-	(24,581)
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	34,671	(518)	(13)	-	34,140

The entry recognised in 2019 under "Patents, licences, trademarks and similar items", amounting to 553 thousand euros, relates to the agreement concerning the acquisition from Tecnatom, S.A. of part of the technology developed by the parent company (together with ENUSA) for passive scanner equipment. Under the agreement, both parties undertake to take all necessary steps to register the ownership of the technology and the transfer. This agreement also allows the Company to participate in a significant percentage of future profits from joint sales of new equipment (with the technology incorporated) to third parties.

The entire investment included under the heading "Concession agreement, regulated assets" corresponds to reversible assets that will be delivered by the UTE RSU to the concession grantor at the end of the concession period, in accordance with the terms of the concession contract. The Company does not expect to incur any additional expenses to those already contemplated in the Economic and Financial Plan arising from the reversion at the end of the period.

. .



The main items of intangible fixed assets correspond to those relating to the concession agreement that make up the activity of the UTE RSU. Specifically, they correspond to different facilities for the treatment and management of solid municipal waste from the 49 municipalities that make up the Consortium for the Execution of the Zonal Waste Plan Forecasts for Zone 1 (Castellón) and which are geographically located in the northern part of the province of Castellón.

These assets also include estimated costs amounting to 2,585 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 and (2,725 thousand euros in 2019), corresponding to the obligation to seal and subsequently monitor the landfill of the waste treatment plant and other costs of 1,658 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 (1,706 thousand euros at 31 December 2019), corresponding to the future construction of additional landfill cells (see note 13). These amounts are included under the heading "Concession agreement, regulated assets".

The amount of financial expenses generated during the construction period and capitalised as an increase in the value of fixed assets at 31 December 2020 and 2019 amounts to 981 thousand euros and is included under the heading "Concession agreement, regulated assets".

In addition, part of the financial expenses incurred in the year were capitalised to "Concession agreement, financial capitalisation" in the amount of 363 thousand euros (515 thousand euros in 2019) after the start of the operating period.

The most significant movements in 2020 in Intangible fixed assets ("Concession agreements, regulated assets") correspond to those arising from the provisions for the sealing and monitoring of the landfill and for the construction of landfill cells, amounting to -189 thousand euros (584 thousand euros in 2019) (see Note 13).

All figures relating to Intangible fixed assets corresponding to Concession Agreements, and indicated in previous paragraphs, are shown at the amount included in ENUSA's accounts, in accordance with its percentage shareholding in the UTE RSU (Note 17).

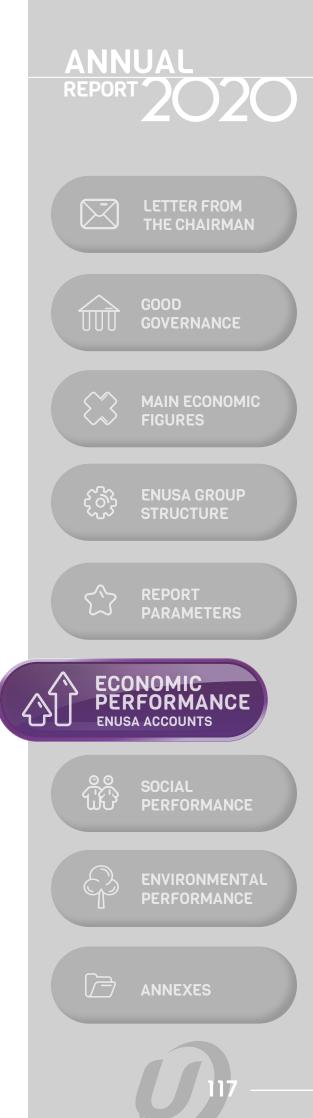
The amount of fully amortised intangible fixed assets in use as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Patents, licences, trademarks and other

Software applications



Thousand	s of euros
2020	2019
2,238	2,238
5,673	5,542
7,911	7,780



7. LEASES AND OTHER **TRANSACTIONS OF A SIMILAR NATURE**

7.1. OPERATING LEASES

The Company had assets under operating leases in 2020, accruing an operating lease expense of 126 thousand euros (109 thousand euros in 2019).

There are no expected future minimum payments on non-cancellable operating leases, as all leases are considered to be cancellable on an annual basis.

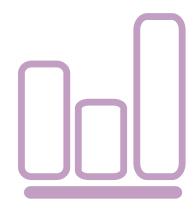
8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

8.1. INFORMATION ON THE **RELEVANCE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO THE** COMPANY'S FINANCIAL **POSITION AND PERFORMANCE**

8.1.1. INFORMATION RELATED TO THE BALANCE SHEET

a) Categories of financial assets and liabilities.

The carrying amounts at 31 December 2020 and 2019 of the Company's various financial assets and liabilities, based on their classification, are as follows:





a.1) Financial assets (except equity investments in group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates):

				F	INANCIAL AS	SET CLASS	=<						
				FINANCIAL ASSET CLASSES									
			Long-term fi	nancial asset	:S	Short-term financial assets				TOTAL			
	Equity in	Equity instruments		Credit, derivatives and others		Long term total		Credit, derivatives and others		Short term total			
ASSET CATEGORIES FINANCIAL	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	_	5,653	40,061	5,653	40,061	5,653	40,061	
Loans and receivables	-	-	3,226	2,710	3,226	2,710	15,270	24,273	15,270	24,273	18,496	26,983	
Available-for-sale assets													
- Valued at cost	195	268	-	-	195	268	-	-	-	-	195	268	
Hedging derivatives	_	_	875	2,699	875	2,699	95	1,456	95	1,456	970	4,155	
TOTAL	195	268	4,101	5,409	4,296	5,677	21,018	65,790	21,018	65,790	25,314	71,467	

a.2) Financial liabilities:

Thousands of euros

	FINANCIAL LIABILITY CLASSES													
		Long-term financial liabilities					Short-term financial liabilities						TOTAL	
		o credit utions		ayables, s and other	Long te	erm total		o credit utions		Trade payables, rivatives and others Short term total				
LIABILITY CATEGORIES FINANCIAL	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Debts and payables	105,643	107,346	3,391	4,138	109,034	111,484	46,782	73,532	62,031	69,756	108,813	143,288	217,847	254,772
Hedging derivatives	-	-	2,797	2,821	2,797	2,821	-	-	1,788	853	1,788	853	4,585	3,674
TOTAL	105,643	107,346	6,188	6,959	111,831	114,305	46,782	73,532	63,819	70,609	110,601	144,141	222,432	258,446

Thousands of euros

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			GOOD GOVERNANCE	
		(MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES	
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		ŝ	REPORT PARAMETERS	
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		ENUS		
		ENUS	A ACCOUNTS	
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b) Classification by maturity

The detail, by maturity date, of financial assets and liabilities with fixed or determinable maturity at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows (excluding equity instruments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates):

				Thousands c	ofeuros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Short term	Long term							
FINANCIAL ASSETS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Remaining	Total Long Term		
Equity instruments (*)	-	-	_	_	-	195	195		
Derivatives	95	234	381	260	_	-	875		
Other receivables from third parties	539	220	_	_	_	-	220		
Other financial assets	213	-	_	_	_	3,006	3,006		
Trade and other receivables	14,518	-	_	_	_	-	-		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,653	_	_	_	_	_	-		
TOTAL	21,018	454	381	260	-	3,201	4,296		
(*) No see sife maturity									

(*) No specific maturity.

				Thousands o	f euros		
	Short term				Long term		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Remaining	Total Long Term
Loans to Group and Associated Companies (Note 20)	725	737	177	175	-	1,577	2,666
Debts to credit institutions	46,782	91,714	1,885	2,142	2,361	7,541	105,643
Derivatives	1,788	164	164	-	-	2,469	2,797
Other financial liabilities	2,409	86	120	120	118	281	725
Trade creditors and other payables	58,897	_	-	_	_	_	-
TOTAL	110,601	92,701	2,346	2,437	2,479	11,868	111,831



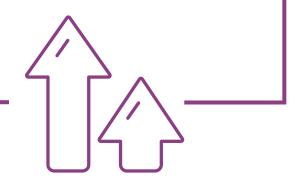


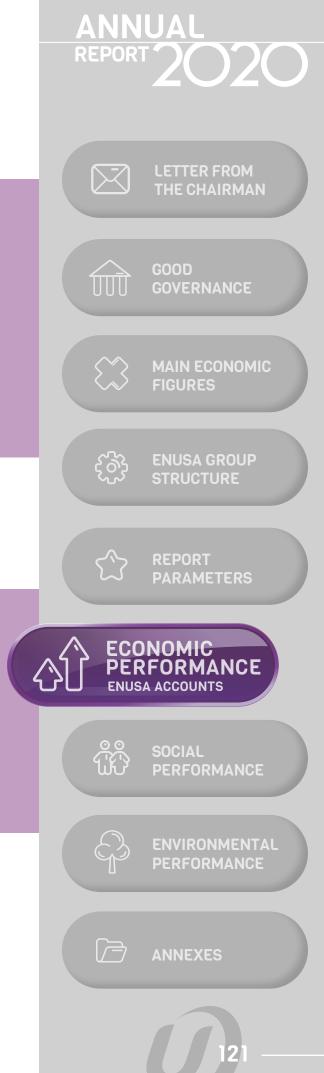
Thousands of euros

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Short term				Long term		
FINANCIAL ASSETS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Remaining	Total Long Term
Equity instruments (*)	-	-	-	-	-	268	268
Derivatives	1,456	678	791	806	424	-	2,699
Other receivables from third parties	512	_	_	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	30	_	_	-	-	2,710	2,710
Trade and other receivables	23,731	_	_	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	40,061	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	65,790	678	791	806	424	2,978	5,677

(*) No specific maturity.

		Thousands of euros						
	Short term				Long term			
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Remaining	Total Long Term	
Loans to Group and Associated Companies (Note 20)	549	560	544	-	-	2,173	3,277	
Debts to credit institutions	73,532	1,705	91,711	1,886	2,142	9,902	107,346	
Derivatives	853	-	-	-	_	2,821	2,821	
Other financial liabilities	2,283	172	120	120	120	329	861	
Trade creditors and other payables	66,924	-	-	-	_	_	-	
TOTAL	144,141	2,437	92,375	2,006	2,262	15,225	114,305	





The amount of both long-term and short-term bank borrowings relates mainly to loans granted to the Company by various credit institutions to finance supply management, which includes procurement stocks.

In addition, the amount corresponding to the financing related to the execution works and the management of the service, corresponding to the "Solid municipal waste management project of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I of Castellón", managed through the UTE RSU, has also been included. In 2010, the UTE RSU entered into a project finance contract with two financial institutions to finance the project. Its maximum limit is 33,000 thousand euros and the balance drawn down at 31 December 2020 (integrated in ENUSA's accounts at its percentage of shareholding in the UTE RSU) is 17,350 thousand euros (18,989 thousand euros at 31 December 2019). The terms of this financing include the need for the borrower to comply with certain financial ratios from the start of the project's operating period (2012). These ratios were met at the end of the current and previous year and are not expected to be breached in the next twelve months.

The current interest rates are market interest rates.

c) Available-for-sale financial assets

These correspond to equity instruments in companies that are not considered to be group companies, jointly controlled entities or associates and which the Company does not expect to dispose of in the short term. As these equity instruments are not listed in an active market, they are carried at cost less any impairment. The carrying amounts of these financial assets at year-end 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Cetramesa (*)

Sociedad Agraria de Transformación (U shareholding) (**)

received any dividends from these companies.

(*) Cetramesa hold shares in turn, directly and indirectly, in the following companies:

Cetramesa Carburantes, S.L.U.

Low Cost Carburantes, S.A.

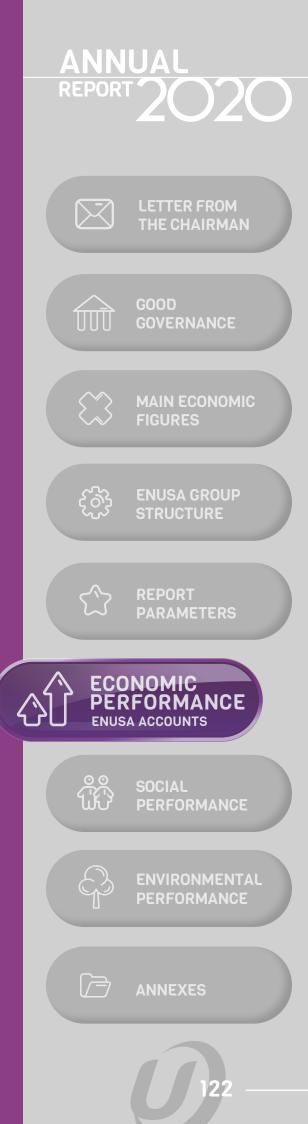
(**) Shareholding with a cost of 73 thousand euros (integrated at the percentage of the UTE's shareholding in ENUSA), impaired at 100%.



	Thousands of euros				
	2020	2019			
	195	195			
ITE RSU	-	73			
	195	268			

During the financial years 2020 and 2019, the Company has not

% share as of December				
2020	2019			
100%	100%			
30%	30%			



d) Impairment losses

The movement analysis of the allowance accounts representing impairment losses arising from credit risk (mainly from customers and other debtors), for the financial year 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros
Balance as of 1 January 2019	6,624
Endowments	696
Reversals and applications	-
Balance as of 31 December 2019	7,320
Endowments	698
Reversals and applications	-
Balance as of 31 December 2020	8,018

The provision made in the year in the amount of 698 thousand euros (696 thousand euros in 2019) comes, in its entirety, from the amount provided for in the UTE RSU (integrated in ENUSA at its percentage share in the same), relating to the estimate of the possible non-payment of part of the invoices accrued in those years and pending issue at year-end (relating to adjustments in the fee receivable for the management of the service, depending on the financial conditions borne by the UTE RSU itself).

The amount recorded under the heading "Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for trading operations" in the profit and loss account in 2020 in the amount of 679 thousand euros arises from the aforementioned impairment provision movement of 698 thousand euros, less the excess of provisions for trading operations of 19 thousand euros (in 2019, the total of 714 thousand euros was made up of the net movement of provisions and reversals for the year of 696 thousand euros, plus the provision for trading operations of 18 thousand euros).

8.1.2. OTHER INFORMATION

a) Hedge accounting

At 31 December 2020 and 2019 the Company had entered into the following hedging derivative transactions:

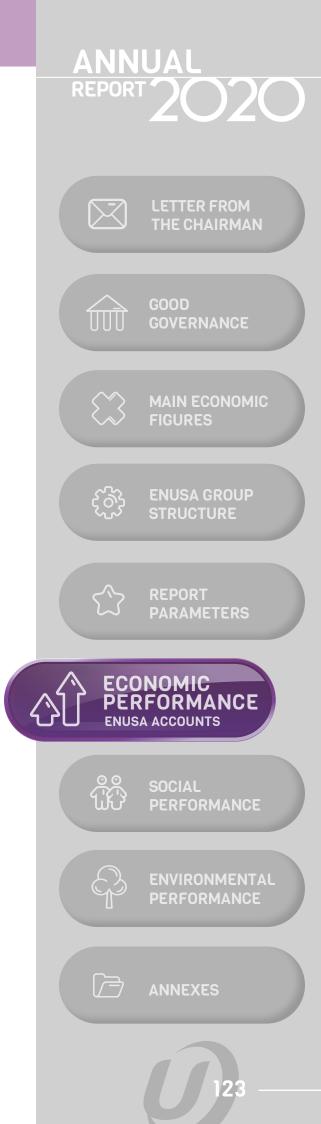
- (long-term bank borrowings).
- (payments to trade creditors).

All transactions meet the requirements of the hedge accounting recognition and measurement standards as each transaction is individually documented for designation as a hedge and are shown to be highly effective both prospectively, by verifying that expected changes in cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk will be almost completely offset by expected changes in cash flows of the hedging instrument, and retrospectively, by verifying that the hedged results have varied within a range of eighty to one hundred and twenty-five per cent of the hedged item's result.

The fair and notional values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments, separated by hedge class and in the periods in which the cash flows are expected to occur, are as follows:

 \triangleright Interest rate swap designated as a hedging instrument for interest rate risk on financial liabilities at amortised cost

> Foreign exchange purchase/sale transactions with various entities designated as a hedging instrument for the existing exchange rate risk on highly probable forecast transactions



	Thousands of euros	Thousands of currency Notional Amount				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Fair Value as of 31/12/2020	2021	2022	2023	Remaining	Total
ASSETS					7	
Exchange insurance (2)	734	10,738	12,000	13,000	6,000	41,738
Exchange insurance (3)	236	1,500	2,416	1,500	1,500	6,916
LIABILITIES						
Interest rate swaps (1)	3,131	-	_	_	14,127	14,127
Exchange insurance (2)	1,454	39,181	3,000	3,000	_	45,181

(1) Notional expressed in thousands of euros.

(2) Notional expressed in thousands of US dollars.

(3) Notional expressed in thousands of pounds sterling.

Thousands of euros	Thousands of currency Notional Amount				
Fair Value as of 31/12/2019	2020	2021	2022	Remaining	Total
3,577	26,500	12,000	12,000	20,500	71,000
578	1,500	1,500	2,416	1,500	6,916
3,550	_	_	_	15,502	15,502
124	14,500	_	_	_	14,500
	of euros Fair Value as of 31/12/2019 3,577 578 3,550	of euros Fair Value as of 31/12/2019 2020 3,577 26,500 578 1,500 3,550	of euros N Fair Value as of 31/12/2019 2020 2021 3,577 26,500 12,000 578 1,500 1,500 3,550 - -	of euros Notional Amou Fair Value as of 31/12/2019 2020 2021 2022 3,577 26,500 12,000 12,000 578 1,500 1,500 2,416 3,550 - - -	of euros Notional Amount Fair Value as of 31/12/2019 2020 2021 2022 Remaining 3,577 26,500 12,000 12,000 20,500 578 1,500 1,500 2,416 1,500 3,550 - - - 15,502

(1) Notional expressed in thousands of euros.

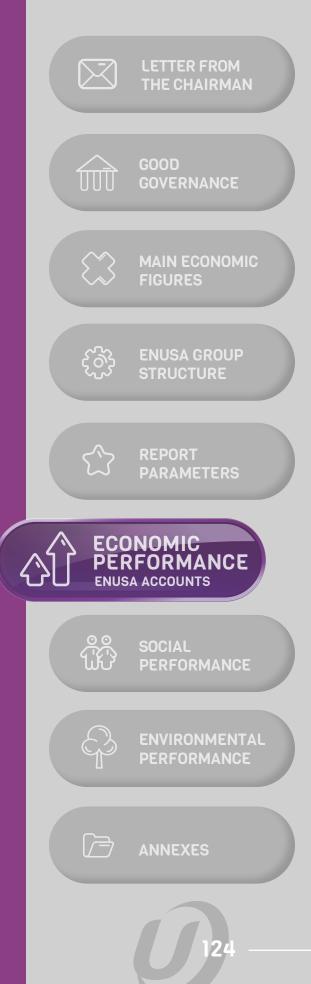
(2) Notional expressed in thousands of US dollars.

(3) Notional expressed in thousands of pounds sterling.

The notional amount of the contracts entered into does not represent the actual risk assumed by the Company in relation to these instruments. The fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments is the sum of the future cash flows arising from the instrument, discounted at the valuation date. In this regard, the Company uses commonly accepted methodology and the necessary market data to calculate fair value. also verifying that the fair value calculated for each transaction does not differ significantly from the market valuation provided by the entity with which it has entered into the corresponding transaction.

The fair value of these transactions, net of the tax effect, is recognised in equity under "Equity-Valuation adjustments-Cash flow hedges", which is included in the Company's equity.







The movement in "Equity - Valuation adjustments - Cash flow hedges" in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousan	ds of euros
	2020	2019
Balance at December 31 of the previous year (Profits) / Losses	(570)	2,495
Amounts recognised in Net Equity due to changes in the fair value of hedging transactions	3,781	(4,433)
Amount charged to the profit and loss account from net equity	340	346
- Procurement	877	968
- Other operating expenses	15	28
- Financial costs	(702)	(748)
- Advances	150	94
- Prepaid expenses	_	4
Tax effect	(1,030)	1,022
Balance as of December 31, current year (Profits) / Losses charged to net equity	2,521	(570)

b) Fair Value

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables and trade and non-trade payables and receivables are an acceptable approximation of fair value.

c) Holdings in group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates

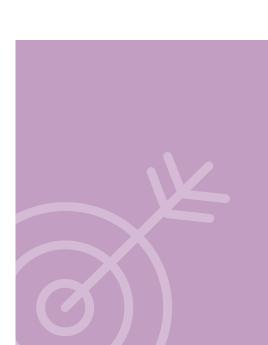
Holdings in group companies in 2020 and 2019 correspond to the following companies in which ENUSA holds the majority of the voting rights:

Name	Address	Company activity
ETSA GLOBAL LOGISTICS, S.A.U., S.M.E. (ETSA)	Ctra. Salamanca-Vitigudino, km 0,7 (Cetramesa) (Salamanca)	All types of transport, both national and foreign, in all its exte and cargo, including hydrocarbons, chemical products, radio
EMPRESA PARA LA GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS INDUSTRIALES, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA)	Calle Santiago Rusiñol 12, 28040 (Madrid)	Carrying out as many activities as necessary for the conprogrammes and actions of the National Industrial Waste Plar of 14 May, aimed at streamlining and coordinating the manag

None of the shares of group companies are listed on the stock market.

xtension and with any means lioactive material and others.

correct management of the an referred to in Law 20/1986 agement of such waste.





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The detail of ENUSA's equity and the value of its shareholding in the group companies in which the Company has a direct majority interest, as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, according to its audited individual accounts, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros						
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	% Direct		5		Adjustments for	C	Book value of
Name	Shareholding	On capital	Reserves	Result after tax	changes in value	Grants	shareholding
ETSA GLOBAL LOGISTICS, S.A.U., S.M.E. (ETSA)	100.00	301	4,676	1,703	_	-	528
EMPRESA PARA LA GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS INDUSTRIALES, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA)	99.62	7,813	3,790	400	(18)	4,834	4,655
TOTAL		8,114	8,466	2,103	(18)	4,834	5,183

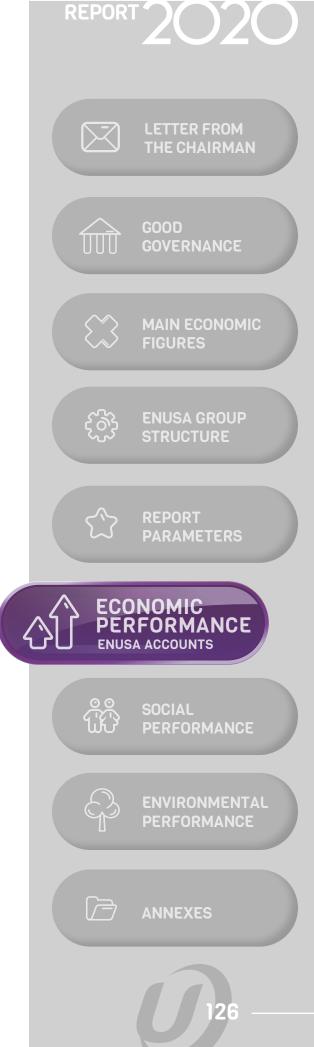
Last audited financial year: 2019.

	Thousands of euros						
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	% Direct		Deserves	Desult after tax	Adjustments for	Cuente	Book value of
Name	Shareholding	On capital	Reserves	Result after tax	changes in value	Grants	shareholding
EXPRESS TRUCK, S.A.U., S.M.E. (ETSA)	100.00	301	4,676	1,492	_	-	528
EMPRESA PARA LA GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS INDUSTRIALES, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA)	99.62	7,813	3,723	67	(32)	4,836	4,655
TOTAL		8,114	8,399	1,559	(32)	4,836	5,183

Last audited financial year: 2018.

In the financial year 2020, the Company received dividends from group companies amounting to 1,492 thousand euros (1,984 thousand euros in 2019).

Thousands of euros



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Holdings in jointly controlled entities and associates in 2020 and 2019 relate to the following companies:

Name	Address	% Direct shareholding	% Indirect shareholding
JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES			
ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E.	Santiago Rusiñol, 12 – Madrid	50.00	
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES			
GNF ENUSA NUCLEAR FUEL, S.A.	Josefa Valcarcel 35 - Madrid	49.00	
CETRANSA, S.A.	Pol Industrial Los Barriales, Santovenia de Pisuerga (Valladolid)		29.89 (1)
REMESA, S.A.	Plaza de España, n/n. (Melilla)		49.81 (1)
SPANISH NUCLEAR GROUP FOR COOPERATION, A.I.E.	Santiago Rusiñol, 12 – Madrid	25.00	

(1) Company owned by EMGRISA.

None of the shares of jointly controlled entities and associates are listed on the stock market.

Company activity

Repair of PWR light water reactor fuel assemblies, as well as other services related to the reactor core and its components.

Marketing of nuclear fuel and provision of engineering services for said fuel.

Management and treatment of industrial waste.

Operation and management of an integral municipal waste treatment plant.

Commercial promotion of products and services for nuclear power plants in the People's Republic of China or other countries of common interest to the partners.



Details of equity, dividends received and the value of the interest in jointly controlled entities and associates, excluding outstanding disbursements, directly controlled by ENUSA, according to its audited individual accounts, as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

				Thousan	ds of euro
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	—	Issued capital	Reserves	Result after tax	Adjust
NAME	76 Fait.	issueu capital	Reserves	Result after tax	change
JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES					
ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E. (**)	50.00	421	225	143	
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES					
GNF ENUSA NUCLEAR FUEL, S.A.	49.00	108	22	591	
SPANISH NUCLEAR GROUP FOR COOPERATION, A.I.E. (*)	25.00	24	31	(8)	
TOTAL		553	278	726	

Last audited financial year: 2019.

(*) Unaudited.

(**) First audited financial year: 2019.

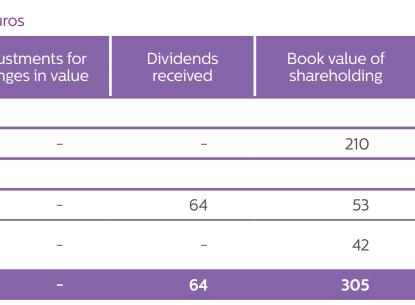
	Thousands of euros						
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	- % Part.		Reserves	Result after tax	Adjustments for changes in value	Dividends received	Book value of
NAME	70 Part.	Issued capital					shareholding
JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES							
ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E. (**)	50.00	421	208	17	6	196	210
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES							
GNF ENUSA NUCLEAR FUEL, S.A.	49.00	108	22	120	-	81	53
SPANISH NUCLEAR GROUP FOR COOPERATION, A.I.E. (*)	25.00	24	67	(36)	-	-	42
TOTAL		553	297	101	6	277	305

Last audited financial year: 2018.

(*) Unaudited.

(**) Unaudited in 2018. First audited financial year: 2019.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, 135 thousand euros of ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E. are pending disbursement.



Thousands of euros



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d) Other information (credit facilities)

ENUSA has signed credit facilities maturing in the short term with various financial institutions for a limit of 94,490 thousand euros (same amount at 31 December 2019), of which, at 31 December 2020, an amount of 44,758 thousand euros had been drawn down (71,545 thousand euros at 31 December 2019).

The current interest rates on credit facilities are market interest rates.

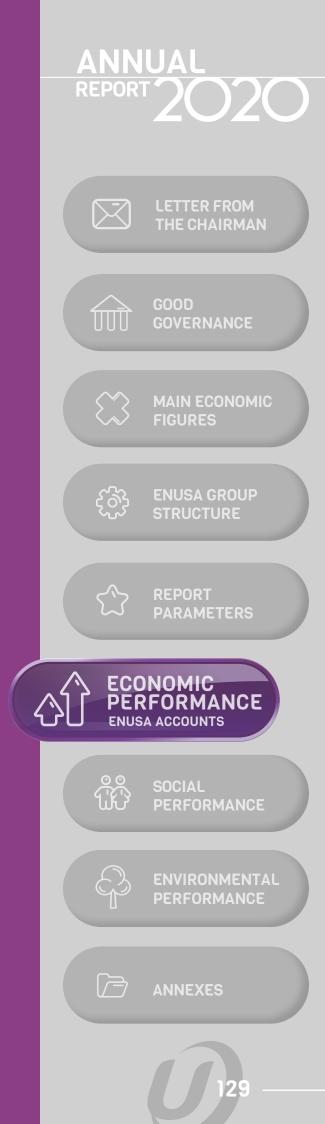
8.2. INFORMATION ON THE NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential loss caused by the failure of Company's counterparties to meet their contractual obligations, i.e. the possibility of not recovering the financial assets for the amount recognised and within the time limit set. Credit risk exposure at 31 December is mainly concentrated in the following items:

Clients from sales and services Clients, group and associated companies Loans to group and associated companies TOTAL

Thousands of euros			
2020	2019		
9,577	19,643		
1,574	1,163		
_	-		
11,151	20,806		



With regard to the risk relating to trade receivables, it should be noted that ENUSA's main activities are based, on the one hand, on the supply of enriched uranium to Spanish electricity companies owning nuclear reactors and, on the other, on the manufacture and sale of fuel assemblies for the production of nuclear electricity. In this respect, the list of ENUSA's main customers is concentrated in an important group of large electricity companies of recognised solvency. The fuel supply and fuelling contracts signed with customers are longterm contracts with perfectly planned dates and volumes that allow for proper management of sales volumes and, consequently, of the collection periods inherent to them. Both supply and manufacturing contracts provide for the receipt of advance payments for future sales, which is an element of risk minimisation. At 31 December 2020 the balance of advances on account received from customers, to be applied in 2021, is 41,363 thousand euros (32,770 thousand euros at 31 December 2019).

Loans to group companies and associates relate to socalled "inter-SEPI deposits", amounting to zero euros as at 31 December 2020 (same amount at 31 December 2019). This is an instrument created by SEPI to optimise the management of its treasury and that of its group of companies, by intermediating the supply and demand of surplus cash. In this system, SEPI carries out the corresponding intermediation operations, acting as counterparty to both parties (borrowers/depositors of funds). The placement of ENUSA's cash surpluses through this mechanism is a priority option included in the "Rules Governing the System for the Authorisation and Supervision of Acts and Transactions of the SEPI Group".

b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies the maintenance of sufficient cash and the availability of funding through a sufficient amount of credit facilities. In this respect, ENUSA's strategy is to maintain the necessary flexibility in financing by having both longterm loans and short-term credit facilities available, so that all eventualities directly affecting the Company's cash flow are fully covered.

c) Market risk

- out by UTE RSU (see note 8.1.2).

▷ Interest rate risk. In relation to all of the Company's debt that finances Procurement Management, which includes procurement stocks, and whose financial burden is fully reflected in the sale price of enriched uranium, the Company had opted to hedge interest rate risks (on part of the aforementioned debt) by entering into interest rate swaps. These contracts expired during 2019, so there was no hedge of this type at year-end. However, there are four interest rate hedging contracts for the long-term loan taken

Exchange rate risk. The need to purchase fuel assembly supplies and components on the international market, as well as the sales to be made to foreign customers in their own currency, requires ENUSA to implement an exchange rate risk management policy. The key aim is to reduce the negative impact of exchange rate variability on its profit and loss account, so that it is possible to hedge against adverse movements and, where appropriate, to take advantage of favourable developments. In this respect,

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the Company uses forward currency purchase/sale contracts (currency hedges) for risk management purposes, thereby fixing a known exchange rate for future payments/receivables at a specific date, which can also be adjusted over time to match and apply to cash flows. The amount committed at year-end in this type of operations is detailed in note 8.1.2.

8.3. OWN FUNDS

The composition and movement of own funds are presented in the statement of changes in equity.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, ENUSA's share capital is fully paid up and consists of 200,000 ordinary bearer shares of 300.51 euros par value each, with equal voting and dividend rights. Details of its shareholders are as follows:

	% of shareholding
- Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI)	60
 Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT) 	40
	100

The Legal Reserve has been funded by applying 10% of the results of the various financial years. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, this reserve has been established at 20% of share capital. This reserve is not freely distributable and can only be used to offset losses, if no other reserves are available for this purpose, and to increase the share capital by the portion of its balance exceeding 10% of the increased capital.

In 2007, the balance of the Revaluation Reserve (Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 of 7 June 1996), amounting to 6,937 thousand euros, was transferred to Voluntary Reserves by resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting on 15 June 2008. Of this figure, the amount corresponding to the unamortised amounts of the revalued assets is not available to the Company (see note 5).

The rest of the Voluntary Reserves are freely available as of 31 December 2020 and 2019.

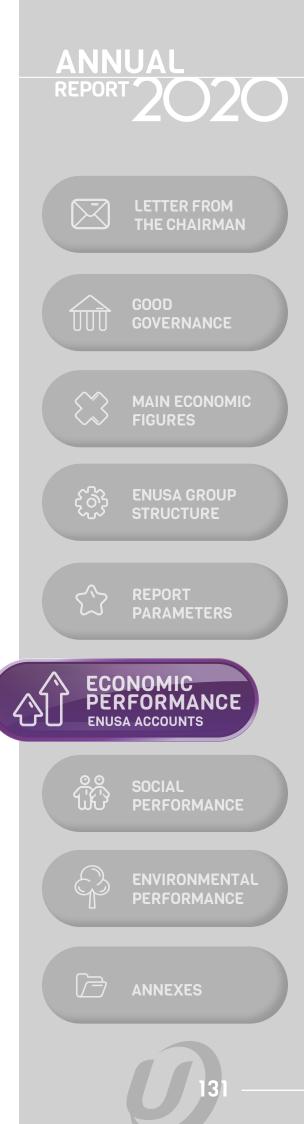


The distribution of stocks of Raw Materials and other supplies as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2020	2019
Stocks from procurement management	196,554	187,778
Other stocks from industrial activities	23,935	24,313
Other procurement	16,982	15,722
TOTAL	237,471	227,813

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, procurement management stocks include financial expenses of 7,745 thousand euros and 7,948 thousand euros, respectively.





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Other stock information

The Finished goods and work in progress accounts, which are included under Stocks on the assets side of the balance sheet for 13,879 thousand euros and 8,687 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 (14,848 thousand euros and 7,651 thousand euros, respectively, at 31 December 2019) mainly include the costs of fuel assemblies pending delivery at year-end, and are classified in one account or the other depending on whether or not they have been fully completed.

The Advances account under Stocks on the assets side of the balance sheet amounting to 4,104 and 5,327 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively, relates to advances to suppliers of industrial activities.

The most important of the Company's firm purchase commitments correspond to long-term contracts for the supply of Procurement Management, with foreign suppliers, and with variable quantities, and therefore their economic quantification is also variable.

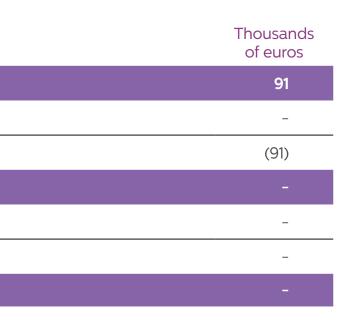
The most important firm sales commitments relate to long-term contracts with electricity utility customers for the sale of enriched uranium and refuelling.

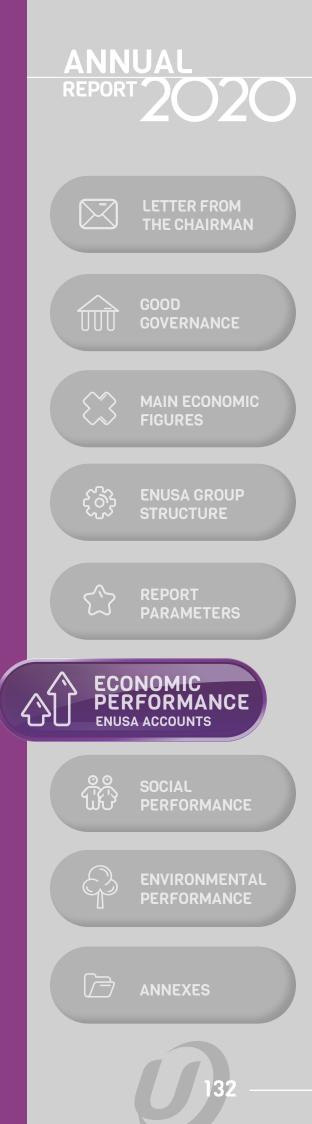
Most of the Procurement Management stocks are located outside the national territory as a result of the conversion and enrichment processes required prior to sale, which take place outside Spain. There is no limitation on stocks due to guarantees, pledges, collateral and other similar reasons.

ENUSA has taken out insurance policies to cover possible damage to uranium stocks in its warehouses, as well as any damage that may occur in the transport and shipment of concentrates, natural and enriched uranium and the containers required for such transport by sea, land, air or combined means.

Details of impairment losses on work in progress and finished goods in 2020 and 2019 recognised in the profit and loss account are as follows:

Balance as of 1 January 2019EndowmentsReversalsBalance as of 31 December 2019EndowmentsReversalsBalance as of 31 December 2020







Details of the amount of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	I housands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	US Dollar counter value in euros	Pound sterling counter value in euros	Other counter value in euros	Total counter value in euros		
ASSETS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY						
Derivatives	734	236	-	970		
Trade and other receivables	-	_	86	86		
Advances to suppliers	3,798	_	-	3,798		
Other cash equivalents	5	4	3	12		
TOTAL	4,537	240	89	4,866		
LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY						
Derivatives	1,454	_	-	1,454		
Trade creditors and other payables	2,116	107	_	2,223		
TOTAL	3,570	107		3,677		

Thousands of euros

US Dollar counter value in euros	Pound sterling counter value in euros	Other counter value in euros	Total counter value in euros		
			-		
3,577	578	_	4,155		
_	_	54	54		
2,060	_	_	2,060		
6	5	4	15		
5,643	583	58	6,284		
124	_	_	124		
2	_	_	2		
126	-	-	126		
	counter value in euros 3,577 - 2,060 6 5,643 124 2	counter value in euros counter value in euros 3,577 578 - - 2,060 - 6 5 5,643 583 124 - 2 -	counter value in euros counter value in euros counter value in euros 3,577 578 - - - 54 2,060 - - 6 5 4 5,643 583 58 124 - - 2 - -		

Thousands of ouros

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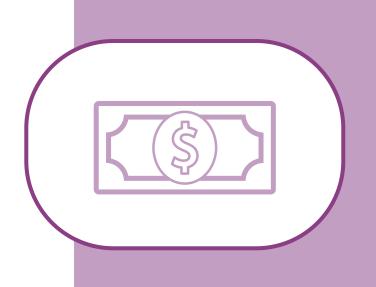


Transactions in foreign currencies during the financial years 2020 and 2019 were:

	Thousands of euros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	US Dollar counter value in euros	Pound sterling counter value in euros	Other counter value in euros	Total counter value in euros	
Sales	11,957	-	-	11,957	
Rendering of services	-	-	90	90	
TOTAL	11,957		90	12,047	
Procurement	94,275	2,038	8	96,321	
External services	1,597	11	-	1,608	
TOTAL	95,872	2,049	8	97,929	

Thousands of

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	US Dollar counter value in euros	Pound sterling counter value in euros	Other counter value in euros	Total counter value in euros
Sales	268	-	-	268
TOTAL	268			268
Procurement	92,370	2,744	9	95,123
External services	1,464	15	-	1,479
TOTAL	93,834	2,759	9	96,602



euros





The amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss in 2020 and 2019, classified by type of financial instrument, was as follows:

	Thousands of euros				
	Exchange differences r	Exchange differences recognised in result for the financial year (+) Profits (-) Losses			
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Transactions settled in the year	Outstanding transactions	Total		
Asset Class					
Derivatives	(582)	-	(582)		
Trade and other receivables	(573)	(3)	(576)		
TOTAL	(1,155)	(3)	(1,158)		
Liability Class					
Derivatives	(381)	_	(381)		
Trade creditors and other payables	880	191	1,071		
TOTAL	499	191	690		
NET	(656)	188	(468)		

Thousands of euros

	Exchange differences recognised in result for the financial year (+) Profits (-) Losses				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Transactions settled in the year	Outstanding transactions	Total		
Asset Class					
Derivatives	271	_	271		
Trade and other receivables	4	_	4		
TOTAL	275	-	275		
Liability Class					
Derivatives	125	_	125		
Trade creditors and other payables	(865)	(11)	(876)		
TOTAL	(740)	(11)	(751)		
NET	(465)	(11)	(476)		

The balances for advances to suppliers do not give rise to exchange differences as they correspond to the amount actually paid.









11. FISCAL SITUATION

The calculation of corporate income tax for 2020 shows a net tax payable of 0 thousand euros (744 thousand euros in 2019) which, after deducting the amount of the corresponding withholdings and payments on account, generates a balance payable by the Company to the tax authorities of 1,213 thousand euros (394 thousand euros in 2019), recorded under the heading "Current tax assets" in the balance sheet. The composition of the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 and 2019 under this heading is as follows:

	Thousand	s of euros
	31/12/2020	31/12/
Balance receivable for the year	1,213	3
TOTAL	1,213	3

(1) Definitive amount included in form 200 submitted.





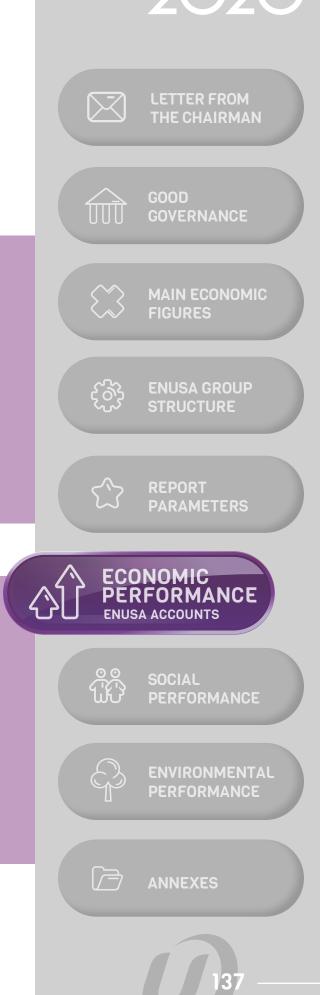
In the profit and loss account for the year 2020, the amount relating to corporate income tax represents an expense of 559 thousand euros (582 thousand euros expense in 2019), leaving an after-tax result of 2,600 thousand euros (4,162 thousand euros in 2019).

The following tables show the reconciliation of the net amount of income and expenses for the year to the corporate income tax base for the years 2020 and 2019:

			-	Thousands of euro	S	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Profit and L	oss Account		d expenses ctly in net equity	Reserves	Total
BALANCE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	2,600	-	-	(3,098)		(498)
Corporate income tax	559		(1,033)	-		(474)
Permanent differences	195	(1,560)	-	-		(1,365)
Temporary differences:	2,959	(4,654)	6,027	(1,896)		2,436
- Originating in the financial year	2,641	_	4,535	(753)		6,423
- Originating in previous years	318	(4,654)	1,492	(1,143)		(3,987)
Offsetting of tax loss carryforwards from previous years						-
TAX BASE (TAX RESULT)						99

Thousands of euros

Profit and L	oss Account			Reserves	Total
4,162	_	2,970	-		7,132
582		990	_		1,572
297	(2,271)	-	-		(1,974)
4,305	(2,899)	1,843	(5,803)		(2,554)
3,765	_	640	(5,000)		(595)
540	(2,899)	1,203	(803)		(1,959)
					-
					4,176
	4,162 582 297 4,305 3,765	582 297 (2,271) 4,305 (2,899) 3,765 -	Profit and Loss Account recognised dire 4,162 - 2,970 582 990 990 297 (2,271) - 4,305 (2,899) 1,843 3,765 - 640	4,162 - 2,970 - 582 990 - 297 (2,271) - - 4,305 (2,899) 1,843 (5,803) 3,765 - 640 (5,000)	Profit and Loss Account recognised directly in net equity Reserves 4,162 - 2,970 - 582 990 - - 297 (2,271) - - 4,305 (2,899) 1,843 (5,803) - 3,765 - 640 (5,000) -



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The most important permanent differences correspond to:

- ▷ **Increases:** This includes, among others, the adjustment corresponding to donations and contributions under Law 49/2002, amounting to 9 thousand euros and allocations of taxable income of UTEs and EIGs, amounting to 107 thousand euros (in 2019, the adjustment corresponded to donations and contributions under Law 49/2002, amounting to 62 thousand euros, penalties and surcharges amounting to 26 thousand euros, and allocations of taxable income of UTEs and EIGs, amounting to 200 thousand euros).
- **Decreases:** It mainly includes the dividend double taxation avoidance exemption of 1,556 thousand euros (in 2019 it mainly included the double taxation avoidance exemption of 2,262 thousand euros).

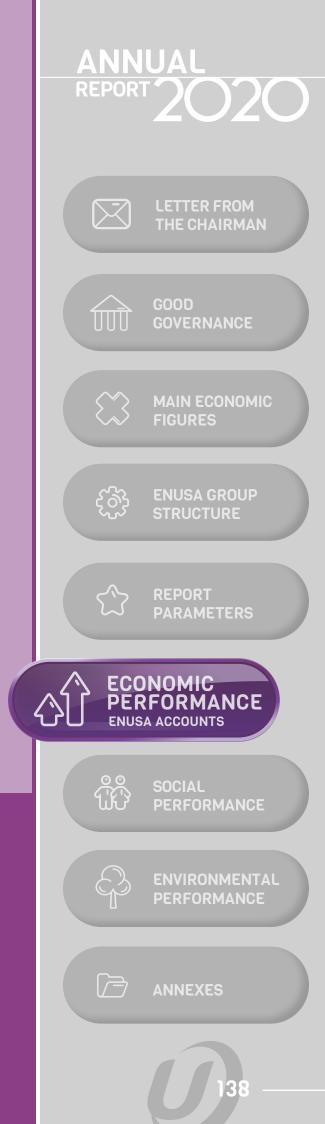
The most significant temporary differences correspond to:

- from public bodies of 696 thousand euros).
- are non-deductible at the time of their allocation).



> Increases: Provisions for restoration and closure of facilities of 226 thousand euros, provision for risks of 1,398 thousand euros and provision for impairment of receivables from public bodies of 687 thousand euros (in 2019, for restoration and closure of facilities of 732 thousand euros, provision for impairment of tangible fixed assets of 1,942 thousand euros and for impairment of receivables

Decreases: Application and excess of provisions that were not a tax expense in prior years, of which 1,992 thousand euros relate to costs of restoration and closure of facilities, obligations to personnel and restructuring, 2,263 thousand euros relate to provisions for guarantees and 57 thousand euros relate to sundry provisions (in 2019, application of provisions that were not a tax expense in previous years, of which 1,749 thousand euros correspond to costs of restoration and closure of facilities, obligations to personnel and restructuring, 348 thousand euros correspond to reversals of sundry provisions, and 360 thousand euros correspond to applications and reversals of provisions for impairment of fixed assets, all of which



Income and expenses recognised in equity relate to gains or losses recognised in the year on the valuation of derivatives designated as hedging instruments, as well as changes in grants received.

The reconciliation between the income tax that would result from applying the general tax rate in force to the profit before tax and the income tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account and the reconciliation of the latter to the net corporate income tax payable for 2020 and 2019 is presented below:

Thousands of euros

	31/12/2020
Result before tax	3,159
Permanent differences	(1,365)
Adjusted result	1,794
Quota at 25.00%	449
Deductions	(25)
(less deductions activated in previous years)	6
Income tax	430
Expense for current tax in the profit and loss account	-
Expense for deferred tax in the profit and loss account	430
Income tax expense for the year	430
Negative adjustments in income tax	129
Positive adjustments in income tax	_
Expense / (Income) for income tax in the profit and loss account	559

	31/12/2019
Result before tax	4,744
Permanent differences	(1,974)
Adjusted result	2,770
Quota at 25.00%	693
Deductions	(300)
Income tax	393
Expense for current tax in the profit and loss account	744
Expense for deferred tax in the profit and loss account	(351)
Income tax expense for the year	393
Negative adjustments in income tax	607
Positive adjustments in income tax	(418)
Expense / (Income) for income tax in the profit and loss account	582

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Thousands of euros

The tax deductions applied in 2020 and 2019 mainly correspond to deductions for research and development expenses generated in previous years and not applied by the tax group to which the Company belongs.

The negative income tax adjustments recorded in 2020 and 2019 mainly relate to the derecognition of deferred tax assets for deductions that have not been applied and for which there are doubts that they can be applied in the coming years.

The positive income tax adjustments recorded in 2019 related to the recovery of deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences and whose expected reversal period is no longer more than 10 years.

Deferred taxes are included in the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 and 2019, classified in the following accounts according to their reversal period:

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:

Long-term deductible temporary differences Long-term deductions pending application Short-term deductible temporary differences TOTAL

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:

Long-term taxable temporary differences

Short-term taxable temporary differences

TOTAL

Thousand	s of euros
31/12/2020	31/12/2019
10,900	11,639
444	538
2,367	1,939
13,711	14,116

Thousands of euros

31/12/2020	31/12/2019
638	1,150
78	444
716	1,594

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The origin of the deferred taxes recognised in the closing balance sheet for the financial years 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousanc	ls of euros
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS ORIGINATING FROM:	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Financial hedges	1,083	849
Deductions pending application	444	538
Provisions for guarantees	1,635	2,201
Provision for restoration and closure of mining sites	7,573	8,010
Provision for risks	349	-
Provision for workforce restructuring	78	63
Fixed asset depreciation provision	486	486
Provision for dismantling the Juzbado factory	455	455
Limitation on deductibility of depreciation	410	512
Non-deductible provisions UTE RSU	1,170	970
Other non-deductible provisions in income tax	28	32
TOTAL	13,711	14,116

	Thousanc	ls of euros
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES ORIGINATING FROM:	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Financial hedges	243	1,039
Freedom of depreciation	447	527
Grants	26	28
TOTAL	716	1,594

The movements in the deferred tax headings in the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	
Balance as of 31/12/2018	14,189	839	
Generated in 2019	941	-	
Recovered in 2019	(724)	(135)	
Net variation of financial derivatives	(100)	922	
Net variation in grants	_	(32)	
Positive/negative adjustments (Deferred Tax Asset adjustment for deductions pending application)	(590)	_	
Positive/negative adjustments (Deferred Tax Asset/Liability adjustment due to reversal to more than ten years)	400	_	
Balance as of 31/12/2019	14,116	1,594	
Generated in 2020	660	-	
Recovered in 2020	(1,198)	(80)	
Net variation of financial derivatives	234	(796)	
Net variation in grants	_	(2)	
Positive/negative adjustments (Deferred Tax Asset adjustment for deductions pending application)	(60)	_	
Positive/negative adjustments (Deferred Tax Asset/Liability adjustment due to reversal to more than ten years)	(41)	_	
Balance as of 31/12/2020	13,711	716	

Thousands of euros







Until 2015, for corporate income tax purposes, the Company formed part of consolidated group no. 9/86, comprising the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales and the companies resident in Spanish territory that formed part of its consolidated financial group under the provisions of articles 42 and subsequent articles of the Spanish Commercial Code, in accordance with the provisions of Law 5/1996, of 10 January, on Public Law Entities.

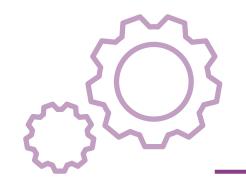
The Company was excluded from the aforementioned tax group with effect from the financial year 2016, due to the fact that, as from this financial year, it was no longer possible to apply the special rule for the delimitation of the SEPI Tax Group provided for in Article 14. 2 of its founding law (Law 5/1996, of 10 January, on the creation of certain public law entities), by virtue of which the tax group would be formed by SEPI itself and its companies resident in Spanish territory which, in turn, were part of its financial group under the provisions of article 42 of the Commercial Code, until the debt generated by the Instituto Nacional de Industria (later SEPI) had been fully repaid. The aforementioned debt was finally repaid at the end of 2015.

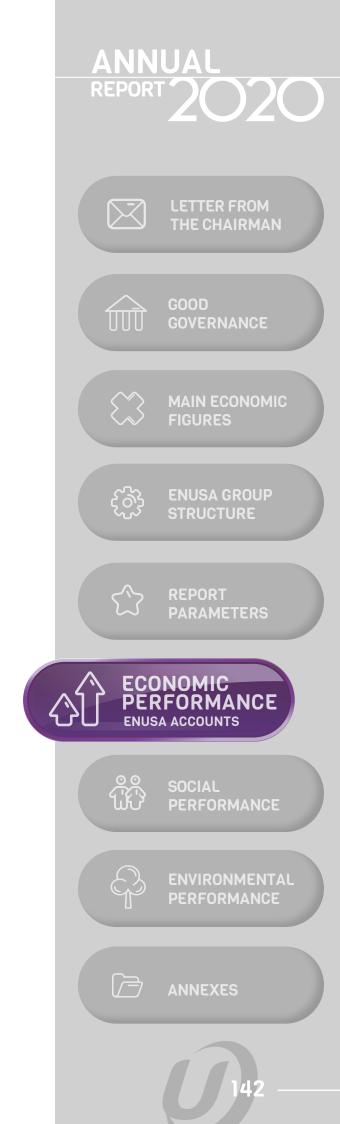
Therefore, as from the aforementioned tax period, the general delimitation rules established in Chapter VI of Title VII of Law 27/2014, of 27 November, on Corporate Income Tax (LIS) were

applicable, which include the parent company having a direct or indirect holding of at least 75 per cent of the share capital and holding the majority of the voting rights on the first day of the tax period in which this regime is applicable.

As a result, and given that SEPI's direct shareholding in ENUSA's capital is 60%, ENUSA was excluded from the SEPI Tax Group, and has been taxed individually since 2016.

As a result of the exclusion, and in accordance with article 74 of the LIS, the Company assumed the right to offset tax losses and apply the tax credits generated while it was part of the tax group that had not been applied by the group, in the proportion in which it had contributed to its formation.





Details of the taxable income and tax credits received and applied up to the current year are as follows:

	Thousands of euros					
	Incorporated after leaving the tax group	Applied from 2016 to 2019	Pending application as of 31/12/2019	Applied in 2020	Prescribed in fiscal year 2020	Pending application as of 31/12/2020
Taxable bases	124	124	-	-	_	-
DEDUCTIONS						
For internal double taxation	698	698	-	_	-	-
For research and development	7,341	1,057	6,284	6	323	5,955
For professional training	79	25	54	_	14	40
For environmental protection	67	13	54	_	10	44
For exporting companies	143	51	92	_	29	63
For contributions to pension plans	272	86	186	_	44	142
For reinvestment of extraordinary profit	185	2	183	_	5	178
For reversal of temporary measures	7	7	_			-
For contribution to non-profit entities	343	343	_			-
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	9,135	2,282	6,853	6	425	6,422

	Thousands of euros				
	Incorporated after leaving the tax group	Applied from 2016 to 2018	Pending application as of 31/12/2018	Applied in 2019	Pending application as of 31/12/2019
Taxable bases	124	124	_	-	_
DEDUCTIONS					
For internal double taxation	698	698	-	-	-
For research and development	7,341	884	6,457	173	6,284
For professional training	79	16	63	9	54
For environmental protection	67	5	62	8	54
For exporting companies	143	23	120	28	92
For contributions to pension plans	272	43	229	43	186
For reinvestment of extraordinary profit	185	2	183		183
For reversal of temporary measures	7	7	-	_	_
For contribution to non-profit entities	343	343	_	-	_
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	9,135	2,021	7,114	261	6,853

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At the time of incorporation of the aforementioned rights in 2016, doubts about the possibility of generating future taxable profits that would allow the application of the aforementioned deductions led to no deferred tax asset being recognised. However, at year-end 2018, the Company estimated, based on future taxable income forecasts, that it could apply part of these deductions in the following years, and recognised the corresponding deferred tax asset of 1,128 thousand euros. At year-end 2020 the estimated future application is 444 thousand euros.

The detail of the balances relating to other receivables from and payables to Public Administrations in the balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
OTHER RECEIVABLES FROM PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Value Added Tax	63	388
Grants	159	150
Others	486	-
TOTAL	708	538

	Thousand	Thousands of euros	
OTHER PAYABLES TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	
Value Added Tax	295	94	
Withholdings	975	842	
Social Security	824	803	
Fees and charges	600	539	
TOTAL	2,694	2,278	

The years open to inspection by the tax authorities for the most important taxes to which the Company is subject include the last four years. No significant additional liabilities are expected to arise in the event of inspection.

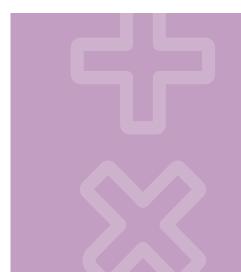
12. INCOME AND EXPENSES

The profit and loss account item "Consumption of merchandise and consumption of raw materials and other consumables" for the years 2020 and 2019 is broken down as follows:

	2020	2019
Purchases	152,589	192,123
Change in stocks	(9,658)	36,034
TOTAL	142,931	228,157

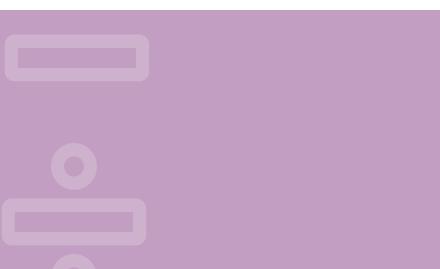
follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2020	2019
National purchases	4,048	3,409
Intra-community purchases	39,349	72,901
Imports	109,192	115,813
TOTAL	152,589	192,123



Thousands of euros

Details of domestic purchases and imports in 2020 and 2019 were as







The net turnover in 2020 and 2019 by market is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2020	2019
National market	177,390	269,951
Outside market	49,172	35,298
TOTAL	226,562	305,249

The detail of Social Security Charges in the financial years 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2020	2019
Social Security	7,909	7,474
Other social expenses	954	1,089
TOTAL	8,863	8,563

The breakdown of "External services", included in the item "Other operating expenses", in the years 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Thousand	ds of euros
	2020	2019
Research and development expenses for the year	238	509
Leases and royalties	2,169	2,072
Reparations and conservation	1,402	2,248
Freelance professional services	56	73
Transportation	3,284	2,800
Insurance premiums	1,239	1,114
Banking and similar services	53	56
Advertising, publicity and public relations	298	339
Supplies	1,703	1,694
Other services	5,125	5,679
TOTAL	15,567	16,584

Details of the exceptional results, included in the item "Other operating results" in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Penalties and surcharges
Judicial claims
Provision for litigation
UTE RSU claims expenses
Other exceptional expenses
TOTAL EXPENSES

	Thousands of euros	
	2020	2019
AEAT duty tax refund	-	956
Extraordinary claims and rebates received from insurance companies	85	189
Penalties collected from suppliers	_	1,381
Income from rulings	_	279
UTE RSU insurance claims	6	19
Other exceptional income	10	51
TOTAL INCOME	101	2,875

Thousands of euros		
2020	2019	
-	26	
_	183	
4,730	_	
22	9	
12	43	
4,764	261	





13. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

The movements in the Provisions accounts during the financial years 2020 and 2019 have been as follows:

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance at 31/12/2019	Endowments and Financial Updates	Applications and reversals	Others	Lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2020
LONG-TERM PROVISIONS		-			T	
Environmental actions (Note 14 c)	40,503	208	(1,401)	(822)	(1,448)	37,040
Restructuring provisions	374	61	-	_	_	435
Fuel assembly guarantees and In-plant Services	8,805	_	(2,263)	_	_	6,542
Provisions for other liabilities	_	5,009	_	_	_	5,009
Various Provisions UTE RSU	5,665	175	(39)	(113)	_	5,688
TOTAL LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	55,347	5,453	(3,703)	(935)	(1,448)	54,714
SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS						
Environmental actions (Note 14 c)	5,093	_	(2,110)	_	1,448	4,431
Provisions for other liabilities	926	84	(19)	_	_	991
TOTAL SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS	6,019	84	(2,129)	-	1,448	5,422
	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance at 31/12/2018	Endowments and Financial Updates	Applications and reversals	Others	Lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2019

Balance at 31/12/2018	Endowments and Financial Updates	Applications and reversals	Others	Lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2019
42,084	1,631	-	(1,084)	(2,128)	40,503
338	36	-	_	_	374
9,153	_	(348)	_	_	8,805
4,951	813	(99)	_	_	5,665
56,526	2,480	(447)	(1,084)	(2,128)	55,347
4,816	_	(1,851)	_	2,128	5,093
1,212	101	(387)	_	_	926
308	_	(308)	_	_	_
6,336	101	(2,546)	-	2,128	6,019
	at 31/12/2018 42,084 338 9,153 4,951 56,526 4,816 1,212 308	at 31/12/2018 Financial Updates 42,084 1,631 42,084 1,631 338 36 9,153 - 4,951 813 56,526 2,480 4,816 - 1,212 101 308 -	at 31/12/2018 Financial Updates and reversals 42,084 1,631 - 338 36 - 9,153 - (348) 4,951 813 (99) 56,526 2,480 (447) 4,816 - (1,851) 1,212 101 (387) 308 - (308)	at 31/12/2018 Financial Updates and reversals Others 42,084 1,631 - (1,084) 338 36 - - 9,153 - (348) - 4,951 813 (99) - 56,526 2,480 (447) (1,084) 4,816 - (1,851) - 1,212 101 (387) - 308 - (308) -	at 31/12/2018 Financial Updates and reversals Others Lease-backs 42,084 1,631 - (1,084) (2,128) 338 36 - - - 9,153 - (348) - - 4,951 813 (99) - - 56,526 2,480 (447) (1,084) (2,128) 4,816 - (1,851) - - 1,212 101 (387) - - 308 - (308) - -





The calculation of restructuring provisions is based on the expected annual severance payments to personnel. The movement recorded in the year mainly corresponds to the new estimate made on the basis of the planned calendar for terminations.

Provisions for fuel assembly warranty are calculated, as in previous years, on the basis of the useful life of fuel refuelling and statistical data, based on historical information from the Company and technology suppliers on fuel assembly failure rates. As a result of the new information available, studies carried out by third parties and internal studies, together with the experience obtained, referring to the failure rates to be applied, the provision has been re-estimated in 2020, recording an excess provision in the amount of 2,043 thousand euros (263 thousand euros excess provision in 2019).

Provisions for other short-term liabilities mainly include those arising from lawsuits in which the Company is involved. The most significant movements during the year relate to provisions for new short-term risks amounting to 84 thousand euros (101 thousand euros in 2019), overprovisions for risks recognised in previous years amounting to 19 thousand euros (270 thousand euros in 2019), with no application in the year recorded (116 thousand euros in 2019).

On the other hand, during the 2020 financial year, various actions have been taken against ENUSA, all of them referring to the interpretation by the AEAT (Spanish Tax Agency) of the tariff heading applicable to the import by ENUSA of the so-called "zirconium" (zircaloy) fuel cladding", which are essential for the manufacture of nuclear fuel assemblies. This difference in criteria, totally unrelated to the management of the current financial year, stems from previous years and had apparently been resolved in favour of ENUSA through Resolutions of the Central Economic-Administrative Court (TEAC), dated 18 February 2016, 16 March 2017 and 28 March 2019, which upheld ENUSA's claims and annulled the previous settlement

Agreements that the Technical Office of the Central Delegation of Large Taxpayers of the AEAT had issued, referring to the imports carried out during the financial years 2010 to 2014.

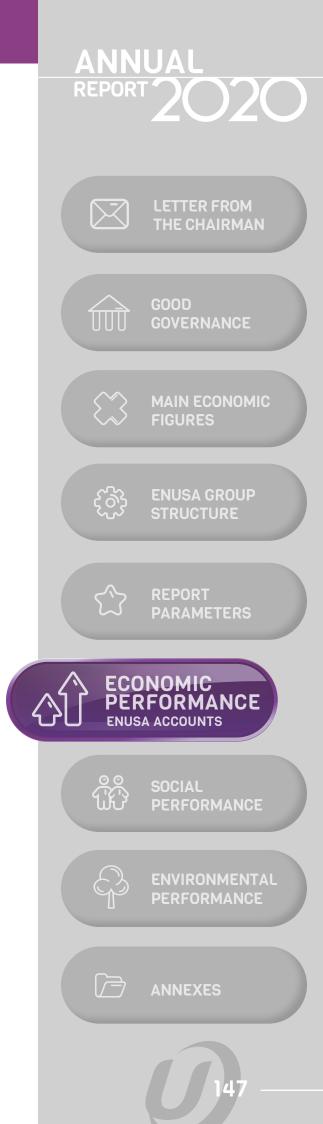
The above-mentioned actions, which took place during the 2020 financial year, were as follows:

- on the use of evidence submitted by both parties.
- Claim with the TEAC.
- appropriate allegations.

 \triangleright On 30 July 2020, the Spanish State Attorney's Office filed a contentious-administrative appeal against the aforementioned resolutions before the National High Court (Contentious-Administrative Chamber), thus reopening the contentious proceedings relating to the financial years 2010 to 2014. ENUSA filed a response to the claim on 22 October 2020. The National High Court is currently awaiting a decision

 \triangleright On 7 September 2020, the Regional Customs and Excise Office of Madrid notified ENUSA of a customs duty adjustment for the last four-month period of 2017, with a customs duty settlement in the amount of 485 thousand euros, including late payment interest. ENUSA has paid this settlement to the Public Treasury and has filed an Economic-Administrative

 \triangleright On 10 June 2020, the Tax and Customs Control Office of the Central Delegation of Large Taxpayers notified ENUSA of the commencement of the inspection activities relating to the 2018 and 2019 financial years and for the following items: import duties and import VAT, culminating in the presentation of a report, signed in disagreement by ENUSA, on 2 March 2021. This report maintains the criteria established by the AEAT (regarding the tariff heading to be declared) and includes a proposal for the adjustment of the imports carried out in both years. This proposal is provisional and ENUSA will present the



Based on the situation described in the preceding paragraphs, applying the Principle of Prudence, in accordance with the opinion of the external advisors of the Company and its Legal Counsel, ENUSA has made the corresponding provision for Litigation Risks, for the total estimated risk amount, regardless of the different procedural situation and possible term of resolution of each of the lawsuits filed. The amount provisioned in the financial year 2020 amounts to 5,009 thousand euros, of which 4,647 thousand euros have been recorded as extraordinary income and 362 thousand euros as financial expenses.

The provisions of the UTE RSU mainly correspond to provisions related to actions foreseen for operating infrastructure (replacement of fixed assets, extension of the landfill, security and surveillance of the landfill, etc.).

The amount of the allocations and financial restatements corresponding to these provisions amounted to 175 thousand euros (amount integrated at the percentage of the Company's shareholding in the UTE). Within the allocations made during the year, no amounts were recorded against the corresponding fixed assets (sealing and surveillance of the landfill and construction of new cells at the landfill) (see note 6). The amount of the allocations and financial restatements corresponding to these

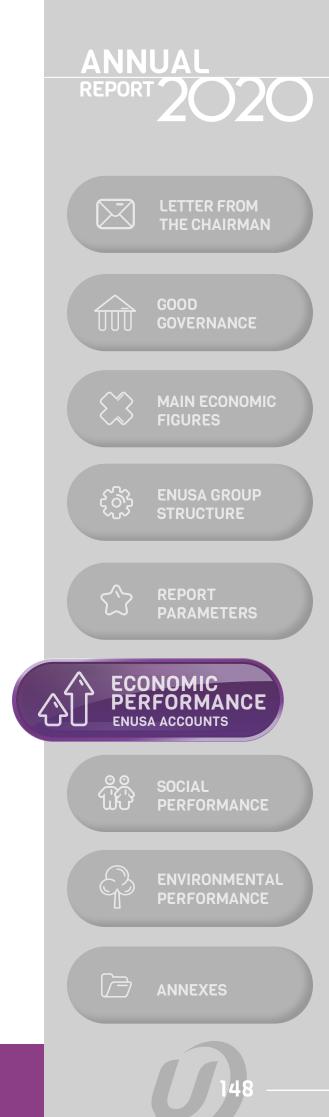
provisions in 2019 amounted to 813 thousand euros (amount integrated at the percentage of the Company's shareholding in the UTE). Of the above, the amount of the allocations made in 2019 recorded against the corresponding fixed assets (sealing and surveillance of the landfill and construction of new cells at the landfill) amounted to 584 thousand euros.

The total amount of provisions made in 2020 amounted to 3,022 thousand euros (3,545 thousand euros in 2019) and these payments are reflected in the cash flow statement under the heading "Other payments" in the Other cash flows from operating activities.

The total excess provisions amounted to 3,444 thousand euros in 2020 (532 thousand euros in 2019), corresponding mainly to reversals relating to guarantee risks in the amount of 2,043 thousand euros and to environmental actions in the amount of 1,401 thousand euros (269 thousand euros reversal of litigation risks and 263 thousand euros reversal of guarantees in 2019).

Contingencies

At year-end 2020, there are other lawsuits filed against the Company that are considered unlikely to be successful and, therefore, involve an outflow of resources from ENUSA. The overall amount of these claims totals 648 thousand euros.



14. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

a) Assets assigned to environmental activities:

In relation to the nuclear fuel manufacturing activity carried out at the Company's facilities in Juzbado (Salamanca), it is not possible to determine an individualised description and value of the equipment and installations intended to protect and improve the environment.

This is due to the fact that it is a complex specialised facility where all the processes carried out must guarantee compliance with environmental regulations.

At year-end 2002, the Company ceased its uranium concentrate production activity. As a result, the value of the assets assigned to the mining operations is almost entirely amortised, the only activity carried out being restoration and decommissioning work.

The value of the most significant assets and facilities allocated to these restoration and decommissioning works, which are intended to protect and enhance the environment as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

FINANCIAL YEAR 2020

Buildings

Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets

TOTAL

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019

Buildings

Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets

TOTAL

b) Environmental expenses:

Details of expenses accrued in 2020 and 2019 for environmental protection and improvement are as follows:

Waste management expenses

Dismantling and restoration of natural space

Environmental accreditations

TOTAL EXPENSES

		\boxtimes	LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN	
			GOOD GOVERNANCE	
		(MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES	
		ţ	ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE	
			REPORT PARAMETERS	
2	<u>ک</u> ن		NOMIC FORMANCE A ACCOUNTS	
		ل ل ل	SOCIAL PERFORMANCE	
		Ş	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	
			ANNEXES	

	Thousands of euro	DS
Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Net book value
7,951	7,388	563
6,534	5,524	1,010
14,485	12,912	1,573

Thousands of euros				
Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Net book value		
7,877	7,351	526		
6,082	5,395	687		
13,959	12,746	1,213		

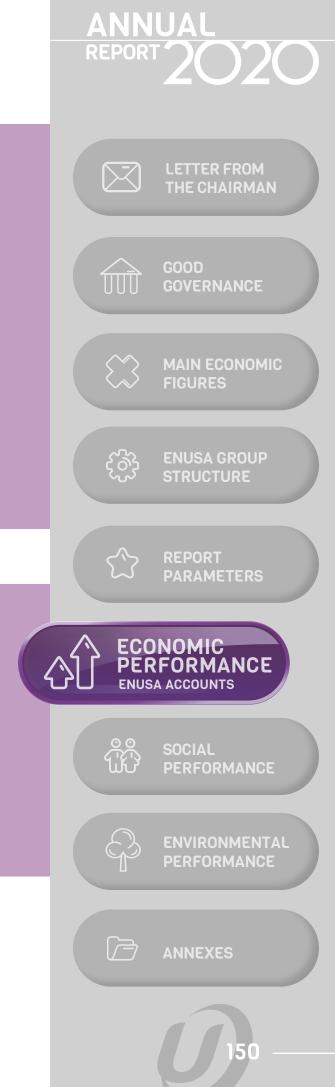
Thousands of euros		
2020	2019	
27	79	
59	53	
8	8	
94	140	

c) Provisions set aside for environmental risks:

Details of the main provisions made by the Company for environmental actions and their movement during 2020 and 2019 are as follows (see note 13):

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance at 31/12/2019	Endowments and Financial Updates	Applications and reversals	Others	Lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2020
Long-term restoration and closure of mining sites	30,109	165	_	_	(1,448)	28,826
Dismantling costs of the nuclear fuel factory	9,277	42	-	(169)	_	9,150
Expenditure on low and medium intensity solid waste management	8,723	-	(1,485)	_	-	7,238
Enresa Fund Value	(7,700)	-	84	(653)	-	(8,269)
Dismantling other equipment	94	1	-	_	-	95
TOTAL LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	40,503	208	(1,401)	(822)	(1,448)	37,040
Short-term restoration and closure of mining sites	5,093	_	(2,110)	_	1,448	4,431
TOTAL LONG AND SHORT TERM PROVISIONS	45,596	208	(3,511)	(822)	-	41,471

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance at 31/12/2018	Endowments and Financial Updates	Applications and reversals	Others	Lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2019
Long-term restoration and closure of mining sites	31,541	696	_	-	(2,128)	30,109
Dismantling costs of the nuclear fuel factory	8,845	432	_	-	-	9,277
Expenditure on low and medium intensity solid waste management	8,585	502	(364)	-	-	8,723
Enresa Fund Value	(6,980)	-	364	(1,084)	-	(7,700)
Dismantling other equipment	93	1	_	-	_	94
TOTAL LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	42,084	1,631		(1,084)	(2,128)	40,503
Short-term restoration and closure of mining sites	4,816	_	(1,851)	_	2,128	5,093
TOTAL LONG AND SHORT TERM PROVISIONS	46,900	1,631	(1,851)	(1,084)	-	45,596



Provisions for environmental actions have been calculated, as in previous years, on the basis of the amounts foreseen for dismantling and decommissioning, discounted at a riskfree asset discount rate for a period similar to that of future payments.

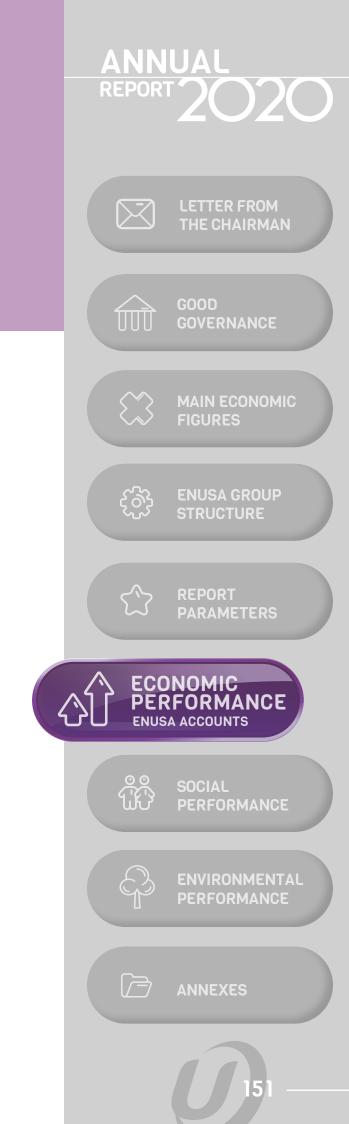
The provision for the restoration and decommissioning of mining sites is intended to cover the restoration of the natural area and the cost of decommissioning mining sites.

In May 2003, ENUSA's management decided to submit a definitive Restoration Project for the mining installations at the Saelices el Chico Centre (Salamanca) to the Territorial Service of Industry, Trade and Tourism of the Regional Government of Castilla y León, which was approved by the aforementioned Territorial Delegation on 13 September 2004, authorising ENUSA to carry it out. This project replaced the restoration and decommissioning project submitted in November 2002, as the administration assessed this project as a strategic shutdown and not as a definitive closure of the mining operations. Since January 2001, ENUSA has been carrying out the corresponding work of restoring the natural area and decommissioning the facilities located in the mining operations.

Part of the costs for the restoration and decommissioning of the mining sites will be borne by the Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radioactivos (ENRESA). In 2020 and 2019, provisions of 2,110 thousand euros and 1,851 thousand euros, respectively, have been applied, corresponding to the costs incurred in this respect by the Company in those years. At the end of each financial year, the Company reviews the economic study relating to the restoration project in order to reestimate the expected expenditure of the necessary activities pending and adjust it to the different resolutions of the competent official bodies and the commitments acquired with them, as well as the expected period for decommissioning. Based on the data of the economic study, which is based on assumptions of work and dates similar to those estimated at the end of the previous year, a provision of 16 thousand euros has been recorded in 2020 (219 thousand euros in 2019).

The provision for solid waste management expenses at the Juzbado factory includes the estimated cost of managing the waste generated of this nature. In this respect, the Company has signed a contract with ENRESA for the treatment of this waste. The same approach as in previous years has been maintained, adapting it to the reality of classifying solid waste as medium or low activity waste, as set out in the new regulations issued in 2010 by the Nuclear Safety Council, and as a result an excess provision of 1,401 thousand euros has been recorded, corresponding to waste generated in 2020 (502 thousand euros in 2019). This re-estimation of the provision has arisen as a result of the new information available and the experience acquired and developed this year in measurement and classification processes.

The provision for dismantling costs of the Nuclear Fuel Plant includes the Company's current obligation, calculated at net present value at year-end, in relation to the costs that will be incurred in the future for the proper dismantling of this facility. The Company has signed a contract with ENRESA to carry out the aforementioned dismantling work.



The aforementioned contracts included the periodic payments to be made by ENUSA to ENRESA up to the year 2027 for the establishment of a Fund to cover the costs deriving from both actions: the management of operating wastes generated annually and the cost of dismantling the Juzbado factory. The value of this Fund, which is funded by ENUSA's contributions and the corresponding financial revaluations included in contracts, was shown under the heading "Long-term investments in group companies and associates - Loans to companies" on the assets side of the Company's balance sheet.

Law 11/2009, of 26 October, which regulates Listed Investment Companies on the Property Market, introduced, with effect from 1 January 2010, and through number 1 of its Final Provision 9, an article 38 bis to Law 25/1964, on Nuclear Energy.

Likewise, Law 11/2009, of 26 October, which regulates Listed Investment Companies on the Property Market, amended, with effect from 1 January 2010, and through number 2 of its Final Provision 9, the 6th Additional Provision of Law 54/1997 on the Electricity Sector.

The "Third" section of point 9 of the 6th Additional Provision of Law 54/1997, dated 27 November, on the Electricity Sector, stated the following:

"Third. Fee for the provision of services for the management of radioactive waste derived from the manufacture of fuel assemblies, including the dismantling of facilities responsible for the manufacture of such waste.

a) Taxable event: The taxable event of the fee is the provision of services for the management of radioactive waste derived from the manufacture of fuel assemblies, including the dismantling of facilities responsible for the manufacture of such waste. The early cessation of the operation of a fuel assembly manufacturing facility at the will of the licensee, with respect to the forecasts established in the General Radioactive Waste Plan, also constitutes a taxable event for this fee.

b) Taxable base: The taxable base of the fee is the quantity of nuclear fuel manufactured in each calendar year, measured in metric tonnes (MT) and expressed to two decimal places, the remaining decimals being rounded down to the lower second decimal place".

The previous regulation effectively replaced the contributions that ENUSA had been making to ENRESA, under the contracts signed between the two companies, with the payment of a fee (*), with the same destination: to increase the Fund earmarked for managing operational wastes and the cost of dismantling the Juzbado factory. This fee has therefore been paid since 2010 and has continued to build the value of the Fund described above.

The value of the Fund is shown in the Company's balance sheet as a reduction of the provisions to which it is allocated.

(*) By virtue of the eleventh final provision of Law 9/2017, of 8 November, on Public Sector Contracts,



which amends the first additional provision of Law 58/2003, of 17 December, on General Taxation, the aforementioned fee, as consideration received for the services provided by ENRESA, has taken on the legal nature of a non-tax public economic benefit.

d) Contingencies and liabilities related to the protection and improvement of the environment:

The Company considers that there are no significant contingencies and liabilities related to the protection and improvement of the environment other than those mentioned in (c) above.

e) Investments made during the year for environmental reasons:

Investments in environment-related assets in 2020 and 2019, mainly carried out at the Juzbado fuel assembly factory, amounted to 395 thousand euros and 1,404 thousand euros, respectively.

f) Compensations to be received from third parties:

No income from environmental activities has been received in 2020 and 2019.

No grants have been received for this item in 2020 and 2019.

15. LONG-TERM REMUNERATION TO PERSONNEL

In 1995, the Company set up a defined-contribution, contributory employment pension plan with a pension fund management company, with contributions from the promoter and the participants, in accordance with the rules governing the plan, which is currently governed by the provisions of the Revised Text of the Law on Pension Plans and Funds, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2002, of 29 November, and by Royal Decree 304/2004, of 20 February, approving the Regulations of Pension Plans and Funds, and by any other applicable legislation. The commitment remains in force in the current collective bargaining agreements.

From 1995 to 2011, the Company had been contributing various amounts to the Plan as its promoter.

Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Royal Decree-Law 2/2020 of 21 January 2020, which approved urgent measures regarding remuneration in the public sector, in relation to remuneration increases for the financial year 2020, established that contributions could be made to occupational pension plans or collective insurance contracts, provided that the overall increase set out in the aforementioned paragraph 2 was not exceeded. No contribution has been made by the Company in the financial year 2020 and 2019.









16. GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

The amounts included under Grants, donations and bequests in the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 and 2019 relate to grants received by the Company from various entities to finance mainly certain research expenses.

The movement in this heading during the financial years 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

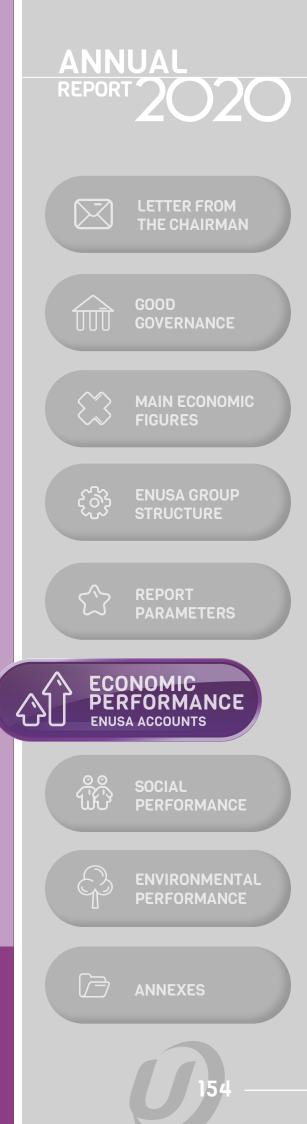
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance as	Concession	Allocations to	Tax effect	Balance as	
Concept	of 31/12/2019	Concession	results		of 31/12/2020	
European Commission	10	-	(10)	3	3	
CDTI	75	-	-	-	75	
TOTAL	85		(10)	3	78	

	Thousands of euros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance as of 31/12/2018	Concession	Allocations to results	Tax effect	Balance as of 31/12/2019
Concept	01 31/ 12/ 2010		1030103		01 31/12/2013
European Commission	49	_	(53)	14	10
CDTI	75	_	-	-	75
IDAE	56	_	(74)	18	-
TOTAL	180		(127)	32	85

In addition, an amount of 24 thousand euros (55 thousand euros in 2019) corresponding to contributions from entities belonging to the State Administration to compensate operating expenses in the area of staff training has been charged directly to income.

Thousands of euros





17. JOINT VENTURES

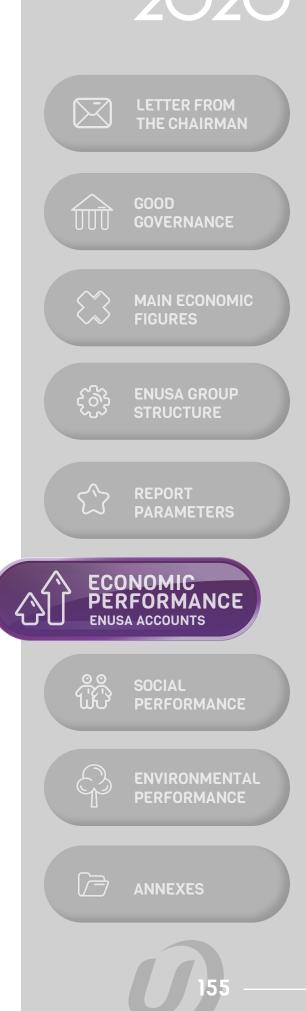
The Company carries out certain projects jointly with other companies by setting up Temporary Joint Ventures (UTEs). The list of joint ventures in which ENUSA has participated during the 2020 and 2019 financial years, as well as the percentage of such participation, is as follows:

- Tecnatom-Westinghouse-ENUSA, UTE: Tecnatom, S.A., Westinghouse Technology Services, S.A. and ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E., with a stake of 33.33%.
- In addition, as a result of the merger with Teconma that took place in 2013, ENUSA became a partner in the joint venture "ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E., Fobesa Valoración de Residuos, S.L.U. y A2A Ambiente S.p.A. Unión Temporal de Empresas", with a stake of 85.6859%. ", with a stake of 85.6859%.

The amounts for each joint venture of the most significant items in the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

FINANCIAL YEAR 2020

ASSETS Intangible Fixed Assets Tangible fixed assets Long-term financial investments Trade and other receivables Liquid assets LIABILITIES Adjustments for changes in value Long-term provisions Long-term debts Short-term debts Trade creditors and other payables PROFIT AND LOSS Net turnover Procurement Personnel expenses Other operating expenses Depreciation of fixed assets Other results Capitalisation of financial expenses Financial costs **RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR**



ANNUA

REPORT

Thousands of euros				
UTE RSU	Tecnatom- Westinghouse -ENUSA, UTE			
31,243	-			
16	-			
2,872	_			
1,169	654			
5,247	202			
(2,876)	_			
5,689	_			
18,114	_			
11,983	_			
720	812			
7,546	1,745			
(1,757)	(1,734)			
(455)				
(2,176)				
(2,188)				
(19)	(10)			
363	_			
(1,465)	_			
 (151)	1			

	Thousa	nds of euros
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	UTE RSU	Tecnatom- Westinghouse -ENUSA, UTE
ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	33,139	-
Tangible fixed assets	24	-
Long-term financial investments	2,649	_
Trade and other receivables	2,394	1,675
Short-term accruals	_	_
Liquid assets	3,997	950
LIABILITIES		
Adjustments for changes in value	(3,271)	_
Long-term provisions	5,665	_
Long-term debts	20,259	_
Short-term debts	11,639	_
Trade creditors and other payables	555	2,582
PROFIT AND LOSS		
Net turnover	7,772	3,786
Procurement	(1,525)	(3,781)
Personnel expenses	(453)	_
Other operating expenses	(2,155)	_
Depreciation of fixed assets	(2,194)	_
Other results	6	(4)
Capitalisation of financial expenses	515	_
Financial costs	(1,666)	_
RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	300	1

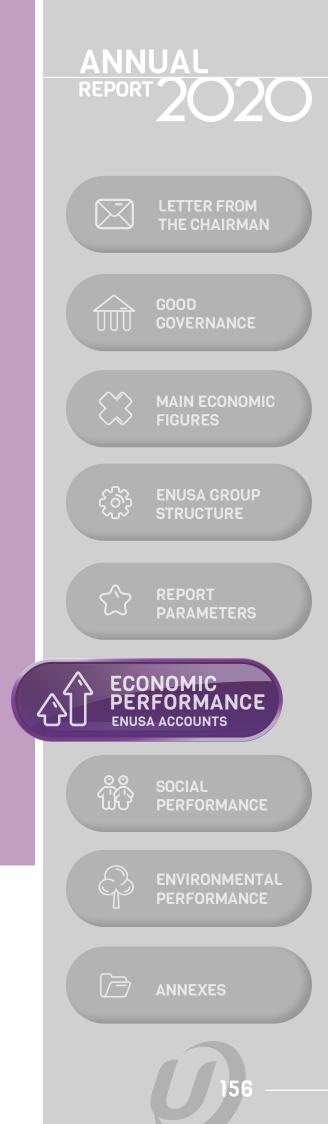
18. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Details of assets and their net book value as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Biogas Plant Assets

On 12 June 2020, the contract for the sale of all the assets comprising the Biogas Plant owned by the company, located on ENUSA's land in Juzbado, was notarised and the aforementioned assets were therefore removed from the corresponding caption ("Non-current assets held for sale"). The gain on the sale (932 thousand euros) is included under "Income on disposals and other" in the profit and loss account.

Thousands of euros				
2020	2019			
3	1,609			
3	1,609			





19. EVENTS AFTER YEAR-END

At the date of preparation of the annual accounts, there were no events subsequent to year-end 2020 that require disclosure, with the exception of the import duty and import VAT inspection report mentioned in note 13 of these notes to the annual accounts.



20. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES a) Transactions with group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates. The related parties with which the Company has entered into transactions during the financial years 2020 and 2019, and the nature of the related party relationship, are as follows: Nature of the relationship Direct parent company ENUSA Group company ENUSA Group company SEPI Group company SEPI Group company SEPI Group company SEPI Group company Equity accounted ENUSA Group/associate Equity accounted SEPI Group/associate **Board Members** Managers

SEPI
EMGRISA
ETSA
EQUIPOS NUCLEARES
ENWESA OPERACIONES
CORREOS
CORREOS EXPRESS
GENUSA
ENUSA-ENSA AIE
SNGC AIE
CETRANSA
REMESA
ENRESA
DIRECTORS
SENIOR MANAGEMENT



MAIN ECONOMIC

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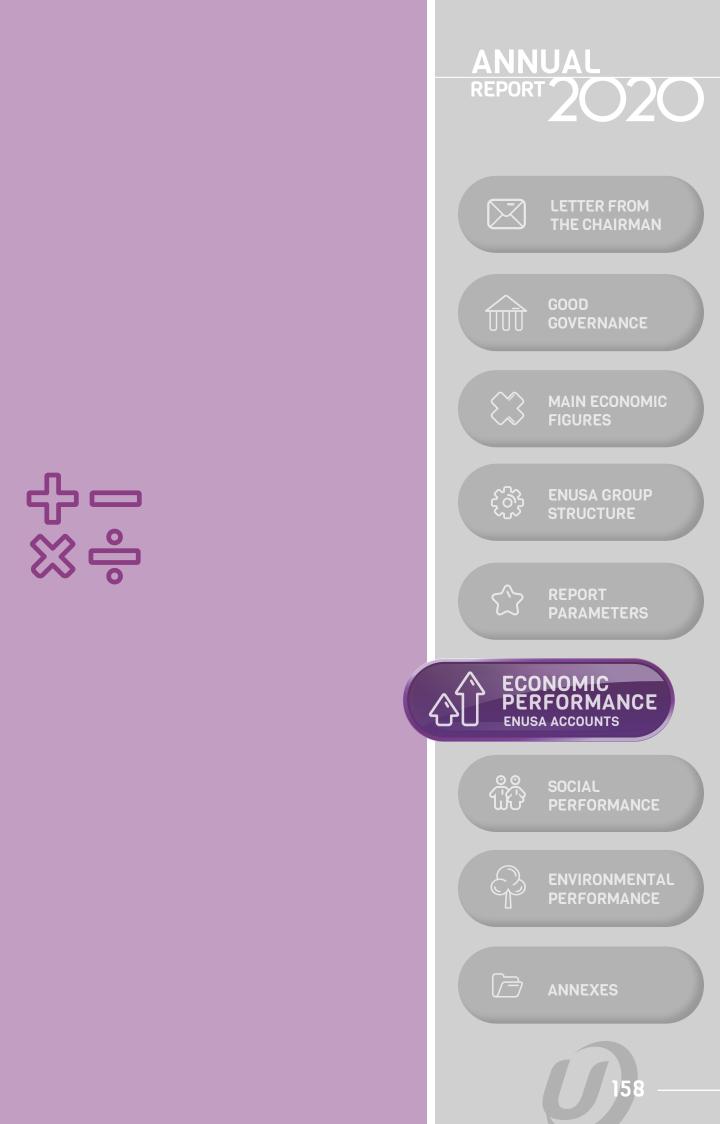
STRUCTURE

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ENUSA ACCOUNTS



Transactions with group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates during the financial years 2020 and 2019 and their effect on the financial statements were as follows:

	Thousands of euros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	ENUSA Group	SEPI	Rest of the SEPI Group companies	Jointly Controlled and Associated Companies	
ASSET BALANCES					
Trade and other receivables	20	_	_	4,274	
Advances to suppliers	-	_	306	_	
Short-term accruals	15	_	_	_	
LIABILITY BALANCES					
Long-term debts	11	2,666	-	-	
Short-term debts	_	725	_	-	
Trade creditors and other payables	427	_	144	1,671	
Advances to customers	_	_	-	617	
TRANSACTIONS					
Purchases and work carried out	90	-	973	5,848	
Services received	3,372	_	8	2	
Interest expenses	_	12	-	-	
Sales and services rendered	_	_	-	21,920	
Interest income	_	_	-	251	
Income from various services	167	-	-	2,357	
Dividends distributed	1,492	-	_	64	
Lease income	65	-	-	-	



	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	ENUSA Group	SEPI	Rest of the SEPI Group companies	Jointly Controlled and Associated Companies		
ASSET BALANCES						
Trade and other receivables	36	-	-	3,710		
Advances to suppliers	_	_	245	-		
LIABILITY BALANCES						
Long-term debts	11	3,277	-	-		
Short-term debts	_	549	-	-		
Trade creditors and other payables	620	-	227	1,260		
TRANSACTIONS						
Purchases and work carried out	270	-	625	6,891		
Services received	2,811	_	8	28		
Interest expenses	-	26	-	-		
Sales and services rendered	-	-	-	10,823		
Interest income	-	38	-	287		
Income from various services	183	_	-	3,017		
Dividends distributed	1,984	_	-	277		
Lease income	65	-	-	_		

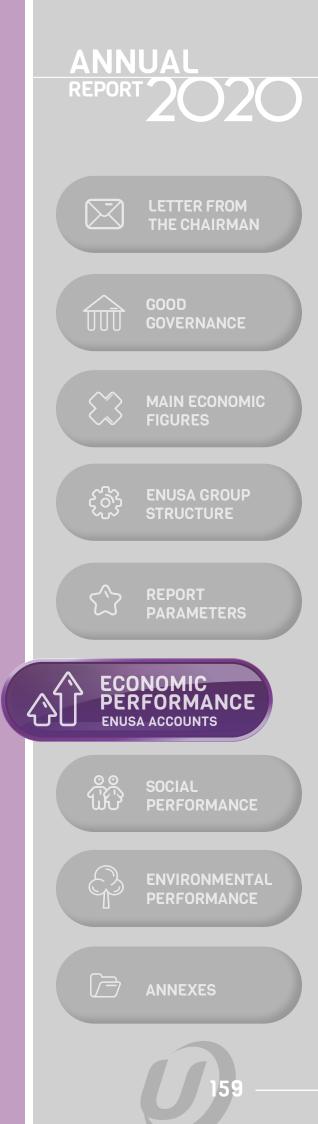
The most significant transactions and

balances with jointly controlled entities and associates in 2020 and 2019 correspond to the following companies:

- Trade and other receivables: 2,612 thousand euros with ENRESA (2,448 thousand euros with ENRESA in 2019) and 1,185 thousand euros with ENUSA-ENSA, AIE (1,154 thousand in 2019).
- Trade and other payables: 1,672 thousand euros with ENUSA-ENSA, AIE (1,261 thousand euros in 2019).
- Purchases and work carried out: 5,848 thousand euros with ENUSA-ENSA, AIE (6,922 thousand euros in 2019).
- Sales and services rendered: 18,933 thousand euros with GENUSA (7,596 thousand euros 2019).

The terms and conditions of transactions with related parties are equivalent to those at arm's length.





b) Board of Directors

At the end of the financial year 2020, the Board of Directors consisted of 11 persons (4 women and 7 men).

The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, in their capacity as such, consists of a per diem allowance for attending Board meetings. The amount of the per diem allowances of the members of the Company's Board of Directors totalled 82 thousand euros in 2020 (84 thousand euros in 2019).

The chairman of the Board of Directors is also a salaried employee of the Company, being a member of the Executive Committee (see point c)), and does not receive a per diem allowance for attending Board meetings.

The Company has no advances or loans granted to all the members of the Board of Directors (except for the chairman, whose details are reported in point c), together with those relating to the other members of the Executive Committee).

During the financial year 2020, civil liability insurance premiums were paid to the directors and executives for damages incurred in the course of their duties in the amount of 18 thousand euros (19 thousand euros in 2019).

During this financial year, the members of the Board of Directors have not received any remuneration, except for that indicated in the preceding paragraphs, and have not carried out any transactions with the company, nor have they used the name of the company or invoked their status as directors to unduly influence the performance of private transactions. nor have they made use of corporate assets, including the company's confidential information, for private purposes, taken advantage of the company's business opportunities, obtained benefits or remuneration from third parties other than the company and its group in connection with the performance of their duties, or engaged in activities on their own account or on behalf of others which are in actual or potential competition with the company or which otherwise put them in permanent conflict with the interests of the company. Accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of article 229.3 of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010, of 2 July, of the revised text of the Law on Capital Companies, the directors declare that they do not personally, or through any related person, have any direct or indirect conflict of interest with the interests of the company, except for the following directors who hold the positions detailed below in companies that carry out an activity complementary to that of ENUSA:

Name

Mr. Carlos Alejaldre Losilla	Vice Pre de Resi
Mr. Jose Manuel Redondo García	Board N Radiact
Ms. Elena Pastor Les	Board N (ENSA)

Position

esident and Board Member of Empresa Nacional iduos Radiactivos, S.A., S.M.E. (ENRESA)

Member of Empresa Nacional de Residuos tivos, S.A., S.M.E. (ENRESA)

Member of Equipos Nucleares, S.A., S.M.E.



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c) Executive Committee

Effective 2012, all members of the Company's Executive Committee entered into senior management contracts with the parent company and have therefore been considered senior management personnel since 2012.

The Company's Executive Committee is made up of 7 persons (3 women and 4 men).

The only remuneration accrued in favour of the aforementioned personnel was short-term remuneration of 1,182 thousand euros during the financial year 2020 (1,121 thousand euros in the financial year 2019).

The only balances held by members of the Executive Committee with the company relate to loans amounting to 16 thousand euros (18 thousand euros in 2019), and no amounts in 2020 (8 thousand euros in 2019), corresponding to personal advances, all of which are regulated by collective bargaining agreements.

Furthermore, there is no balance of guarantees for the aforementioned personnel as at 31 December 2020 (20 thousand euros as at 31 December 2019).

There were no promoter contributions to pension plans in 2020.

21. INFORMATION ON THE AVERAGE SUPPLIER PAYMENT PERIOD

By virtue of the obligation established in the Third Additional Provision of Law 15/2010, of 5 July, amending Law 3/2004, of 29 December, which establishes measures to combat late payment in commercial transactions, and in accordance with the ICAC Resolution of 29 January 2016 (applicable to the annual accounts for years beginning on or after 1 January 2015), we hereby report that the payments made during the year and the amounts pending payment at the balance sheet date are as follows:

Average supplier payment period

Ratio of paid operations

Ratio of operations pending payment

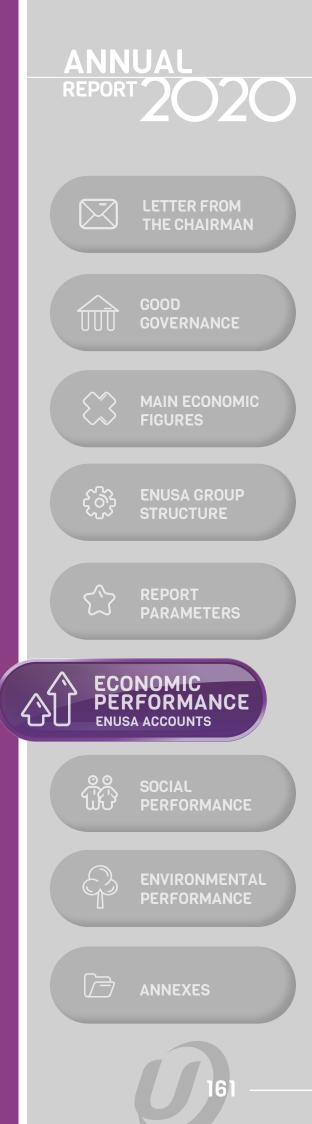
Total payments made

Total pending payments

The maximum legal payment period applicable to the Company, according to Law 3/2004, of 29 December, which establishes measures to combat late payment in commercial transactions, is 30 days, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, up to a maximum of 60 days.

2020	2019
Da	IYS
31.70	32.79
31.96	32.83
22.73	27.56

Amo (thousands)	
202,223	232,652
5,991	1,802



22. SECURITIES AND GUARANTEES)

The guarantees granted by various financial institutions to the Company at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

			Guarantee	ed amount
Grant date	Beneficiary	3	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
09/07/2003	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	2,261	2,261
15/07/2003	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	300	300
15/07/2003	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	442	442
15/07/2003	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	145	145
04/07/2005	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	287	287
10/12/2009	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	152	152
02/02/2010	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	605	605
31/10/2011	Iberdrola Distribución Eléctrica, S.A.U.	(1)	15	15
25/05/2018	Consorci per l éxecució de les previsions del Pla Zonal de Residus de la Zona 1	(1)	658	658
09/06/2006	City Council of Salamanca	(2)	15	15
23/07/2007	City Council of Jerez de la Frontera	(2)	-	100
19/06/2008	Department of Tourism. General Directorate of Tourist Infrastructure. Government of the Canary Islands	(2)	29	29
18/12/2009	UTE Corelsa (Corsan-Corviam Construcción, S.A. and Elsamex, S.A. UTE)	(2)	3	3
20/07/2015	Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs (Direct.Gen. Water)	(2)	7	7
28/05/1993	Territorial Delegation of Economy of the Regional Government of Castilla y León	(3)	135	135
29/10/1997	Territorial Delegation of Economy of the Regional Government of Castilla y León	(3)	24	24
14/01/2016	Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos - ENRESA	(3)	36	36
13/11/2018	Customs and Excise Department of the State Tax Administration Agency	(3)	450	450
26/11/2018	Customs and Excise Department of the State Tax Administration Agency	(3)	200	200
25/06/2019	Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos - ENRESA	(3)	39	39
09/09/2019	Customs and Excise Department of the State Tax Administration Agency	(3)	250	250
14/10/2020	Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos - ENRESA	(3)	36	_
16/11/2020	High Court of Justice of Castilla y León	(3)	40	-
23/11/2020	KEPCO-NF (South Korea)	(3)	39	_
23/12/2020	Customs and Excise Department of the State Tax Administration Agency	(3)	650	_
TOTAL			6,818	6,153

(1) Relating to the activity of the UTE RSU.

(2) Relating to the activity of TECONMA (Subsidiary of ENUSA with which it merged in 2013).

(3) Relating to the activity of ENUSA.

Thousands of euros Guaranteed amount





The comfort letters issued by the Company to its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

				ls of euros ed amount
Grant date	Company Group	Beneficiary	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
08/11/2017	ETSA	CAIXABANK, S.A.	264	264
TOTAL			264	264

Other guarantees provided by the Company as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Thousand	ls of euros
	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Guarantee on employee loans for the acquisition or renovation of housing as set out in the company's Collective Bargaining Agreement (*)	323	419
τοται	222	<i>A</i> 10

(*) Corresponds to the amounts initially guaranteed. The maximum risk to the Company would be the risk arising from the outstanding amounts of the secured loans. This amounts to 96 and 161 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Company estimates that the guarantees and securities presented will not give rise to significant risks that have not been provisioned at year-end.



23. OTHER INFORMATION



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

FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Permane	ent staff	Tempora	ary staff	Total average	e workforce	Disability
Category	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	>= 33%
Senior management	3	5	-	_	3	5	-
Other managers, technicians and similar	91	236	28	43	119	279	4
Administrative and ancillary staff	25	16	10	2	35	18	3
Other staff	3	99	2	53	5	152	2
TOTAL AVERAGE WORKFORCE	122	356	40	98	162	454	9

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Permane	ent staff	Tempor	ary staff	Total average	e workforce	Disability	
Category	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	>= 33%	
Senior management	2	6	-	_	2	6	_	
Other managers, technicians and similar	87	228	28	45	115	273	2	
Administrative and ancillary staff	26	16	11	4	37	20	3	
Other staff	3	99	1	52	4	151	2	
TOTAL AVERAGE WORKFORCE	118	349	40	101	158	450	7	

The relative average workforce figures for the 2020 and 2019 financial years include, in both financial years, 13 people belonging to the staff of the UTE RSU (integrated into the percentage of ENUSA's shareholding in the same).

 \square ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ENUSA ACCOUNTS PERFORMANCE

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REPORT

The gender distribution of the Company's staff by category and level as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Ν	o. Employees	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Women	Men	Total
Board Members	-	1	1
Senior management	3	2	5
Other managers, technicians and similar	127	300	427
Administrative and ancillary staff	39	21	60
Other staff	5	166	171
TOTAL	174	490	664

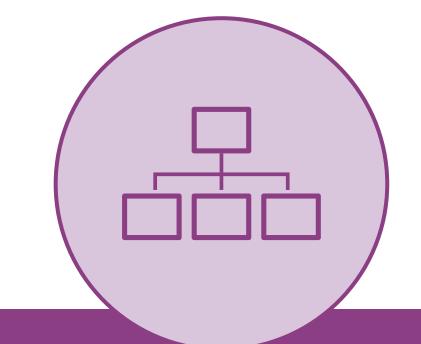
The figures for 31 December 202
respectively, belonging to the st
into ENUSA's percentage shareh

In compliance with its legal obligations, the Company, in addition to having 9 employees with disabilities on its payroll (8 employees in 2019), made donations as an alternative measure, amounting to 58 thousand euros in 2019 (zero in 2020).

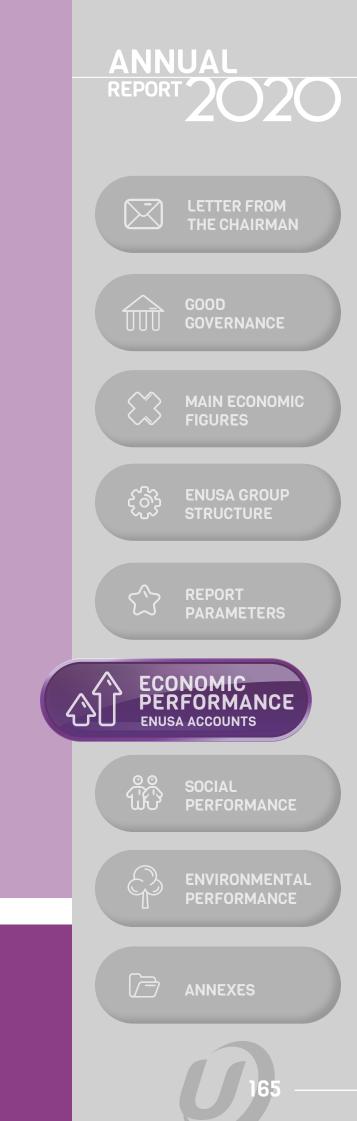
The fees paid to Grant Thornton, S.L.P., Sociedad Unipersonal for the audit of the annual accounts and other 2020 services amount to 30 thousand euros (the same amount in 2019).

The amounts indicated above relate to expenses accrued in 2020 and 2019, irrespective of the time of invoicing.

	Ν	o. Employees	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Women	Men	Total
Board Members	-	1	1
Senior management	2	5	7
Other managers, technicians and similar	125	296	421
Administrative and ancillary staff	44	25	69
Other staff	6	173	179
TOTAL	177	500	677



D20 and 2019 include 13 people, staff of the UTE RSU (integrated sholding in it).



AUDIT REPORT FOR ANNUAL ACCOUNTS



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INFORME DE AUDITORÍA DE CUENTAS ANUALES EMITIDO POR UN AUDITOR INDEPENDIENTE

A los accionistas de ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A. S.M.E.:

Opinión

Herros auditado las cuentas anuales de ENUSA INDUSTIRAS AVANZADAS, S.A. S.M.E. (la Sociedad), que comprenden el balance a 31 de diciembre de 2020, la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias, el estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto, el estado de flujos de efectivo y la memoría correspondientes al ejercicio terminado en dicha facha.

En nuestra opinión, las cuentas anuales adjuntas expresan, en todos los aspectos significativos, la imagen fei del patrimonio y de la situación financiara de la Sociedad a 31 de dicembre de 2020, así como de sus resultados y flujos de efectivo correspondientes al ejecicio terminado en dicha fecha, de conformidod en el mano normativo de información financiara que resulta de aplicación (que se identifica en la nota 2 de la memoria adjunta) y, en particular, con los principios y criterios contables contentidos en el mano.

Fundamento de la opinión

Henos llevado a cabo nuestra auditoria de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoria de cuentas vigente en España. Nuestras responsabilidades de acuerdo con dichas normas se describen más adelarate en la sección Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales de nuestro informe.

Somos independientes de la Sociedad de conformidad con los requerimientos de ética, incluidos los de independencia, que son aplicables a nuestra audioría de las cuentas anuales en España regún lo esigido por la normativa reguladora de la advidida de auditaria de cuentas. En este sentido, no hemos prestado senvicios distintos a los de la auditoría de cuentas mi han concurrido situaciones o circumatancias que, de acuendo con lo estabilicado en la otada normativa reguladora, hayan afectado a la necesaria independencia de modo que se haya visto comprometida.

Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoria que hemos obtenido proporciona una base suficiente y adecuada para nuestra opinión.

Aspectos más relevantes de la auditoria

Los aspectos más relevantes de la auditoría son aquellos que, según nuestro juicio profesional, han sido considerados como los riesgos de incorrección material más significantes en nuestra auditoria de las cuentas anueles del periodo actual. Etos relegos han sido tottados en el contexio de nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales en su conjunto, y en la formación de nuestra opinión sobre estas, y no epresamos una opinión por tepanado sobre escos relegos.

Herbins & Sam Theories Househanked Resolution William Candidin Matter Measure Annual Provide Upp. Series Network Network 13: A Association Systems of Network and Candidana, 17 (2008) 1982 (Network) Washington (Candidana), 2 (2008) 1993 (Network), 2 (2008)



AUDIT REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

To the shareholders of ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A. S.M.E.:

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A. S.M.E. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet at 31 December 2020, the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the report for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the Company's net equity and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of its results and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (as identified in note 2 to the accompanying notes to the annual accounts) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and policies set out therein.

Basis of the opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Accounts section of our report.

We are independent from the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including independence requirements, applicable to our audit of the annual accounts in Spain as required by the regulations governing the auditing of accounts. In this respect, we have not provided any services other than auditing of accounts, nor have there been any situations or circumstances which, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned regulations, have affected the necessary independence in such a way that it has been compromised.

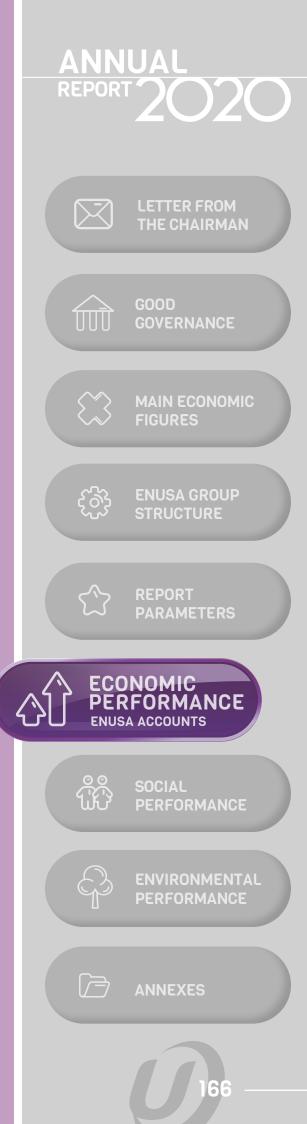
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Audit highlights

The audit highlights are those matters that, in our professional judgement, have been identified as the most significant risks of material misstatement in our audit of the annual accounts for the current period. These risks have been addressed in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we express no separate opinion on these risks.

Member of GrantThomton International Ltd Barcelona Bibao Castellión • Madrid • Malaga • Murcia Pamplona • Valencia • Vigo • Zaragoza Grant Thornton, S.L.P. (Sociedad Unipersonal) Paseo de la Castellana, 81,11ª - 28046 Madrid, CIF B-08914830, registered in the Commercial Registry of Madrid, T. 36.652, F. 159, H. M-657.409, entry 36, and in the Official Registry of Auditors (ROAC) No So231.

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Evaluación de la existencia y valoración de las provisiones

Tal y como se indica en la nota 13 de la memoria adjunta, la Sociedad tiene registradas provisiones por actuaciones medicambientales y otras provisiones en al largo y conto placo por importe de 60.136 miles de suros al 31 de dicientres de 5050.

De acuerdo con el marco normativo de información financiera que resulta de aplicación y tal conte misión en las nates 2 y 411 de la memoria algunta, las provisiones se reconocion cuando la Bociot tere ana ablgación presente, ya usa legal, contractual, implicita e dota, como resultado de un soci parado, es protectos de las de resultantes que norporno tendencias exercisions tendencias ten para a tractado y se porte matizar una estimación fable est importe de la elégiciación elementos de las preventenses tencences como gente financienes e la cuerta de particita elementos:

Como parte de nuestra auditoria y en respuesta al aspecto comentado, hemos realizado los siguientes reconstituíantes:

- Nemos lievado a cabo un entendimiento del prucedimiento aplicado por la Bociedad en relación a la determinación de los criterios e hipótesia aplicados por la Bociedad para la estimación de la existencia y valoración de las diferentes provisiones, así como para la aplicación del adecuado rotamiento contación.
- eido dileventes reuniones con la Dirección de la Sociedad y con el departamento misma al objeto de entender la naturaleza e hipótesis utilizadas en las diferentes ontimitanto la información que se incorpora en los diferentes informes Monicos y e sustentan las principales integlicasis empleadas.
- enos realizado procedimientos analitos y de detalle consistentes en el entendimiento de la clución de las diferentes provisiones, atendiendo a su naturaleza y obteniendo diferente comentación sounde de las profesiades envicientem que se han exclusion ante al elevitiva ententa el elevitar el construcción de las elevitas en las ententacións de atendias el elevitario el característica en las elevitas en el construcción de las elevitas en las elevitas en el ententas el elevitas el el elevitas el el elevitas el el elevitas el el elevitas el el el el el el el elevitas el el el el el el el el el elevitas el el el el el elevit
- Hence realizado una revisión de la metodología utilizada en la actualización financiera realizada en las diferentes reculsionen
- Obtención de las confirmaciones de los asesores legales y fiscales, tanto internos como externos, donde se detallan los litigios y reclamaciones que se encuentran ablertos a 31 de diciembre de 2029 y que se han cerado durante dono elercicio.
- Hemos comprobado que la información revelada en las cuentas anuales es suficient de acuento con el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable.
- Valoración y registro de instrumentos financieros derivados

Tal y como se detalla en las notas 4.5 y 8 de la memoria adjunta, la Bocladad utiliza derivacios mancieros como parte de su estrategia para disminuir su esposición al resign de tipos de intente y gos de cambio, utilizando la contabilidad de coberturas, saindo al importe registrade en el activo de 170 miles de euros y en el pacivo de 355 miles de auros.

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De acuello son el margo nomentivo de información francéses que resista de aplicación y tel como ese directo en la nod 4.5 do la menoria delaria, la condelisioni de las operaciones de colemina sólo tensila de aplicación cuando se espere que la coleminar sea attanemie eficia al inicia de la coleminar y in los especioses soperaciones para conceptar companent las cateritas en el usar azonatar o en los fluyes de referitos attituítas attanego cubiento, durante el particio para el que se ha designado la mante entre el la dela coleminar y antidas prospectivos attituítas de las para cubiento, durante el particio para el que se ha designado la mesmo mante para estar y la eficicacia real se encuentre en un rango del 86-1259, comisión retrespectivo y

tenco considerado éda área como un aspecto más relevante de nuestra auditoria, en relación a que estimación del valor razonable, sel como la categorización del instrumento derivado requieron de un vel devado de juico por porte de la Dirección y puede tener un impacto significativo en el balance y uenta de pónticas y granencias aduntas.

Como parte de nuestra auditoria y en respuesta al aspecto comentado, hemos realizado los sizuientes

- Hemos llevado a cabo un entendimiento del procedimiento establecido por la Sociedad para esegutar la adecuada valoración y tratamiento contable de los instrumentos derivados.
- Hamos obtenido la confirmación de la valoración de los derivacios relativos al tipo de interés de las entidades bancarias.
- Hence realizado, para una muestra representativa, procedimientos de contraste del valor razonable y setficado el comecto tratamiento contable sobre la base de la adecuada classificación del instrumento denvado. Para este procedimiento hencos involucrado a nuestoros experitos en instrumento financienso cuando lo henno comidenado encesano.
- Hence comprobado que la información tevelada en las cuentas anuales es suficiente y adecuada de acuerdo con el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable. Otra información: Informe de gestión

La otra información comprende exclusivamente el informe de gestión del ejercicio 2020, cuys formutación es responsabilidad de las administratores de la Sociedad y no forma parte integrante de las careitas avaxies. Nuestra opinión de audôris abarre las cuentes avaxies no cubre el informe de gestión. Nuestra responsabilidad sobre el informe de gestión, de conformidad con lo exigido por la romativa reguladora de la adminida de audôris de cuentas, cuentas em cubre el las cuentas avaxies.

a) Compretar inicamente que el estado de información no financiera, se ha facilitado en la forma prevista en la normativa aplicable y, en caso contrario, a informar sobre ello.

b) Evaluar e informar sobre la concentancia del resto de la información incluída en el informa de gestión con las cuentas anuales, a partir del cencimiente de la estábad obtenido en la realización de la solutinar de las concentes y apresentación de esta parte del informa de gestión son conformas a la normativa que resulta de aplicación. Sis balandonos en el trabajo que herona realización, concluinos que existen incorrectores estatemas de estas parte del informa de efilo.

Sobre la base del trabajo realizado, según lo descrito antieriormente, hemos comprobado que la información mencionada en el apartado al antimiror se facilita en la forma prevista en la normativa aplicable y que el nesto de la información que contiene el informe de gestión concuentes con la de las cuentes anuales del épiscilo 2226 y su contenico y presentación son conformes a la normativa que



Assessment of the existence and valuation of provisions

As indicated in note 13 to the accompanying notes to the annual accounts, the Company has recognised environmental and other provisions in the long and short term amounting to 60,136 thousand euros at 31 December 2020.

In accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and as indicated in notes 2 and 4.11 to the accompanying notes to the annual accounts, provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal, contractual, implicit or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The financial effect of provisions is recognised as financial expenses in the profit and loss account.

We have considered this area as a more relevant aspect of our audit, as recording provisions involves a high degree of management judgement and estimation.

As part of our audit and in response to the above, we have performed the following procedures:

- We have gained an understanding of the procedure applied by the Company to determine the criteria and assumptions used by the Company to estimate the existence and value of the various provisions, as well as to apply the appropriate accounting treatment.
- · We have held several meetings with Company's management and the Company's technical department in order to understand the nature and assumptions used in the various provisions, confirming the information included in the various technical and economic reports that support the main assumptions used.
- We have conducted analytical and detailed procedures to understand the evolution of the different provisions, taking into account their nature and obtaining supporting documentation of the main movements that have taken place during 2020.
- We have reviewed the methodology used in the financial restatement of the various provisions.
- Obtained confirmations from internal and external legal and tax advisors detailing litigation and claims that are open as at 31 December 2020 and have been closed during 2020.
- We have verified that the information disclosed in the annual accounts is sufficient and appropriate in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Valuation and recording of derivative financial instruments

As detailed in notes 4.5 and 8 of the accompanying notes to the annual accounts, the Company uses financial derivatives as part of its strategy to reduce its exposure to interest rate and exchange rate risk, using hedge accounting, with the amount recorded as an asset of 970 thousand euros and as a liability of 4,585 thousand euros.



In accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and as indicated in note 4.5 of the accompanying notes to the annual accounts, hedge accounting is only applicable when the hedge is expected to be highly effective at the inception of the hedge and in subsequent periods in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated (prospective analysis) and the actual effectiveness is in the range of 80-125% (retrospective analysis) and can be reliably determined.

We considered this area as a more relevant aspect of our audit, as estimating the fair value and categorising the derivative instrument requires a high level of management judgement and may have a significant impact on the accompanying balance sheet and profit and loss account.

- deemed it necessary.

Other information: Management report

The other information comprises exclusively the management report for the financial year 2020, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Company's directors and does not form an integral part of the annual accounts. Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management report. Our responsibility for the management report, as required by the regulations governing the auditing of accounts. is:

a) To verify only that the non-financial information statement has been provided in the form required by the applicable regulations and, if not, to report it.

b) Assess and report on the consistency of the other information included in the management report with the annual accounts, based on the knowledge of the Company obtained in the audit of the aforementioned accounts, as well as assessing and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this part of the management report comply with the applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have done, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are obliged to report them.

As part of our audit and in response to the above, we have performed the following procedures:

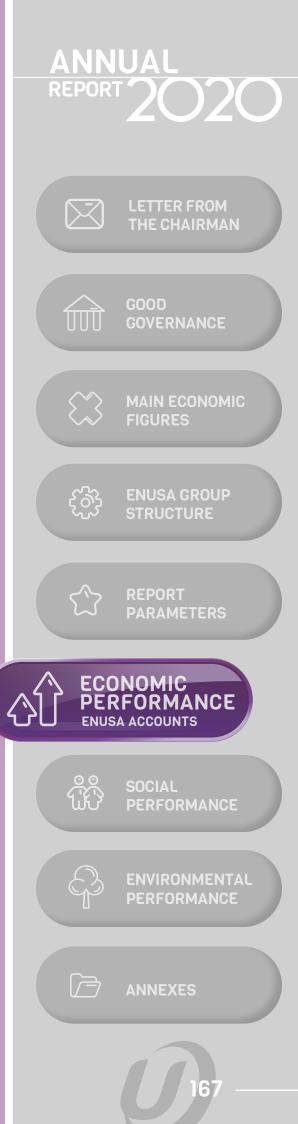
• We have gained an understanding of the procedure established by the Company to ensure the proper valuation and accounting treatment of derivative instruments.

We have obtained confirmation of the valuation of the banks' interest rate derivatives.

We have performed, for a representative sample, fair value testing procedures and verified the correct accounting treatment on the basis of the appropriate classification of the derivative instrument. For this procedure, we have brought in our financial instruments experts where we have

We have verified that the information disclosed in the annual accounts is sufficient and appropriate in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

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



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esponsabilidad de los administradores en relación con las cuentas anueles

a administraciones son responsables de formular las cuentas anuales adjuntas, de forma que presen la imagen fiel del patrimonio, de la situación financiena y de los resultados de la Sociedad, de hipteren la magan les de portectes de la mascal manderar y de las relacions de la facelera, se norformidad con el marco normativo de información financiana aglicable a la entidad en Egadera, y del control interno que consideren necesaria para permitir la preparación de cuentas anuales libres de normación mascal, debida a tracelo e entro.

En la preparación de las cuentas anuales, los administradores son responsables de la valoración de la supocidar de la Biodelad para continuar como empresa en funcionamiente, revalende, según ormapono, las cuestones relacionadas con la empresa en funcionamiente y utilizado el principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento escepto la los administradores famen interación de liquidar la colocado de ocuarsa uso operaciones, o ben no escisa de talemente inderación de liquidar la colocado de ocuarsa tos operaciones, o ben no escisa de talemente inderación de liquidar la colocado de course su operaciones, o ben no escisa de talemente inderación de liquidar la colocado de course.

bilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoria de las cuentas anuale

Navatros objetivos son obterer una seguridad naconable de que las cuentas anuales en su con estain litras de incorrección manoral, debida a fruade o error, y emitir un informa de auditoria comotar e ruebra polició. Seguridad terrande en un alto polició de seguridad por o to garrante polición e ruebra polición. Seguridad terrande en un alto polició de seguridad por o to garrante comotas « vipante en España sempre detacte una Ecorección material cuando estilas. Encorreccions pueder debane a fruada e error y se comotenam interinsia y individualmente forma argunala, pueda prevene nativablemente que influyan en las declatores econúmicas que suarior tomos bandadese en las cuentas anuales.

Como parte de una auditoria de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoria la cuentas vigente en España, aplicamos nuestro juicio profesional y mantemenos una actiliud de exercentriceve confesional durante tota la auditoria.

- Identificamos y valoramos los risagos de incorrección material en las cuentas anuales, debida a finado e arror, diseñanos y aplicamos proederimentos de autolicas para responde a dichos religios operios. El respo de no deutector una incorrección material debida a tetudo es mais elevando que en el caso de una incorrección material debida a terro, ya que el traude puede implicar colución, balificación, ministense debientaria, manterial con interviente entrinas, na el estado de tabilitación, ministense debientaria, manterial cience intervienta entrense entrense na el estado de tabilitación, ministense debientaria, manterial cience interviencialmente entrense, na las elivanó de
- Obtenemos conocimiento del control interno relevante para la auditoria con el fin de diseñar procedimientos de auditoria que sean adecuados en función de las cincunstancias, y no con la
- Evaluarnos al las políticas contables aplicadas son adecuadas y la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contribúes y la correspondiente información revaliada por los articularisticas.

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esentación global, la estructura y el contenido de las cuentas anuales, incluide la lada, y si las cuentas anuales representan las transacciones y heches subyacentes locora exemunar la invasor fiel.

ios comunicamos con los administradores de la entidad en relación con, entre obras cuestiones, el trance y el momento de nestización de la aucitoría planticados y los halitagios significativos de la utótoria, esi como cualquer deficiencia significativa del control interno que identificamos en el anscenso de la aucitoria.

Entre los riesgos significativos que han sido objeto de comunicación a los administradores mitidad, determinamos los que han sido de la mayor significatividad en la auditoría de los o maxtes dal perioda actual y cue son en concenscuencia, los riesgos considerados más significativ Describinos esos riesgos en nuestro informe de auditoria salvo que las disposiciones legales o externentarias prohibas revelar ecláticamente la navativo.

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Directors' responsibility in relation to the annual accounts

The directors are responsible for preparing the accompanying annual accounts so that they give a true and fair view of the Company's equity, financial position and results, in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company in Spain, and for the internal control which they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as appropriate, going concern matters and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative.

Auditor's responsibilities in relation to the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high degree of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards in force in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with the regulations governing the auditing of accounts in Spain, we apply our professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional scepticism throughout the audit.

Furthermore

- · We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures to respond to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than for a material misstatement due to error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omissions, intentional misstatements, or the circumvention of internal control.
- · We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- · We assess the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- · We conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, we conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to express a modified opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to be a going concern.



manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Company's directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, as well as any significant shortcomings in internal control that we identify during the course of the audit.

Among the significant risks that have been reported to the Company's directors, we have identified those that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts for the current period and which are, consequently, the risks considered to be the most significant.

disclosure

José Manuel López García Official Registry of Auditors (ROAC) No 22480

25 March 2021

• We assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a

We describe these risks in our audit report unless legal or regulatory provisions prohibit public

Grant Thornton, S.L.P., Sociedad Unipersonal Official Registry of Auditors (ROAC) No S0231



GRANT THORNTON, S.L.P. 2021 No 01/21/01856 CORPORATE SEAL: 96.00 EUR Auditor's report subject to Spanish or





7. CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020 – ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ENUSA GROUP (thousands of euros)

ASSETS	Notes to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS		98,833	104,503
I. Intangible Fixed Assets	10	32,131	34,280
3. Patents, licences, trademarks and other		396	507
5. Software applications		492	585
6. Other intangible fixed assets		31,243	33,188
II. Tangible fixed assets	9	37,903	39,480
1. Land and buildings		17,183	17,467
2. Technical installations and other tangible fixed assets		20,103	21,586
3. Fixed assets in progress and advances		617	427
IV. Long-term investments in group and associated companies		10,314	10,478
1. Shares accounted for using the equity method	7	10,314	10,478
V. Long-term financial investments	12	4,323	5,706
1. Equity instruments		195	268
2. Financial derivatives		875	2,699
3. Loans to third parties		219	_
5. Other financial assets		3,034	2,739
VI. Deferred tax assets	15	14,162	14,559

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE





	ASSE	TS	Notes to the Re
B)	CURR	ENT ASSETS	
I.	Non-o	current assets held for sale	9, 21
II.	Inven	tories	13
	2.	Raw materials and other supplies	
	3.	Goods in progress	
	4.	Finished goods	
	6.	Advances to suppliers	
III.	Trade	and other receivables	
	1.	Clients from sales and services	12
	2.	Customers of group and associated companies	12, 23
	3.	Current tax assets	15
	4.	Other debtors	12
	5.	Personnel	12
	6.	Other receivables from Public Administrations	15
IV.	Short	-term investments in group and associated companies	12, 23
	2.	Loans to group and associated companies	
	5.	Other financial assets	
V .	Short	-term financial investments	12
	2.	Credits	
	4.	Derivatives	
	5.	Other financial assets	
VI.	Short	-term accruals	
VII.	Cash	and other cash equivalents	12
	1.	Liquid assets	

TOTAL ASSETS (A + B)

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port	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
	305,922	341,074
	3	1,609
	264,161	255,666
	237,471	227,813
	8,687	7,651
	13,879	14,848
	4,124	5,354
	24,301	32,565
	17,199	27,181
	1,636	1,333
	1,214	394
	3,164	2,683
	201	227
	887	747
	7,060	6,560
	7,060	6,560
	-	-
	848	2,002
	539	512
	95	1,456
	214	34
	348	339
	9,201	42,333
	9,201	42,333

404,755

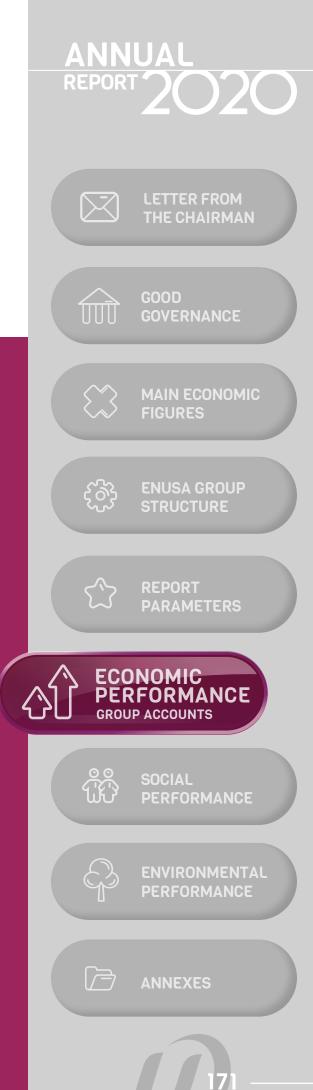
445,577





NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
A) NET ASSETS		113,933	118,136
A.1) Equity	12.3	111,197	112,310
I. On capital		60,102	60,102
III. Reserves and prior financial years' results		31,562	31,562
1. Legal and statutory		12,020	12,020
2. Other reserves		19,542	19,542
IV. Reserves in consolidated companies and companies accounted for by the equity method		16,433	16,795
VI. Other partner contributions		46	33
VIII. Profit for the financial year attributable to the parent company		3,054	3,818
1. Consolidated profit and loss		3,054	3,818
2. Losses and gains Minority interests		_	1
A.2) Adjustments for changes in value		(2,539)	541
III. Other adjustments for changes in value		(2,539)	541
1. Hedging operations	12	(2,521)	573
2. Others		(18)	(32)
A.3) Grants, donations and bequests received	20	5,198	5,208
I. In consolidated companies		5,198	5,208
A.4) Minority interests	6	77	77
1. Prior financial years Minority interests		77	76
2. Profit attributable to minority interests		_	1
B) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		168,901	172,903
I. Long-term provisions	17	54,723	55,356
1. Long-term employee benefit obligations		9	9
2. Environmental actions	18	37,040	40,503
3. Restructuring provisions		435	374
4. Other provisions		17,239	14,470
II. Long-term debt with group and associated companies	12, 23	2,666	3,277
III. Long-term debts		109,155	111,031
2. Debts to credit institutions	12	105,643	107,346
3. Finance lease creditors	11	_	8
4. Other financial liabilities		715	856
5. Derivatives		2,797	2,821
IV. Deferred tax liabilities	15	2,357	3,239

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NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
C) CURRENT LIABILITIES		121,921	154,538
I. Short-term provisions	17, 18	5,422	6,019
II. Short-term debts	12	50,991	76,685
2. Debts to credit institutions		46,782	73,532
3. Finance lease creditors	11	8	17
4. Other financial liabilities		2,413	2,283
5. Derivatives		1,788	853
V. Short-term debt with group and associated companies	12, 23	725	549
/. Trade creditors and other payables		64,436	71,202
1. Suppliers	12	11,743	20,643
2. Suppliers, group and associated companies	12, 23	1,816	1,488
3. Current tax liabilities	15	83	3
4. Other creditors	12	4,253	11,560
5. Personnel (outstanding salaries)	12	2,050	2,060
6. Other debts to Public Administrations	15	3,114	2,634
7. Advances from customers and debtors	12	41,377	32,786
/I. Short-term accruals		347	83

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A + B + C)







404,755

445,577

ENUSA GROUP (thousands of euros)

	Notes
CONTINUING OPERATIONS	
Net turnover	
a) Sales	
b) Rendering of services	
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	
Work carried out by the company for its assets	
Procurements:	
a) Use of goods	
b) Use of raw materials and other consumables	
c) Work carried out by other companies	
Other operating income	
a) Ancillary and other current operating revenue	
b) Operating subsidies included in the result for the financial year	
Personnel expenses	
a) Wages, salaries and similar	
b) Social charges	
c) Provisions	
Other operating expenses	
a) External services	
b) Taxes	
c) Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for trading operations	
d) Other current administrative expenses	
Depreciation of fixed assets	
Allocation of grants for non-financial fixed assets and others	
Excess provisions	
Impairment and gains on disposal of fixed assets	
a) Impairment and losses on fixed assets	
b) Financial outcome on disposals and other	
	Net turnover a) Sales b) Rendering of services Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress Work carried out by the company for its assets Procurements: a) Use of goods b) Use of raw materials and other consumables c) Work carried out by other companies Other operating income a) Ancillary and other current operating revenue b) Operating subsidies included in the result for the financial year Personnel expenses a) Wages, salaries and similar b) Social charges c) Provisions Other operating expenses a) External services b) Taxes c) Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for trading operations d) Other current administrative expenses Depreciation of fixed assets Allocation of grants for non-financial fixed assets and others Excess provisions Impairment and losses on fixed assets a) Impairment and losses on fixed assets



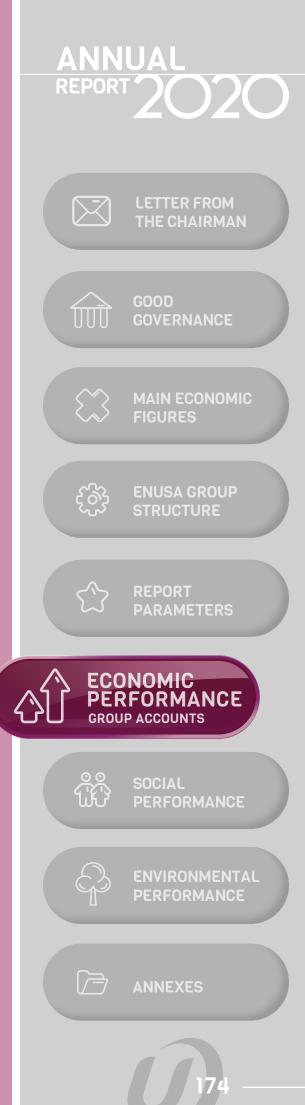


to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
16, 23	247,169	323,884
	198,969	273,994
	48,200	49,890
	67	8,932
	89	-
16, 23	(176,393)	(262,691)
	(27)	(48)
	(143,173)	(228,412)
	(33,193)	(34,231)
	2,731	3,325
	2,697	3,216
20	34	109
	(41,556)	(39,831)
	(31,376)	(30,070)
16	(10,181)	(9,761)
	1	-
	(17,995)	(20,333)
16	(15,851)	(17,983)
	(1,358)	(1,532)
12	(704)	(734)
	(82)	(84)
9, 10	(7,298)	(7,545)
20	3	3
17	3,444	532
	928	(1,596)
9	_	(1,582)
	928	(14)
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	Notes to the Report	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
12. Other operating financial outcomes	16	(4,644)	2,657
a) Exceptional expenses		(4,788)	(273)
b) Exceptional income		144	2,930
A.1) Operating income (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12)		6,545	7,337
13. Financial income		258	507
b) Marketable securities and other financial instruments		258	507
b.1. From group and associated companies	23	235	334
b.2. From third parties		23	173
14. Financial costs		(2,534)	(3,523)
a) Debts to group and associated companies	23	(12)	(26)
b) Debts owed to third parties		(1,941)	(2,784)
c) For updating provisions		(581)	(713)
16. Exchange differences	14	(579)	(491)
17. Impairment and gains on disposals of financial instruments		(73)	-
a) Impairments and losses	12	(73)	-
18. Capitalisation of financial expenses	10	364	515
A.2) Financial result (13+14+15+15+16+18)		(2,564)	(2,992)
19. Share in profits (losses) of companies accounted for using the equity method	7	241	579
A.3) Profit before tax (A.1. + A.2. + 19.)		4,222	4,924
22. Taxes on profits	15	(1,168)	(1,105)
A.4) Profit for the financial year from continuing operations (A.3. + 22.)		3,054	3,819
B) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-
A.5) CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR (A.4. + B.)		3,054	3,819
Profit attributable to the parent company		3,054	3,818
Profit attributable to minority interests	6	_	(1)



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY ENUSA GROUP

A) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES (thousands of euros)

		Notes in the
A) CONSOLIDATED PROI	FIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	
INCOME AND EXPENS	SES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY	
II. From cash flow hed	ges	12
III. Grants, donations a	and bequests received	20
IV. Conversion differer	nces	
V. Tax effect		15

B) TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY (II+III+IV+V)		(2,823)	3,268
TRANSFERS TO THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT			
VII. From cash flow hedges	12	(343)	(413)
VIII. Grants, donations and bequests received	20	(13)	(55)
IX. Tax effect	15	88	101

C) TOTAL TRANSFERS TO THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (VII+VIII+IX)

TOTAL CONSOLIDATED RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES (A+B+C)

- Attributable to the parent company

- Attributable to minority interests

THE CHAIRMAN GOOD MAIN ECONOMIC
 STRUCTURE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE GROUP ACCOUNTS PERFORMANCE ANNEXES

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REPORT

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ne Report 31/12/2020 31/12/2019 3,054 3,819 (3,782) 4,447 (74) 14 (15) 945 (1,090)

(200)	(307)
(37)	6,720
(37)	6,719
-	1

(269)

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY ENUSA GROUP

B) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY (thousands of euros)

		On capital	Reserves and prior financial years' results	Other partner contributions	Profit for the financial year attributable to the parent company	Adjustments for changes in value	Grants, donations and bequests received	Minority interests	Total
Α.	Balances as at 31 December 2018	60,102	47,687	33	4,410	(2,457)	5,305	76	115,156
I.	Total consolidated recognised income and expenses	-	-	-	3,818	2,998	(97)	1	6,720
II.	Transactions with partners or owners	-	-	-	(3,734)	-	-	-	(3,734)
	4. Distribution of profit for 2018	-	-	-	(3,734)	-	-	-	(3,734)
	- Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Dividends	-	-	-	(3,734)	-	-	-	(3,734)
	7. Other movements	-	670	_	(676)	-	_	_	(6)

B. Balances as of the 31 December 2019	60,102	48,357	33	3,818	541	5,208	77	118,136
I. Total consolidated recognised income and expenses	-	-	-	3,054	(3,080)	(11)	-	(37)
II. Transactions with partners or owners	-		-	(4,162)	-	-	-	(4,162)
4. Distribution of profit for 2019	-	-	-	(4,162)	-	-	-	(4,162)
- Reserves	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
- Dividends	_	_	_	(4,162)	_	-	-	(4,162)
7. Other movements	_	(362)	13	344	_	1	-	(4)

C. Balances as of the 31 December 2020	60,102	47,995	46	3,054	(2,539)	5,198	77	113,933

ANNUAL REPORT 2020



CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT ENUSA GROUP (thousands of euros)

	Notes to the Report	2020	2019
A) CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
1. Consolidated profit before tax for the financial year		4,222	4,924
2. Adjustments of consolidated result		10,910	12,596
Depreciation of fixed assets (+)	9, 10	7,298	7,545
Valuation adjustments for impairment (+/-)		795	2,205
Change in provisions (+/-)		2,072	1,159
Allocation of subsidies (-)	20	(13)	(57)
Financial outcome on retirements and disposals of intangible assets (+/-)		(928)	15
Financial income (-)		(259)	(507)
Financial expenses (+)		1,590	2,295
Exchange differences (+/-)	14	579	491
Share in profits (losses) of companies accounted for using the equity method, net of dividends	7	(241)	(579)
Other income and expenses (-/+)		17	29
3. Changes in consolidated working capital		(6,928)	8,229
Inventories (+/-)		(8,495)	23,947
Debtors and other receivables (+/-)		8,952	(11,076)
Other current assets (+/-)		(9)	(37)
Creditors and other accounts payable (+/-)		(7,645)	(4,098)
Other current liabilities (+/-)		269	(507)
4. Other cash flows from consolidated operating activities		(6,011)	(3,558)
Interest payables (-)		(1,989)	(3,046)
Dividends receivable (+)		383	474
Interest Receivable (+)		3	426
Income tax payable (receivable) (-/+)		(1,386)	2,138
Other payables (receipts) (-/+)	17	(3,022)	(3,550)
5. Cash flows from consolidated operating activities (1+2+3+4)		2,193	22,191

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(B) CASH FLOWS FROM CONSOLIDATED INVESTING ACTIVITIES

6. Investment payables (-)

Group companies, net cash from consolidated companies

Intangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets

Other financial assets

Other assets

7. Divestment receivables (+)

Group companies, net cash from consolidated companies

Tangible fixed assets

Other financial assets

Non-current assets held for sale

Other assets

8. Cash flows from consolidated investing activities (7-6)

C) CASH FLOWS FROM CONSOLIDATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES

9. Equity instrument receivables and payables

g) Grants, donations and bequests received

i) Other partner contributions

10. Liability instrument receivables and payables

a) Emission

Debts owed to credit institutions (+)

Debts to group and associated companies (+)

Other debts (+)

(b) Repayment and amortisation of

Debts to credit institutions (-)

Debts to group and associated companies (-)

Other debts (-)

11. Dividends payable and remuneration relating to other equity instruments

Dividends (-)

12. Cash flows from consolidated investing activities (9+10+11)

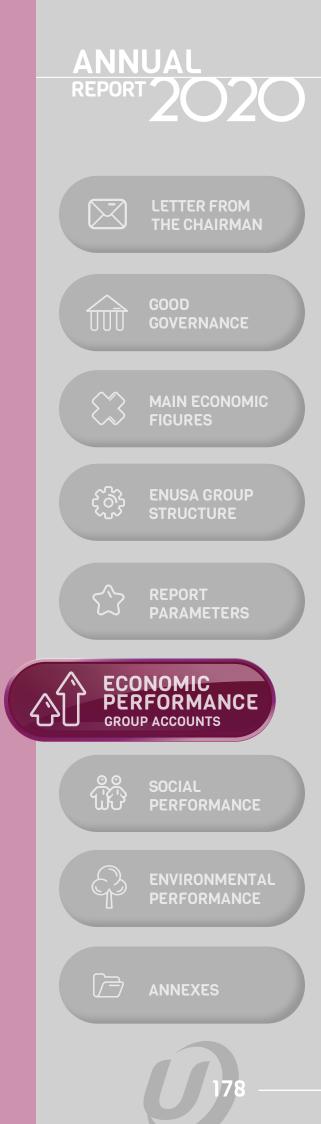
D) EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES

E) NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS (5+8+12+D)

Cash or cash equivalents at beginning of financial year

Cash or cash equivalents at the end of financial year

2020	2019
(10,902)	(11,962)
(7,060)	(6,560)
(180)	(943)
(3,097)	(4,222)
(560)	(237)
(5)	-
8,614	49,140
6,560	48,990
1	2
78	144
1,975	-
_	4
(2,288)	37,178
13	-
-	-
13	-
(28,902)	(20,772)
45,079	162,922
44,762	161,559
291	1,337
26	26
(73,981)	(183,694)
(73,202)	(183,092)
(729)	(552)
(50)	(50)
(4,162)	(3,734)
(4,162)	(3,734)
(33,051)	(24,506)
14	(15)
(33,132)	34,848
42,333	7,485
9,201	42,333



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020

- **1. GROUP COMPANIES**
- 2. ASSOCIATED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES
- **3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS**
- 4. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS
- **5. RECORDING AND VALUATION RULES**
- **6. MINORITY INTERESTS**
- 7. SHAREHOLDINGS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED COMPANIES
- **8. JOINT VENTURES**
- **9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**
- **10. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**
- 11. LEASES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS OF A SIMILAR NATURE
- **12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**
- 13. STOCKS
- 14. FOREIGN CURRENCY
- **15. FISCAL SITUATION**
- **16. INCOME AND EXPENSES**
- **17. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**
- **18. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION**
- **19. LONG-TERM REMUNERATION TO PERSONNEL**
- **20. GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS**
- **21. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE**
- 22. EVENTS AFTER YEAR-END
- **23. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES**
- **24. INFORMATION ON THE AVERAGE SUPPLIER PAYMENT PERIOD**
- **25. SECURITIES AND GUARANTEES**
- **26. OTHER INFORMATION**
- **27. SEGMENTED INFORMATION**
- **ANNEXI**









LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN



GOOD GOVERNANCE



MAIN ECONOMIC QUANTITIES



ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE

2

REPORT PARAMETERS







SOCIAL PERFORMANCE



ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

ANNEXES

1. GROUP COMPANIES

1.1. PARENT COMPANY

ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E. (hereinafter ENUSA or the Parent Company), was incorporated in Spain in 1972, for an indefinite period of time. The registered office is at calle Santiago Rusiñol, 12, Madrid.

The shareholders, as of 31 December 2020, are the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI), with 60% of the capital, and the Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), with the remaining 40%.

The purpose of the Parent Company is:

- 1. Research and exploitation of ores, production of concentrates and other uranium derivatives, enrichment of uranium, engineering and manufacturing of nuclear fuel assemblies and other components, products, equipment and processes for electricity generation, as well as the use, distribution and marketing of the products resulting from each of the aforementioned industrial phases and the provision of services related thereto or to radioactive materials.
- 2. The provision of chemical, physico-chemical and radiological analysis services, as well as issuing reports and opinions on environmental, energy and technological matters.

- 3. The execution and maintenance, on its own account or on materials.
- 4. The performance of technical studies and reports of any kind,
- 5. Collection and treatment of urban and industrial waste, as well as water treatment.

The main activities carried out by ENUSA are as follows:

1. Industrial activities

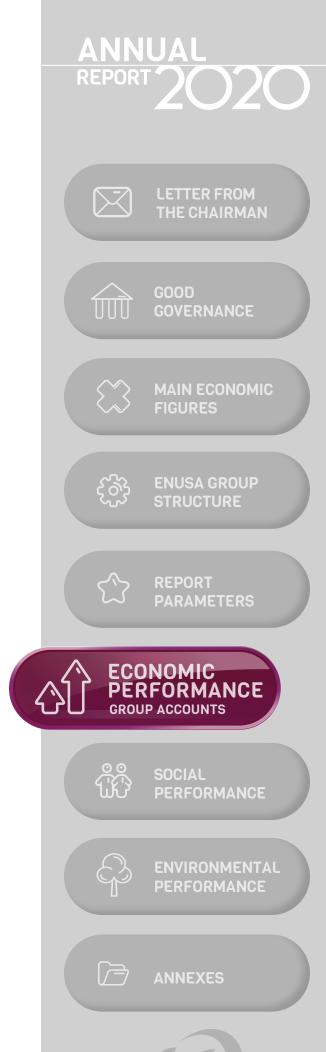
 \triangleright The engineering and manufacturing of nuclear fuel assemblies 31 December 2024.

behalf of others, of all types of civil works, buildings and facilities, including electrical and mechanical works, and including movements in and out of guarries, as well as the restoration of land, including land affected by radioactive

including those relating to radioactive materials; the drafting of projects of any kind and the technical management and control of works of any kind, including nuclear or radioactive facilities.

and other components. In order to carry out its manufacturing activity, ENUSA has had license agreements with the owners of the technologies since 1974, for which the corresponding royalties are paid. The licence agreement for the BWR boiling water reactors with Global Nuclear Fuel - Americas, General Electric Hitachi and GE Infrastructure Technology International was extended on 28 December 2018 to the end of December 2024. The licence agreement with Westinghouse Technology Licensing Company LLC and Westinghouse Electric Company LLC for the supply of products and services for pressurised water technology reactors, PWR reactors, was renewed in November 2017, effective 1 January 2017, and is also valid until





 \triangleright Distribution and marketing of the products in each of the aforementioned industrial stages and the provision of services related thereto or to radioactive materials.

2. Uranium Procurement Activities

- ▷ Procurement of uranium, as well as conversion and isotopic enrichment services, for the supply of enriched uranium for Spanish nuclear reactors.
- \triangleright Management of stocks of natural and enriched uranium.

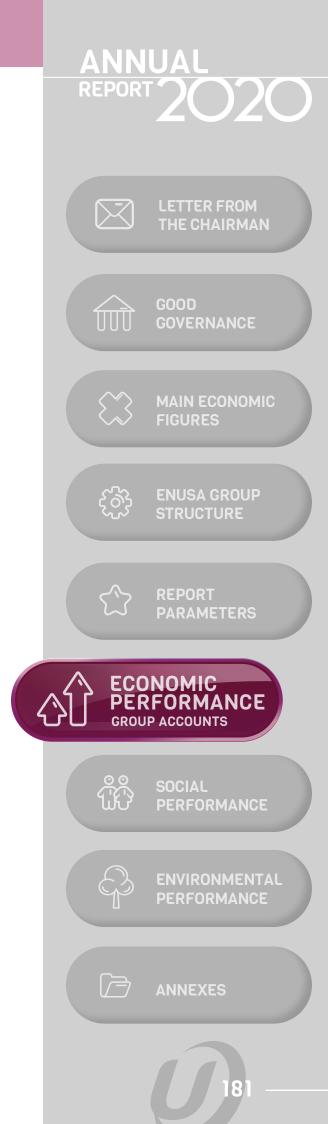
3. Other activities

- \triangleright Provision of chemical, physico-chemical and radiological analysis services, as well as environmental, energy and technological reports.
- \triangleright Restoration of land, dumps and old mines, as well as water treatment, and execution and conservation, on its own account and on behalf of others, of all types of civil works, buildings and facilities.
- \triangleright Execution of studies, technical reports and projects related to its areas of activity.
- \triangleright Provision, through its subsidiaries, of inspection and repair services for fuel assemblies, transport of radioactive material

and explosives, manufacture and marketing of radioactive isotopes, restoration of land, execution and conservation of all types of civil works, buildings and facilities, including electrical and mechanical, and including movements in and out of guarries, as well as the management, recycling, reuse and treatment of industrial and hazardous waste, and recovery and decontamination of contaminated areas and soils.

 \triangleright Execution works and service management, corresponding to the "Municipal Solid Waste Management Project of the Zone I Waste Plan of Castellón", through its participation as a partner in the UTE (joint venture) "ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E., Fobesa Valoración de Residuos, S.L.U, S.A. y A2A Ambiente, S.p.A. Unión Temporal de Empresas" (hereinafter the UTE RSU).

Industrial activities are carried out in the fuel assembly factory in the Salamanca town of luzbado since 1985.



This industrial centre manufactures PWR type fuel assemblies (for pressurised water nuclear power plants) and BWR type (for boiling water nuclear power plants).

ENUSA also leads pioneering environmental restoration projects in the areas where it operates or where it has undertaken its mining and industrial activity in the past (La Haba uranium concentrate mines in Badajoz and Saelices el Chico in Salamanca), with the resolute purpose of restoring these areas to their prior geological and environmental conditions.

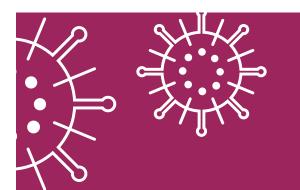
ENUSA belongs to the consolidated group of the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI), which has no obligation to record its annual accounts in the Commercial Registry since it is not a commercial company. In accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of article 136 of the General Budgetary Law 47/2003, of November 26, the General Intervention Board of the State Administration (IGAE) will publish SEPI's consolidated annual accounts in the "Registry of annual accounts of the public sector" and the reference to said record in the BOE (Spanish Official Gazette) of July 31.

COVID-19

The current worldwide health crisis, a consequence of the pandemic caused by COVID-19 (Coronavirus), has been an exceptional situation that has affected society as a whole. In Spain, all the measures included in the legal regulations issued (from the first, Royal Decree 463/2020, of March 14, which entered into force that same day, declaring the state of alarm for managing the crisis), have affected economic activity in general, although this effect has not been homogeneous in all economic sectors in our country.

As regards the ENUSA Group, the crisis has not had any significant effect on its activity and it has been able to maintain its activity while complying with the usual quality standards, maintaining the planned production rate and scrupulously complying with the dates committed to with customers. At the present date, the extension of the current healthcare crisis is not expected to have any significant impact on the continuation of this activity, and there are no doubts as to the Group companies' compliance with the going concern principle, nor is there any impairment or indication of impairment in their assets.

In addition, the obligations that the Group's companies, as public companies, are entrusted with in the service of citizens and the general interest and, especially and most importantly, in relation to public, individual and collective health, both for their employees and the public, have led to all appropriate measures being taken to ensure total health and safety, making the necessary investments in material and human resources and establishing the necessary protocols to eliminate any type of risk among the aforementioned actors (employees, customers, suppliers, etc.).



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

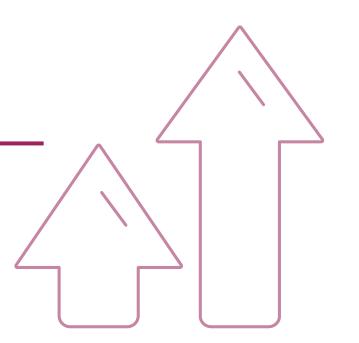


1.2. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The following is a list of the subsidiaries of the ENUSA Group at 31 December 2020 and 2019:

Subsidiaries comprising the ENUSA Group at 31 December 2020 and 2019:

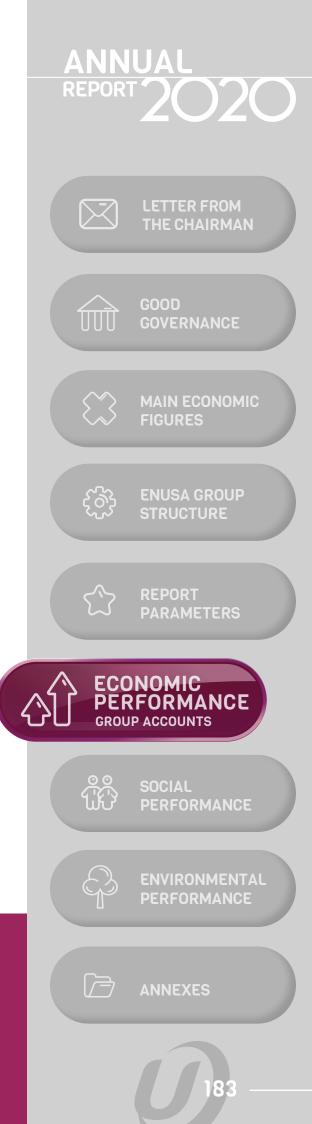
Subsidiary	Registered office	Holder	% Part.	Nominal Part. (thousand €)	
EMPRESA PARA LA GESTIÓN DE RESIDUOS INDUSTRIALES, S.A., S.M.E., M.P. (EMGRISA)	Santiago Rusiñol, 12 – Madrid	ENUSA	99.62	7,783	Carryin the cor actions referred stream of such
ETSA GLOBAL LOGISTICS, S.A.U., S.M.E. (ETSA)	Ctra. Salamanca-Vitigudino, km. 0,7 (Cetramesa) Salamanca	ENUSA	100.00	301	All type in all its includir radioac



Activity

ying out as many activities as necessary for correct management of the programmes and ons of the National Industrial Waste Plan red to in Law 20/1986 of 14 May, aimed at amlining and coordinating the management ich waste.

ypes of transport, both national and foreign, l its extension and with any means and cargo, Iding hydrocarbons, chemical products, pactive material and others.



2. ASSOCIATED AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED COMPANIES

The following is a list of the associated and jointly controlled companies of the ENUSA Group at 31 December 2020 and 2019: Jointly Controlled and Associated Companies as of 31 December 2020 and 2019:

Subsidiary	Registered office	Holder	% Part.	Nominal Part. (thousand €)	
JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES					ļ
ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E.	Santiago Rusiñol, 12 - Madrid	ENUSA	50.00	210	Repair of F other servi
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES					
GNF ENUSA NUCLEAR FUEL, S.A.	Josefa Valcarcel 35 - Madrid	ENUSA	49.00	53	Marketing services fo
CETRANSA, S.A.	Ilustre Fregona, 16 - Santovenia de Pisuerga (Valladolid)	EMGRISA	30.00	360	Manageme
REMESA, S.A.	Plaza de España, s/n. (Melilla)	EMGRISA	50.00	6,275	Operation treatment
SPANISH NUCLEAR GROUP FOR COOPERATION, A.I.E.	Santiago Rusiñol, 12 - Madrid	ENUSA	25.00	6	Commercia power pla countries c

Annex I includes additional information on the companies that make up the group, their equity and direct and indirect participation as of 31 December 2020 and 2019.



Activity

[•] PWR light water reactor fuel assemblies, as well as rvices related to the reactor core and its components.

ig of nuclear fuel and provision of engineering for said fuel.

nent and treatment of industrial waste.

n and management of an integral municipal waste nt plant.

cial promotion of products and services for nuclear lants in the People's Republic of China or other s of common interest to the partners.



3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNT

3.1. FAIR VIEW

The consolidated annual accounts, comprising the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated profit and loss account, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement and the consolidated notes comprising notes 1 to 27, have been prepared on the basis of the accounting records of ENUSA and those of the consolidated companies and the integrated temporary joint ventures (UTEs). The consolidated annual accounts for 2019 have been prepared in accordance with prevailing commercial legislation and with the rules established in the Spanish National Chart of Accounts, in Order EHA/3362/2010, of 23 December, approving the rules for adapting the Spanish National Chart of Accounts to public infrastructure concession operators, and in Royal Decree 1159/2010 approving the rules for the preparation of consolidated annual accounts, which was amended in 2016 by Royal Decree 602/2016, of 2 December, in order to show a true and fair view of the consolidated equity and consolidated financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the consolidated results of its operations, changes in consolidated equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

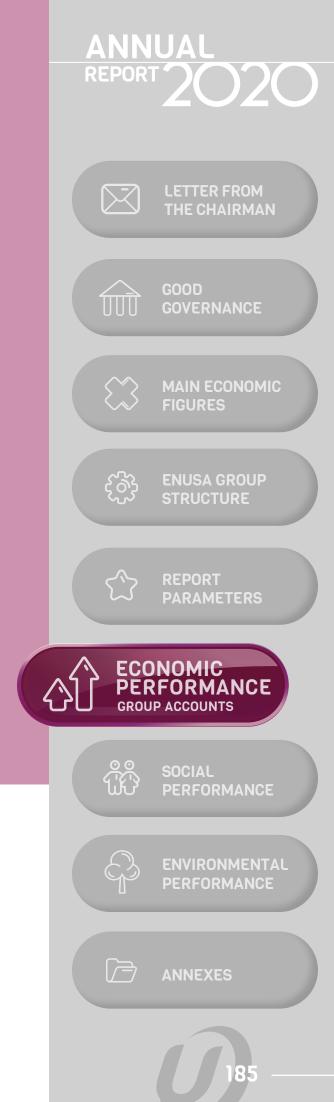
It is expected that the consolidated annual accounts for the financial year 2020, which were authorised for issue on 5 March 2021, will be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting without any changes.

3.2. INFORMATION COMPARISON

The consolidated annual accounts present, for comparative purposes, in addition to the figures for the financial year 2020, the figures for the previous year, which formed part of the annual accounts for the financial year 2019 approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 8 June 2020, for each of the items in the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the consolidated annual accounts.

3.3. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The consolidated annual accounts are presented in thousands of euros, rounded off to the nearest thousand, which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency.



3.4. CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ITEMS

For the classification of current items, a maximum period of one year from the date of these consolidated annual accounts has been considered.

3.5. GROUPING OF ITEMS

Certain items in the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated profit and loss account, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement are grouped together for ease of understanding, although, where material, the information is disclosed in the relevant notes to the consolidated annual accounts.

3.6. CRITICAL ASPECTS OF **UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT** AND ESTIMATION

When preparing the consolidated annual accounts, estimates have been made to determine the book value of certain assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the breakdowns of contingent liabilities. These estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available at year-end. However, given the inherent uncertainty, future events may make it necessary to amend these estimates in the coming years, which would be done prospectively, if necessary.

The key assumptions about the future, as well as other relevant information about the estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material change in the value of assets or liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Impairment of non-current assets (Notes 9 and 10)

The valuation of non-current assets, other than financial assets, requires estimates to be made in order to determine their recoverable value for the purpose of assessing possible impairment. To determine this recoverable value, the expected future cash flows of the assets or the cash-generating units they comprise are estimated and an appropriate discount rate is used to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Future cash flows depend on meeting budgets for the next five years, while discount rates depend on the interest rate and risk premium associated with each cash-generating unit.

Valuation of financial instruments (Note 12)

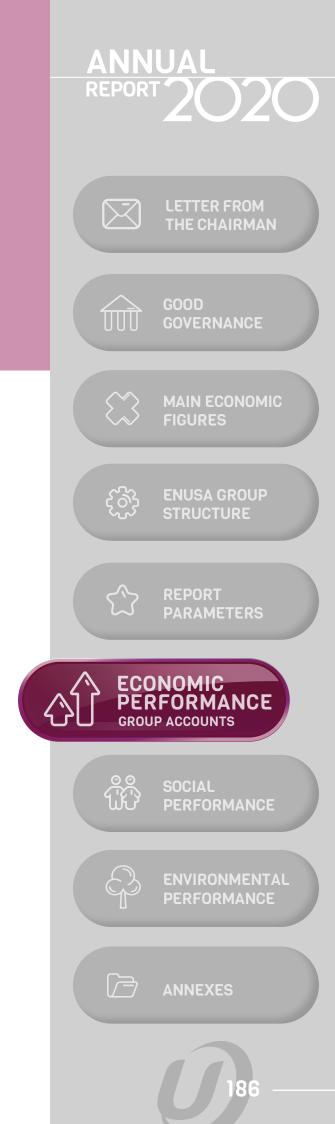
The Group uses financial derivatives as part of its strategy to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

The hedging transactions carried out by the Group are classified as cash flow hedges and hedge the exposure to changes in future cash flows attributable to:

- of the hedged item).

 \triangleright Exchange rate risks on purchases or supplies and sales made in foreign currencies through forward currency purchase/sale transactions, thereby fixing a known exchange rate at a specific date (which may also be subject to subsequent revaluation for exact matching and application to the cash flows

 \triangleright Interest rate risks, by contracting swaps that allow part of the Parent Company's financial costs referenced at a variable rate to be converted into a fixed rate.



Deferred tax assets (Note 15)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, tax losses and tax credits for which it is probable that the Group companies will have future taxable profits against which these assets can be utilised. Therefore, significant estimates have to be made to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, taking into account the amounts and timing of future taxable profits and the period for the reversal of taxable temporary differences and the application of tax losses and deductions.

Provisions and contingencies (Note 17)

The Group records provisions for future liabilities, which require various assumptions and estimates to be made. In general, for all provisions recorded, the main estimates relate to the degree of certainty of future outflows directly related to the provision, the expected amounts of such outflows, as well as the dates on which they are expected to be incurred. In this regard, the Group reestimates the value of the provisions at the end of each year taking into account the above and, in addition, all the information obtained during the year (new discount rates, new calculation elements, internal or third-party studies and reports, new technical information, etc.), as well as the experience acquired during the year. In addition, in the specific case of provisions arising from litigation in progress, the opinion of external advisors is also sought regarding the probability of occurrence of outflows, for the purpose of classifying the events as a provision or a future contingency.

Finally, there are no material uncertainties concerning events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the various Group companies to continue as a going concern.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company shall propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting the approval of the distribution of the profit for 2020 as set out below:

Distributable profit

Profit and loss account bala

TOTAL	
Distribution	
To dividends	
TOTAL	

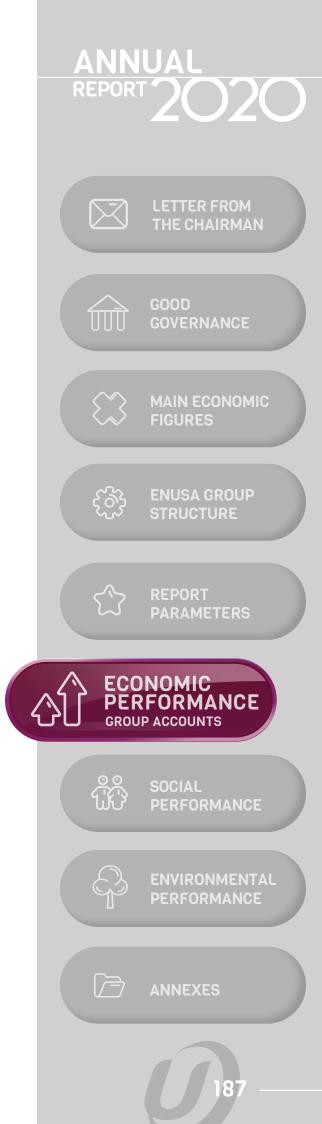
The 2019 profit in the amount of €4,161,725.34 was distributed in full as dividends at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 8 June 2020.

dividends

According to article 274 of the Law on Capital Companies, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, companies are obliged to allocate 10% of the profits of each financial year to the Legal Reserve until it reaches at least 20% of the share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders and may only be used to meet the debit balance of the profit and loss account if no other reserves are available.

	EUROS
	2020
ance	2,600,196.23
	2,600,196.23
	2,600,196.23
	2,600,196.23

Limitations on the distribution of profits and



5. RECORDING AND VALUATION RULES

The main principles applied are the following:

5.1. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Subsidiaries, including special purpose entities, are defined as companies over which the Parent Company, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, exercises control, in accordance with Article 42 of the Spanish Commercial Code.

For the sole purpose of presentation and breakdown, group companies are considered to be those that are controlled by any means by one or more natural or legal persons acting jointly or under a single management by virtue of agreements or clauses in the company's bylaws. All references to group companies and amounts in the consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account relate to the SEPI Group.

The subsidiaries have been consolidated using the full consolidation method.

The income, expenses and cash flows of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated annual accounts from the date of acquisition, which is the date on which the Group effectively obtains control of the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are excluded from consolidation from the date on which control is lost. Transactions and balances with subsidiaries and unrealised gains or losses are eliminated on consolidation. However, unrealised losses are considered as an indicator of impairment of the transferred assets.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries are adapted, where different, to the Group's accounting policies for transactions and other events that are similar in nature and have occurred under similar circumstances.

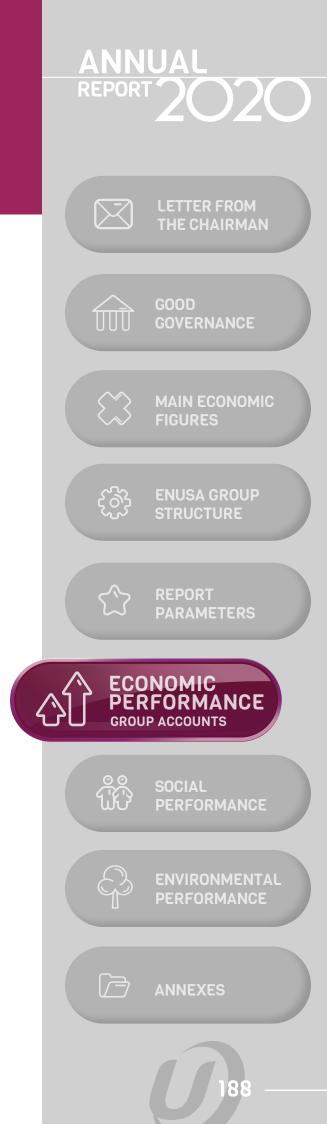
The annual accounts or financial statements of subsidiaries used in the consolidation process are as of the same reporting date and for the same period as those of the Parent.

5.2. JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Jointly controlled entities are considered to be those that are jointly managed by the Company or one or more of the Group companies, including the controlling companies or individuals, and one or more third parties outside the Group.

Jointly controlled operations and assets are those in which there is an agreement in the bylaws or in a contract to share control over an economic activity, such that strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the Group and the other stakeholders.

The Group carries out certain projects jointly with other companies by setting up Temporary Joint Ventures (UTEs). The information related to these UTEs is presented in note 8.



Investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the equity method from the date joint control is exercised until the date joint control ceases. However, if at the date joint control is obtained the investments qualify for classification as non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale, they are carried at fair value less costs to sell.

For jointly controlled operations and assets, the Group records in the consolidated annual accounts the assets under its control, the liabilities it has incurred and its proportionate share, based on its percentage ownership of the jointly controlled assets and jointly incurred liabilities, as well as the share of revenues from the sale of goods or services and the expenses incurred by the joint venture. The consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement also include the Group's share of the agreements reached.

Reciprocal transactions, balances, income, expenses and cash flows have been eliminated in proportion to the Group's interest in the joint ventures. Dividends have been eliminated in their entirety.

Associates are companies over which the Group, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, exercises significant influence. Significant influence is the power to intervene in the financial and operating policy decisions of a company without exercising control or joint control over it. In assessing the existence of significant influence, the potential voting rights exercisable or convertible at the end of each financial year are considered, also taking into account the potential voting rights held by the Group or third parties.

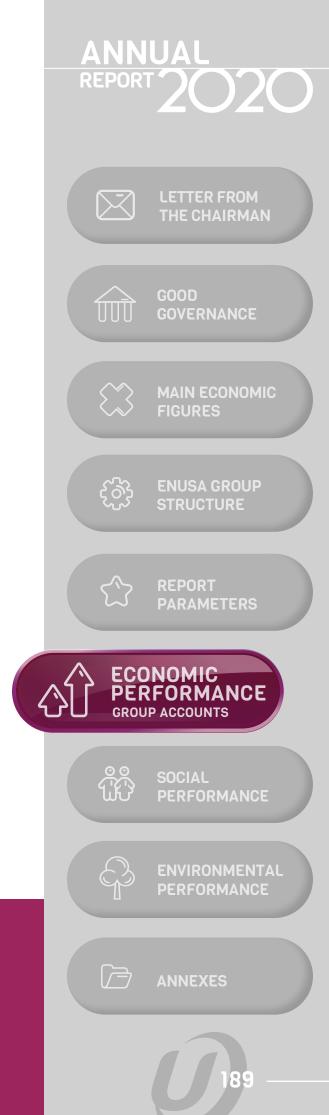
The Group considers that it exercises significant influence when it holds more than 20% but less than 50% of the capital of the company concerned.

Investments in associated companies are accounted for using the equity method from the date on which significant influence is exercised until the date on which the Group can no longer justify the existence of significant influence. However, if at the date of acquisition these investments qualify for classification as non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale, they are recognised at the lower of consolidated value and fair value less costs to sell.

The Group's share in the profits or losses of associated companies obtained from the date of acquisition is recorded as an increase or decrease in the value of the investments with a credit or debit to "Share in profits or losses of companies accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated profit and loss account. In addition, the Group's share of the total recognised income and expenses of associated companies obtained since the acquisition date is recognised as an increase or decrease in the value of the investments in associated companies and the balancing entry is recognised in consolidated equity. Dividend distributions are recorded as reductions in the value of investments. To determine the Group's share of profits or losses, including impairment losses recognised by associated companies, income or expenses arising from the application of the acquisition method are taken into account.

The accounting policies of associated companies have been subject to valuation homogenisation on the same terms as those applied to subsidiaries.

All jointly controlled entities and associated companies close their financial year on 31 December.



5.3. GOODWILL ON CONSOLIDATION AND NEGATIVE CONSOLIDATION DIFFERENCE

In accordance with the prevailing accounting principles and rules described above, the difference between the book value of the holdings in consolidated companies and the amount of equity corresponding to the percentage shareholding was recognised, if positive, as Goodwill and, if negative, as a Negative Consolidation Difference at the date of first consolidation.

As of 31 December 2020 and 2019, the net book value of all Goodwill is zero.

The Negative Consolidation Differences were considered reserves in 2008, in application of the criteria set out in point 2 of the ICAC note (BOICAC no. 75), referring to the Rules of first application in the preparation of the initial consolidated balance sheet.



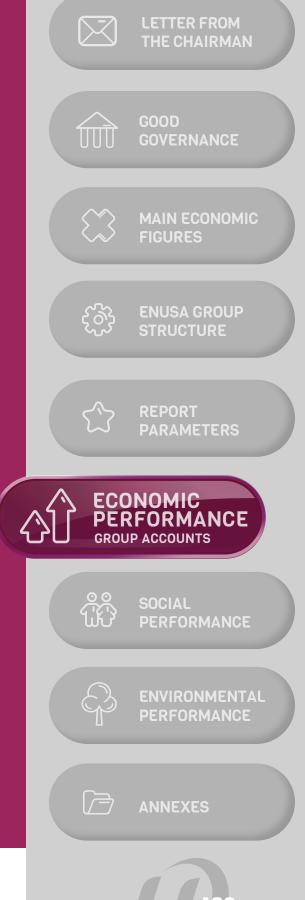
5.4. MINORITY INTERESTS

As from the date of transition to the current accounting regulations, 1 January 2008, minority interests in subsidiaries are recorded in Equity at the date of acquisition at the percentage of interest in the fair value of the identifiable net assets. Minority interests in subsidiaries acquired prior to that transition date were recognised at the percentage of equity interest in the subsidiaries at the date of first consolidation. Minority interests are presented in consolidated equity in the consolidated balance sheet separately from equity attributable to the Parent Company. Minority interests' share of profit or loss for the year is also presented separately in the consolidated profit and loss account.

The Group's and minority interests' share of the profit or loss and changes in equity of subsidiaries, after consolidation adjustments and eliminations, is determined on the basis of the percentages of ownership existing at year-end, without considering the possible exercise or conversion of potential voting rights and after deducting the effect of dividends, whether or not agreed, on preference shares with cumulative rights that have been classified in equity accounts.

Excess losses attributable to minority interests that cannot be imputed to them because they exceed the amount of their equity interest in the subsidiary are recognised as a decrease in the Group's consolidated equity, provided that the minority interests limit their liability to the amounts contributed and there are no covenants or agreements on additional contributions. Profits realised by the Group at subsequent dates are allocated to the Group until the amount of the minority interests' share of losses absorbed in prior accounting periods is recovered.





5.5. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Intangible fixed assets are stated at acquisition or production cost and are presented in the consolidated balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and, where applicable, the accumulated amount of known impairment losses.

Expenses related to research activities are recorded as expenses in the consolidated profit and loss account as incurred. Development costs have been considered in full as expenses for the year as the conditions for their capitalisation have not been met.

Fixed assets relating to industrial property include the amount paid for the ownership or for the right to use or the concession to use the various forms of industrial property, where the contract stipulates that they must be inventoried by the Company, and are depreciated over a period not exceeding five years.

Intangible fixed assets in computer software have been acquired from third parties and amortised on a straight-line basis over a period not exceeding four years. Computer software maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Intangible fixed assets include the fixed assets corresponding to the assets subject to concession included in the Parent Company's shareholding in the UTE RSU, in application of the provisions of Order EHA/3362/2010, of 23 December, approving the rules for the adaptation of the National Chart of Accounts to public infrastructure concession companies. The most significant aspects of this application are as follows:

Consideration received for construction or improvement services.

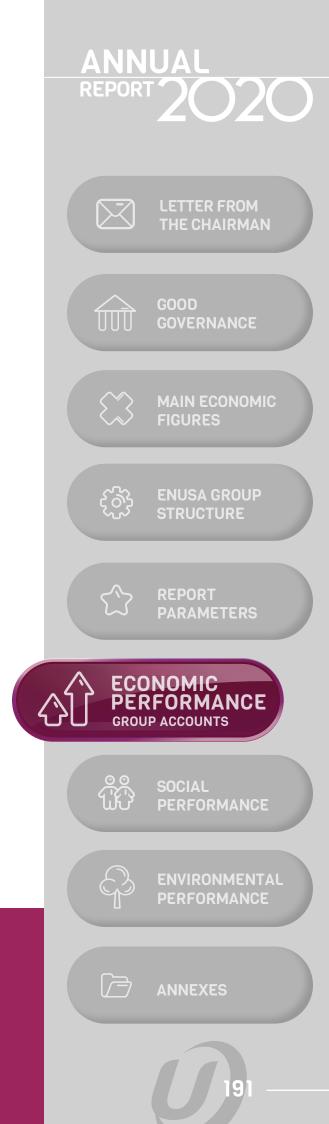
The consideration received by the concession company is recognised at the fair value of the service provided, in principle, equivalent to the cost plus construction margin, and the concession agreement is classified as an Intangible Fixed Asset. This Intangible Fixed Asset is amortised over the entire concession period (20 years), ending in December 2031.

▷ Deferred financial costs of financing concession elements.

As the concession agreements have been classified as Intangible Fixed Assets, from the moment the infrastructure covered by the agreements is operational, the financial expenses incurred are capitalised and attributed to income in proportion to the income foreseen in the concession's Economic and Financial Plan. This proportion is applied to the total financial expenses foreseen during the concession period.

\triangleright Actions on the infrastructure during the term of the agreement.

Certain future actions on the infrastructure covered by the agreements give rise to the recognition of certain provisions, some of which are recognised as an increase in the value of the Intangible Fixed Assets covered by the concession, as they are similar to provisions for dismantling or removal costs.



5.6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are stated at acquisition or production cost and include the value of the legal revaluation applied in accordance with Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 of 7 June 1996 (see note 9), and are presented in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and, where applicable, the accumulated amount of known impairment losses.

The cost of tangible fixed assets includes the estimate of the costs of dismantling or removal, as well as the rehabilitation of the site on which the Juzbado factory is located, foreseen from the financial year 2027, as they constitute obligations arising from their use and for purposes other than the production of stocks.

Advances and fixed assets under construction correspond to cash payments prior to the full entry into service for the Group of the fixed assets to which they relate. They are valued at the amount of the cash payment made until the time the fixed assets in question are received and brought fully into service, at which time they are reclassified to the corresponding tangible fixed asset account.

The cost of assets acquired or produced after 1 January 2008, which require more than one year to be ready for use, includes financial expenses accrued before the assets are ready for use and which meet the requirements for capitalisation.

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated on the book values in order to fully depreciate these values on a straight-line basis in annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Group depreciates tangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis over the following years of estimated useful life, as follows:

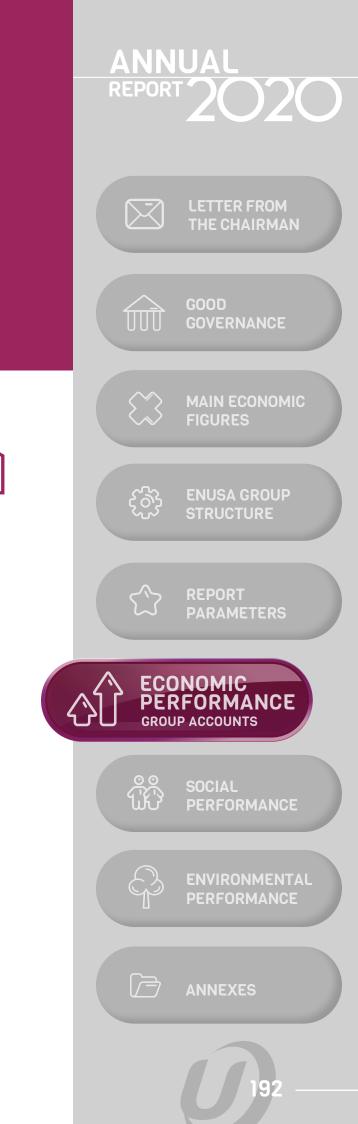
Buildings	14 to 50 years
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	3 to 15 years
Other facilities	3 to 20 years
Furniture and equipment for information processing	2 to 15 years
Other tangible fixed assets	3 to 10 years

Expenditure on the renewal, extension or improvement of tangible fixed assets when it does not lead to an increase in capacity, productivity or a lengthening of their useful life is expensed in the year in which it is incurred.

Improvements to items of tangible fixed assets that represent an increase in their capacity or efficiency or a lengthening of their useful lives are also included in the cost of acquisition.

The revaluation of fixed assets carried out by the Parent Company in 1996 was calculated by applying coefficients based on the year of purchase and depreciation of the assets to the acquisition values or production cost and to the corresponding annual depreciation charges, which were considered to be a deductible expense for tax purposes, in accordance with the regulations governing these revaluation operations. The net revaluation thus obtained was reduced by 40% to take into account the financing circumstances of the items, as required by that standard.

Impairment losses correspond to the estimated amounts of reversible losses of tangible fixed assets at year-end.



....**r**

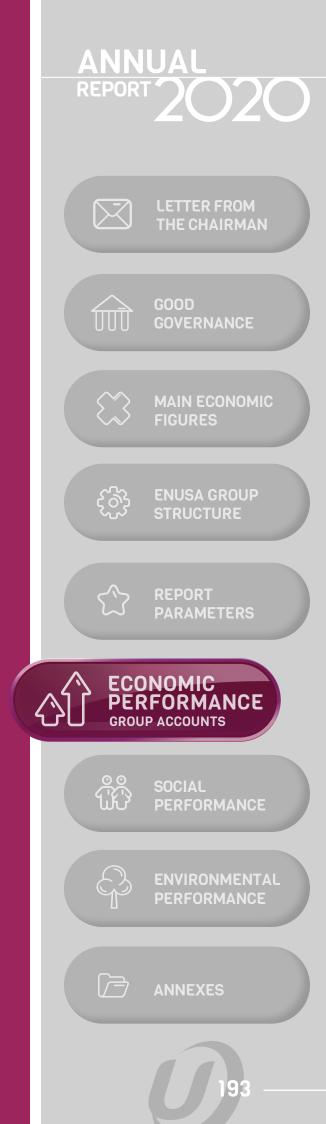
5.7. IMPAIRMENT OF INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

An impairment loss occurs when the book value of an item of tangible fixed assets or intangible assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For this purpose, at least at year-end, the Group assesses, by means of an impairment test, whether there are indications that any tangible or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or, where appropriate, any cash-generating unit may be impaired, in which case the recoverable amount is estimated by making the corresponding valuation adjustments.

Impairment of tangible fixed assets is calculated on an individual basis. However, when it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount of each individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which each item of fixed assets belongs is determined. If an impairment loss is to be recognised for a cashgenerating unit to which all or part of goodwill has been allocated, the book value of the goodwill for that unit is first written down. If the impairment exceeds this amount, the other assets of the cash-generating unit are written down in proportion to their book value, up to the higher of the following: fair value less costs to sell, value in use and zero. The impairment loss must be recognised in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses (which is not permitted in the specific case of goodwill), the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased by the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. Such a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in the consolidated profit and loss account.



5.8. LEASES

The Group has the right to use certain assets under lease agreements.

Lease contracts which, at inception, transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the assets to the Group are classified as finance leases, otherwise they are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases

At the inception of the finance lease, the Group recognises an asset and a liability at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Initial direct costs are included as an increase in the value of the asset. The minimum payments are divided between the financial burden and the reduction of the outstanding debt. Finance costs are recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

Contingent lease payments are expensed when it is probable that they will be incurred.

The accounting principles applied to assets used by the Group under finance leases are the same as those described in section 5.6. However, if at the inception of the lease there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the assets are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life or the lease term.

Operating leases

Lease payments under operating leases, net of incentives received, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis of allocation is more representative of the time pattern of lease benefits.



5.9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

5.9.1. CRITERIA FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND VALUATION OF DIFFERENT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified on initial recognition as a financial asset, financial liability or equity instrument in accordance with the underlying value of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, financial liability or equity instrument.

The Group classifies financial instruments into different categories on the basis of their characteristics and management's intentions at the time of initial recognition.

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when the Group has an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial instruments are classified, for the purpose of their valuation criteria, into the following categories:

Financial assets

Loans and receivables

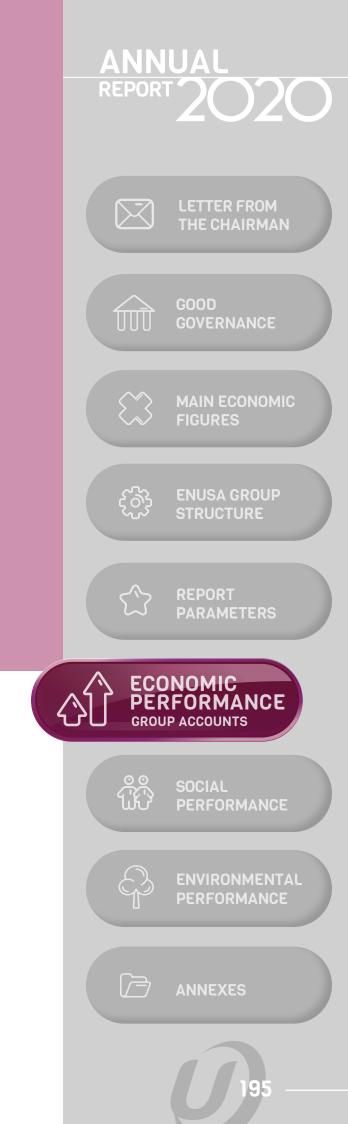
These correspond to receivables from commercial and noncommercial transactions, provided that the latter are not considered as financial derivatives and cannot be traded in an active market. This group includes balance sheet items relating to trade and other receivables (including receivables from staff), receivables from group companies and other long-term (deposits and guarantees) and shortterm financial assets.

These assets are initially recognised at fair value, including transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At year-end, the Group makes the corresponding value adjustment to its financial assets when there is evidence of a decrease in the fair value of the asset. Specifically, the Group records a value impairment on trade and other receivables when there is objective evidence that it will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and is reversible in subsequent periods if the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after its recognition.





Available-for-sale financial assets

These correspond to equity instruments in companies that are not considered to be Group companies, jointly controlled entities or associates and which the Group does not expect to dispose of in the short term.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase.

After initial recognition, if the fair value of financial assets classified in this category cannot be reliably determined, they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as described in section 5.9.3.

Impairment losses on investments in equity instruments are not reversible. Subsequent increases in fair value after the impairment loss has been recognised are recognised in consolidated equity.

Financial liabilities

Debts and payables

These correspond to trade and non-trade payables, provided that the latter are not treated as financial derivatives. In particular, this item includes all balance sheet items relating to trade and other payables (including outstanding staff remuneration and advances received from customers, the latter due in the short term), long and short term bank borrowings and other long and short term unpaid payables.

They are initially recognised at fair value, less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue. Subsequent to initial recognition, liabilities classified under this category are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

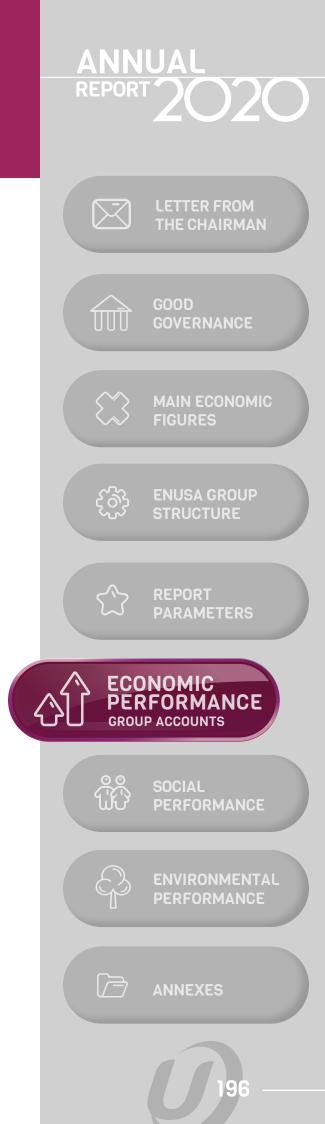
5.9.2. CRITERIA USED TO RECORD THE DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets are derecognised when the related rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has substantially transferred the risks and rewards of ownership.

The Group derecognises a financial liability or part of a financial liability when it has either fulfilled the obligation contained in the liability or is legally discharged from the primary responsibility contained in the liability either by virtue of legal process or by the creditor.

5.9.3. INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

Interest income and expenses are recognised using the effective interest method. Dividends from investments in equity instruments are recognised when the Group's rights to receive them have arisen. If the dividends distributed clearly arise from profits generated prior to the acquisition date because amounts in excess of the profits generated by the investee since acquisition have been distributed, they reduce the book value of the investment.



5.10. ACCOUNTING HEDGES

The Group uses financial derivatives as part of its strategy to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

The hedging transactions carried out by the Group are classified as cash flow hedges and hedge the exposure to changes in future cash flows attributable to:

- Exchange rate risks on purchases or supplies and sales made in foreign currencies through forward currency purchase/sale transactions, thereby fixing a known exchange rate at a specific date (which may also be subject to subsequent revaluation for exact matching and application to the cash flows of the hedged item).
- Interest rate risks, by contracting swaps that allow part of the Parent Company's financial costs referenced at a variable rate to be converted into a fixed rate.

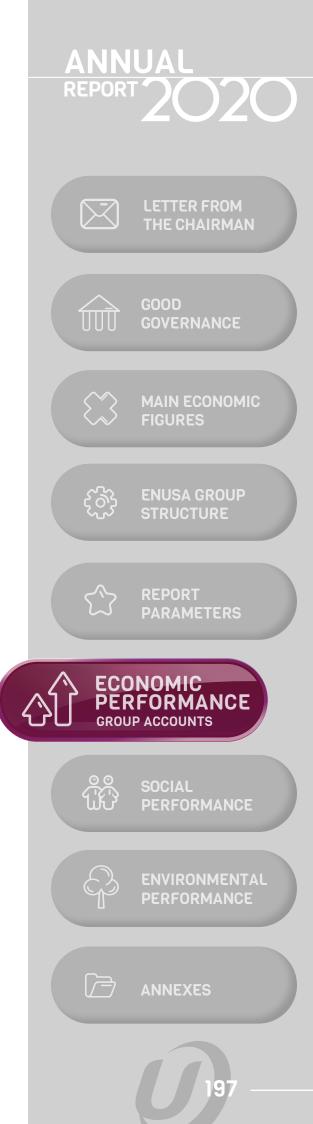
Derivative financial instruments that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are initially recognised at fair value plus, where applicable, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the contracting of the instruments or minus, where applicable, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the instruments. However, transaction costs are subsequently recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they do not form part of the effective change in the hedge.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationships and the Group's hedging objective and strategy.

Hedge accounting applies only when the hedge is expected to be highly effective at the inception of the hedge and in subsequent periods in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period to which the hedge is designated (prospective analysis) and the actual effectiveness is in the range of 80–125% (retrospective analysis) and can be reliably determined.

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been determined to be an effective hedge is recognised temporarily in consolidated equity with a balancing entry in the related asset (financial investments) or liability (financial debt) account and taken to the consolidated profit and loss account in the period(s) in which the forecast hedged transaction affects profit or loss.

The Group prospectively discontinues fair value hedge accounting in cases where the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge no longer qualifies for hedge accounting or the designation is revoked. The successive replacement or rollover of one hedging instrument for another is not an expiry or termination, provided that it was part of the documented hedging strategy. In such cases the cumulative amount in consolidated equity is not recognised in profit or loss until the forecast transaction takes place. Notwithstanding the above, amounts accumulated in consolidated equity are reclassified to fair value changes in financial instruments in the consolidated profit and loss account when the Group does not expect the forecast transaction to occur.



5.11. STOCKS

Stocks are initially measured at acquisition or production cost.

Acquisition cost includes the amount invoiced by the seller after deducting any discounts, rebates or other similar items and interest incorporated in the nominal amount of the receivables, and adding any additional costs incurred until the goods are placed for sale and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition, as well as finance costs as set out below and indirect taxes not recoverable from the tax authorities.

The Group includes in the cost of procurement management stocks, which require more than one year to be ready for sale, the financial expenses related to specific or generic financing directly attributable to their acquisition.

Where financing has been specifically obtained, the amount of interest to be capitalised is determined on the basis of the financial charges accrued for the financing. The amount of interest to be capitalised for generic non-trade finance is determined by applying a weighted average interest rate to the investment in progress, net of the portion specifically financed and the portion financed with own funds, subject to the limit of the financial expenses accrued in the profit and loss account.

The production cost of stocks comprises the purchase price of raw materials and other consumables and the costs directly related to the units produced and a systematically calculated portion of indirect, variable or fixed costs incurred during their processing. The process of allocating fixed indirect costs is carried out on the basis of the lower of normal production capacity or actual production.

In particular, the cost of the most important headings is determined as follows:

- process.

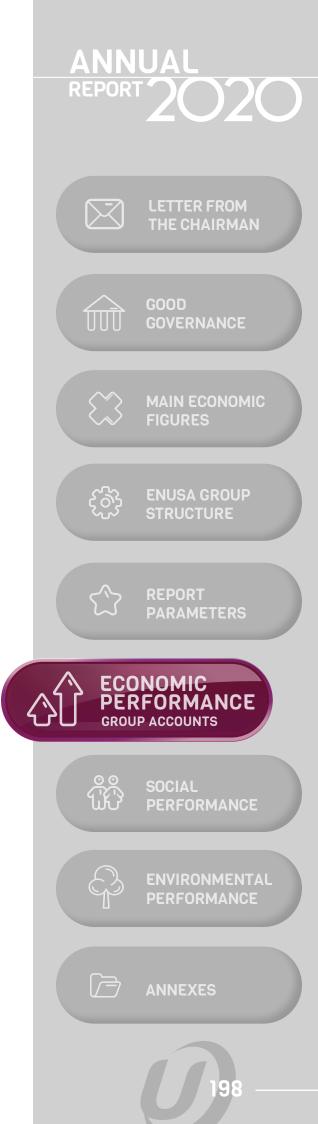
Advances to suppliers, made on account of orders, are valued at the nominal amount or, where applicable, at their equivalent value in euros, given the low financial effect.

The cost of raw materials and other supplies, the cost of goods and the cost of processing are allocated to the various units in stocks by the Parent Company using the weighted average price method (for raw material stocks) or the FIFO method (for other stocks).

Some of the stocks, mainly some of those of procurement management, have a turnover of more than 12 months. However, the Group has been maintaining all its stocks within Current Assets, according to their production cycle.

 \triangleright Raw and auxiliary materials corresponding to the procurement management stock: these include the cost of acquiring material and the financial burden associated with its financing, as set out in the uranium supply contract.

 \triangleright Finished goods and work in progress: includes the cost of materials and assemblies that can be incorporated at acquisition cost, plus direct and indirect personnel expenses based on the number of hours charged, plus amortisation of production elements and other costs of the manufacturing



The cost value of stocks is subject to a valuation adjustment when their cost exceeds their net realisable value. For these purposes, net realisable value means:

- \triangleright For raw materials and other supplies, their replacement price. The Group does not recognise an impairment loss when it is expected that the finished goods into which raw materials and other supplies are incorporated will be disposed of at or above production cost.
- \triangleright For goods and finished goods, their estimated selling price less costs to sell.
- \triangleright For work in progress, the estimated selling price of the corresponding finished goods, less the estimated costs to complete production and the estimated costs associated with their sale.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss if the circumstances that caused the impairment no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value as a result of changed economic circumstances. The reversal of the valuation adjustment is limited to the lower of the cost and the new net realisable value of the stocks.

5.12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This item includes cash on hand, bank current accounts and deposits and reverse repurchase agreements that meet all of the following requirements:

- \triangleright They are convertible into cash.
- \triangleright At the time of acquisition, their maturity was no more than three months.
- \triangleright They are not subject to a significant risk of change in value.
- \triangleright They form part of the Company's normal cash management policy.

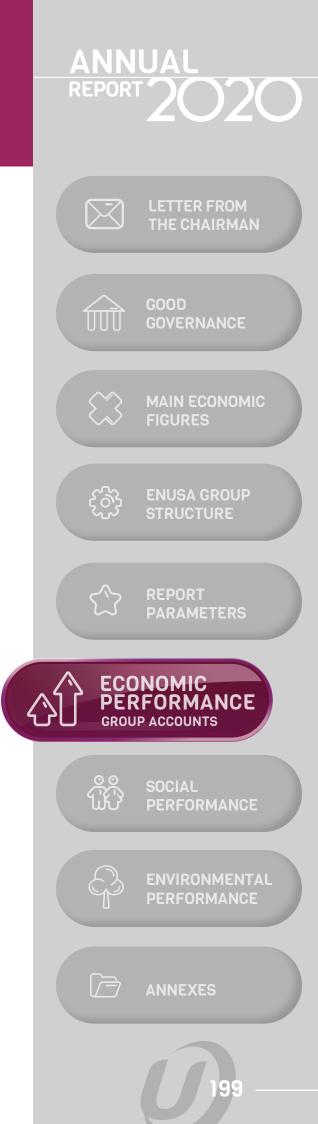
For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, occasional overdrafts that form part of the Company's cash management are included as less cash and cash equivalents.

This heading does not include the so-called "Intersepi" investments (see note 23).

5.13. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Foreign currency transactions carried out by the Group mainly relate to assets and liabilities defined as monetary items. These are initially valued at the exchange rate at the date of the transactions. The balance sheet balances for these items are adjusted at year-end on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing at that date.

Exchange gains and losses arising in this process, as well as those arising on settlement of these assets and liabilities, are recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.



5.14. INCOME TAX

The income tax expense for the year is calculated as the sum of the current tax, which is the result of applying the corresponding tax rate to the taxable profit for the year less any existing tax credits and deductions, and the changes during the year in the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised. It is recognised in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to transactions that are recognised directly in equity, in which case the related tax is also recognised in equity.

Deferred taxes are recorded for temporary differences existing at the balance sheet date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their book values. The tax base of an asset or liability is the amount attributed to it for tax purposes.

The tax effect of temporary differences is included under "Deferred tax assets" and "Deferred tax liabilities" in the balance sheet.

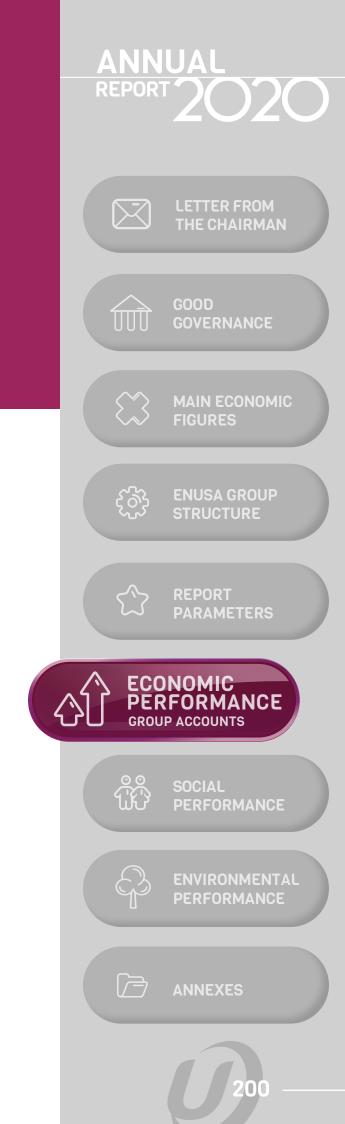
A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except, where applicable, for the exceptions provided for in current regulations. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and tax loss carryforwards where it is probable that the Group will have future taxable profits against which these assets can be utilised, except, where applicable, for the exceptions provided for in current regulations.

Recognised and previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are assessed at the end of each period. Based on this assessment, a previously recognised asset is derecognised if its recovery is no longer probable or is expected to take longer than 10 years, or any previously unrecognised deferred tax asset is derecognised if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which it can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued at the tax rates expected at the time of their reversal, in accordance with the approved regulations in force, and in accordance with the manner in which the deferred tax asset or liability is reasonably expected to be recovered or paid.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted and are classified as non-current assets and liabilities, regardless of the expected date of realisation or settlement.





5.15. INCOME FROM SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Income from the sale of goods or services is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or services. Prompt payment, volume or other discounts are recorded as a reduction of discounts.

Sales income

Income from the sale of goods is recognised when the Group:

- Has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.
- Retains no involvement in the day-to-day management of the assets sold to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor does it retain effective control over them.
- ▷ The amount of income and costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured.
- > The financial benefits associated with the sale are likely to be received.

Rendering of services

Income from the rendering of services is recognised at the time the service is rendered. At the reporting date, if the service has not yet been rendered, the amount of costs incurred up to the reporting date and, where appropriate, the impairment provision if the costs incurred

up to the reporting date exceed the expected amount of income, are recognised as stocks in progress (work in progress).

For services for which the final outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the recognised expenses that are recoverable.

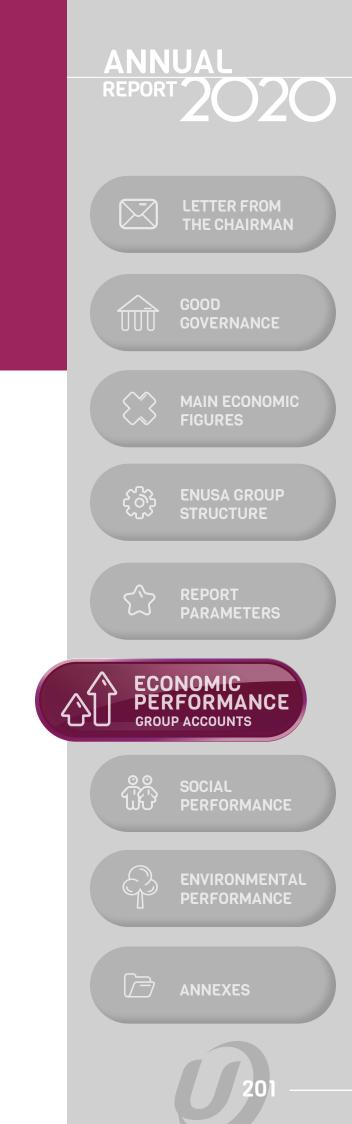
5.16. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation, whether legal, contractual, constructive or tacit, as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amounts recognised in the consolidated balance sheet are the best estimate at the reporting date of the outflows required to settle the present obligation after taking into account the risks and uncertainties related to the provision and, where material, the financial effect of discounting, provided that the outflows to be made each period can be reliably determined. The discount rate is determined on a pre-tax basis, taking into account the time value of money as well as specific risks that have not been considered in the future flows related to the provision.

The financial effect of provisions is recognised as financial expenses in the consolidated profit and loss account.

Provisions are reversed through profit or loss when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.



Provisions for restructuring

Provisions related to restructuring processes are recognised when a detailed formal plan exists and a valid expectation has been generated among the affected staff that employment will be terminated, either because implementation of the plan has begun or because the main features of the plan have been announced.

Provisions for restructuring only include outlays directly related to restructuring that are not associated with the Group's continuing operations.

Provisions for decommissioning, restoration and similar activities

The provisions referred to in this section are recognised in accordance with the general criteria for the recognition of provisions and are recorded as an increase in the cost of the tangible fixed assets to which they relate when they arise from the acquisition or construction of those assets, provided that the asset to which they relate has not reached the end of its useful life (see section 5.6).

Changes in the provision resulting from changes in the amount or timing of outflows, or in the discount rate used to determine its present value, increase or decrease the cost value of fixed assets up to the limit of their book value, with the excess being recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account. Changes in the amount of the provision that have become apparent after the end of the useful life of the fixed asset are recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account as they occur.

The Parent Company has been making the necessary provisions to cover the costs of restoring the Natural Area caused by mining activities, in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 975/2009, of 12 June, and to cover the costs of shutting down and decommissioning the industrial facilities in Juzbado and the mining facilities in Saelices el Chico.

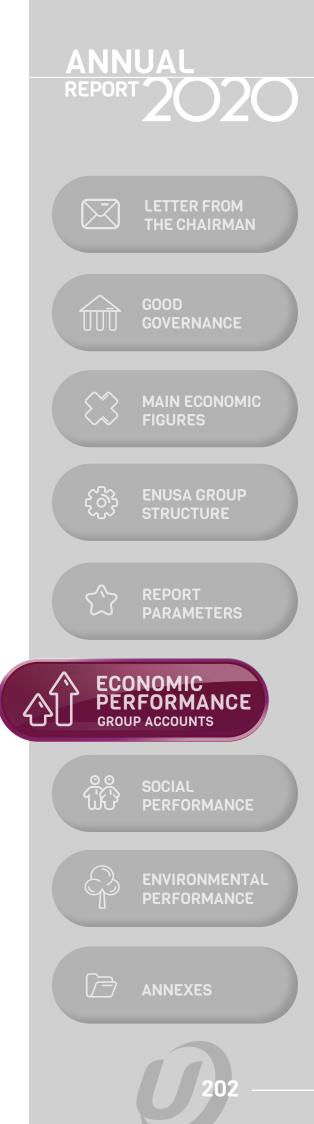
The provisions for the restoration of mining facilities include the estimated income from ENRESA for its contribution to the aforementioned restoration projects, in accordance with the agreements reached between the parties.

Other provisions are also included to cover probable or certain liabilities arising from business risks and expenses, the occurrence of which is certain or probable but uncertain as to their exact amount or as to the date on which they will arise.

Provisions for other liabilities

These correspond to non-financial liabilities arising from obligations, mainly arising from ongoing litigation, indemnities or other obligations under guarantees and similar collateral provided by the Company.

The event giving rise to the obligation under a claim is the event on which the claim is based, not the receipt of the claim itself. In this regard, the Group, based on the evolution of the event and the opinion of the lawyers assigned to monitor it, periodically assesses the risk of a definitive outflow of resources and, therefore, its classification as a provision or, alternatively, as a contingent liability.



5.17. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

The Group's companies carry out operations whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce or repair the damage that may be caused to the environment as a result of their activities. These activities are currently focused mainly on the restoration and decommissioning of the Saelices mining facilities and the future dismantling costs of the Juzbado fuel assembly factory, both belonging to the Parent Company.

Expenses arising from environmental activities are recognised as other operating expenses under "environmental expenses" in the year in which they are incurred.

Those items that are likely to be incorporated into the Group's assets for long-term use in its business activities and whose main purpose is to minimise environmental impact and protect and improve the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future pollution from the Group's operations, are recognised as tangible fixed assets, in accordance with the measurement criteria indicated in note 5.6 of these notes to the consolidated annual accounts.

The Group also makes provisions for environmental measures. These provisions are made on the basis of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, discounting the flow of future payments at the year-end date. Compensation receivable, if any, by the Group related to the source of the environmental obligation is recognised as a receivable on the assets side of the consolidated balance sheet, provided that there are no doubts that the reimbursement will be received, up to the amount of the obligation recognised.

5.18. PERSONNEL COSTS

In accordance with current labour legislation, Group companies are obliged to pay severance to employees whose employment relationships are terminated under certain conditions. Severance payments that can be reasonably quantified are recognised as an expense for the year in which there is a valid expectation created vis-à-vis the affected third parties.

The Group recognises the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of paid leave, the entitlement to which is accrued as employees perform the services that entitle them to the benefits. The Group also recognises the expected cost of variable employee benefits when there is a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made of the value of the obligation.

5.19. GRANTS

Grants, donations and bequests are recognised as income and expenses recognised in consolidated equity when they are formally awarded, the conditions for their award have been met and there are no reasonable doubts as to whether they will be received.

Grants received to finance specific expenses are taken to income in the year in which they are granted, as they relate to expenses incurred in the same year.



5.20. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In business combinations resulting from the acquisition of shares or equity interests in a company, the Group company concerned recognises the investment at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs.



5.21. TRANSACTIONS WITH GROUP COMPANIES EXCLUDED FROM THE CONSOLIDABLE GROUP

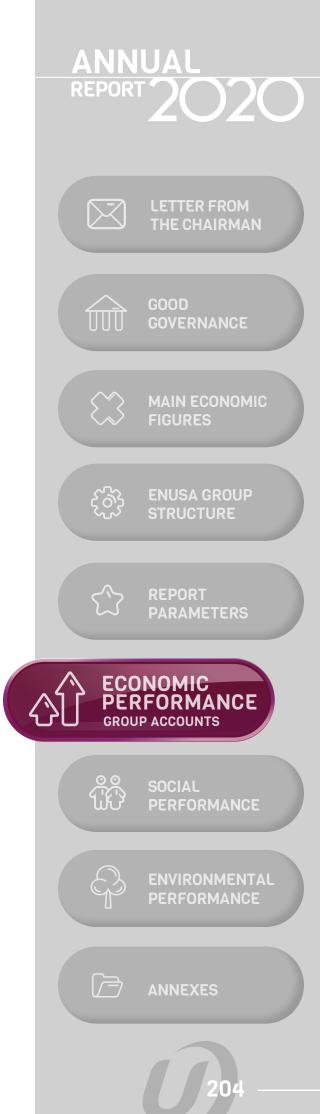
Transactions between group companies excluded from the consolidable group are recognised at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The difference between this value and the agreed amount is recorded in accordance with the underlying economic substance.

5.22. NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE

The heading "Non-current assets held for sale" in the consolidated balance sheet includes assets whose book value is to be recovered primarily through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. To classify non-current assets or disposal groups as held for sale, they must be available for immediate disposal in their present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales transactions, and derecognition of the asset must be considered highly probable.

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale are not amortised and are measured at the lower of book value and fair value less costs to sell.

There are no liabilities associated with "Non-current assets held for sale".



5.23. CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES INTO CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT

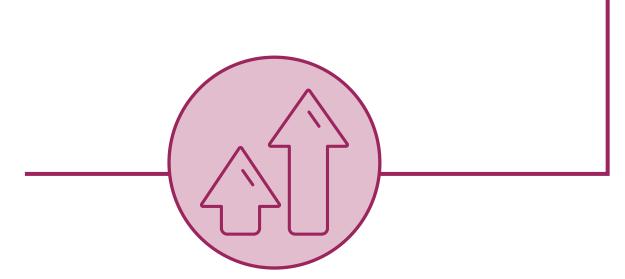
The Group presents the consolidated balance sheet with assets and liabilities classified as current and non-current. For these purposes, current assets or liabilities are those that meet the following criteria:

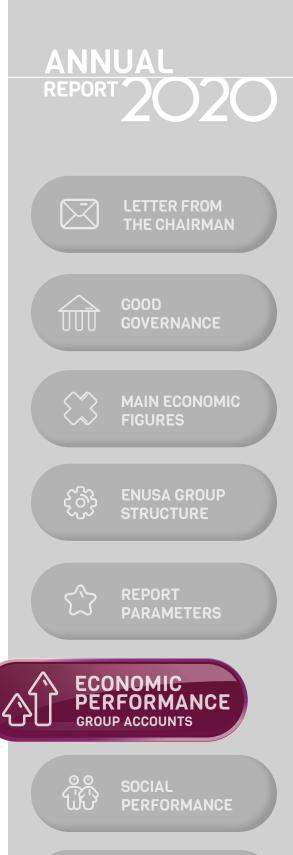
- \triangleright Assets are classified as current when they are expected to be realised or intended for sale or consumption in the Group's normal operating cycle, are held primarily for the purpose of trading, are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date or are cash or cash equivalents, except where they cannot be exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
- \triangleright Liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle, they are held primarily for the purpose of trading, they are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date or the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for twelve months after the reporting date.
- > Financial liabilities are classified as current when they are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date even if the original term is for a period longer than twelve months and there is an agreement to refinance or restructure long-term payments that was concluded after the reporting date and before the annual accounts are finalised.

5.24. CONSOLIDATED CASH **FLOW STATEMENT**

The consolidated cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method and uses the following expressions with the meanings set out below:

- **Operating activities:** activities that constitute the company's ordinary income, as well as other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities.
- ▷ **Investing activities:** the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- **Financing activities:** activities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and liabilities that are not part of operating activities.







ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

ANNEXES

6. MINORITY INTERESTS

The movement in minority interests during the financial years 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

		Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance as of 31/12/2019	Results	Grants	Balance as of 31/12/2020			
EMGRISA subgroup	77	-	-	77			
TOTAL	77	-	-	77			
		Thousands of euros					

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance as of 31/12/2018	Results	Grants	Balance as of 31/12/2019
EMGRISA subgroup	76	1	-	77
TOTAL	76	1		77

The composition of the balance of minority interests as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	On capital	Reserves	Results	Grants	Balance as of 31/12/2020
EMGRISA subgroup	30	28	-	19	77
TOTAL	30	28	-	19	77

	I nousands of euros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	On capital	Reserves	Results	Grants	Balance as of 31/12/2019
EMGRISA subgroup	30	27	1	19	77
TOTAL	30	27	1	19	77

Thousands of euros

Thousands of ouros

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		GOOD GOVERNANCE	
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7. SHAREHOLDINGS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED COMPANIES

Details of the movement in equity accounted investees during 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

		Thousands of euros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance at 31/12/2019	Adjustments to result 2019	Adjustments for changes in value and grants	Result for the financial year	Dividends distributed	Balance at 31/12/2020
GNF ENUSA NUCLEAR FUEL, S.A. (*)	240	5	_	290	(64)	471
ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E. (*)	74	_	(3)	71	_	142
SPANISH NUCLEAR GROUP FOR COOPERATION A.I.E. (*)	12	_	_	(2)	_	10
CETRANSA, S.A. (**)	2,328	(2)	_	189	(90)	2,425
REMESA, S.A. (**)	7,824	(22)	_	(307)	(229)	7,266
TOTAL	10,478	(19)	(3)	241	(383)	10,314
(*) Companying divertily owned by ENUCA						

(*) Companies directly owned by ENUSA.

(**) Companies indirectly owned through EMGRISA.

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance at 31/12/2018	Adjustments to result 2018	Adjustments for changes in value and grants	Result for the financial year	Dividends distributed	Balance at 31/12/2019
GNF ENUSA NUCLEAR FUEL, S.A. (*)	248	14	-	59	(81)	240
ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E. (*)	217	97	(53)	9	(196)	74
SPANISH NUCLEAR GROUP FOR COOPERATION A.I.E. (*)	21	_	-	(9)	-	12
CETRANSA, S.A. (**)	2,223	2	-	193	(90)	2,328
REMESA, S.A. (**)	7,723	(120)	-	328	(107)	7,824
TOTAL	10,432	(7)	(53)	580	(474)	10,478

(*) Companies directly owned by ENUSA.

(**) Companies indirectly owned through EMGRISA.

The above tables show the movements of jointly controlled entities and associates (see note 2).

Thousands of ouros



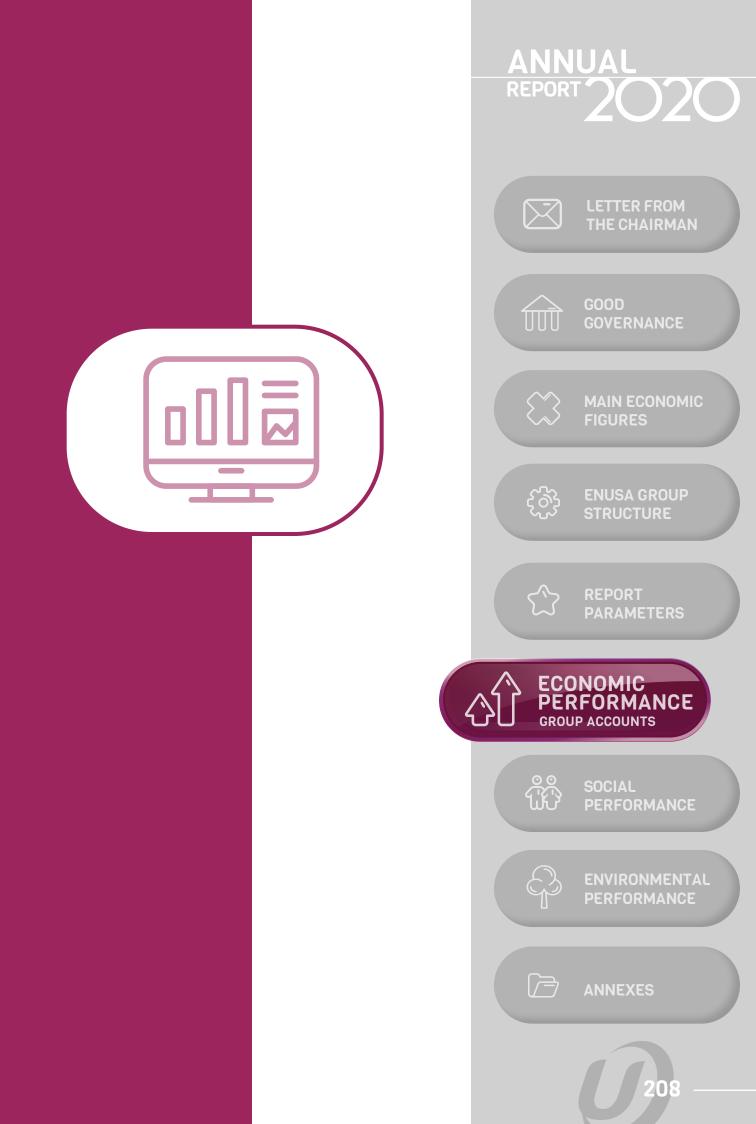


8. JOINT VENTURES

The Parent Company carries out certain projects jointly with other companies by setting up Temporary Joint Ventures (UTEs). The list of joint ventures in which ENUSA has participated during the 2020 and 2019 financial years, as well as the percentage of such participation, is as follows:

- Tecnatom-Westinghouse-ENUSA, UTE: Tecnatom, S.A., Westinghouse Technology Services, S.A. and ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E., with a stake of 33.33%.
- In addition, as a result of the merger with Teconma that took place in 2013, ENUSA became a partner in the joint venture "ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E., Fobesa Valoración de Residuos, S.L.U, S.A. and A2A Ambiente S.p.A. Unión Temporal de Empresas", with a stake of 85.6859%.





The amounts for each joint venture of the most significant items in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Thousa	nds of euros		Thousands of euros	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	UTE RSU	Tecnatom- Westinghouse ENUSA, UTE	FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	UTE RSU	Tecnatom- Westinghouse ENUSA, UTE
ASSETS			ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	31,243	-	Intangible Fixed Assets	33,139	_
Tangible fixed assets	16		Tangible fixed assets	24	_
Long-term financial investments	2,872		Long-term financial investments	2,649	_
Trade and other receivables	1,169	654	Trade and other receivables	2,394	1,675
Liquid assets	5,247	202	Liquid assets	3,997	950
LIABILITIES			LIABILITIES		
Adjustments for changes in value	(2,876)	-	Adjustments for changes in value	(3,271)	_
Long-term provisions	5,689		Long-term provisions	5,665	_
Long-term debts	18,114		Long-term debts	20,259	_
Short-term debts	11,983		Short-term debts	11,639	_
Trade creditors and other payables	720	812	Trade creditors and other payables	555	2,582
PROFIT AND LOSS			PROFIT AND LOSS		
Net turnover	7,546	1,745	Net turnover	7,772	3,786
Procurement	(1,757)	(1,734)	Procurement	(1,525)	(3,781)
Personnel expenses	(455)		Personnel expenses	(453)	_
Other operating expenses	(2,176)		Other operating expenses	(2,155)	-
Depreciation of fixed assets	(2,188)		Depreciation of fixed assets	(2,194)	-
Other results	(19)	(10)	Other results	6	(4)
Capitalisation of financial expenses	363		Capitalisation of financial expenses	515	-
Financial costs	(1,465)		Financial costs	(1,666)	_
RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(151)	1	RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	300	1





9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The analysis and composition of the balance sheet items included under this heading in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

			Thousand	ls of euros		
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance at	Inflows	Outflows	Others	Transfers or	Balance at
Concept	31/12/2019				lease-backs	31/12.2020
COST						
Land and natural assets	3,528	_	_	_	(3)	3,525
Buildings	66,787	20	-	-	243	67,050
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	78,369	732	(4)	-	412	79,509
Other facilities	27,719	333	(16)	_	378	28,414
Furniture and equipment for information processing	9,917	250	(19)	-	4	10,152
Other tangible fixed assets	17,959	806	_	(422)	27	18,370
Advances and work in progress	427	1,067	_	-	(877)	617
TOTAL	204,706	3,208	(39)	(422)	184	207,637
DEPRECIATION						
Buildings	(52,000)	(510)	-	-	(34)	(52,544)
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	(65,751)	(2,016)	3	-	-	(67,764)
Other facilities	(21,603)	(1,174)	16	_	(24)	(22,785)
Furniture and equipment for information processing	(8,982)	(267)	17	_	-	(9,232)
Other tangible fixed assets	(13,183)	(771)	-	252	-	(13,702)
TOTAL	(161,519)	(4,738)	36	252	(58)	(166,027)
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPAIRMENT						
Land and buildings	(848)	-	-	_	-	(848)
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	(2,834)	_	-	_	-	(2,834)
Other facilities	(79)	_	_	-	_	(79)
Furniture and equipment for information processing	9	_	_	-	-	9
Other tangible fixed assets	45	_	_	-	-	45
TOTAL	(3,707)	-	-	-	-	(3,707)
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	39,480	(1,530)	(3)	(170)	126	37,903

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		Thousands of euros						
INANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance at 31/12/2018	Inflows	Outflows	Others	Transfers or lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2019		
Concept	51/12/2016				lease-packs	51/12/2019		
COST								
Land and natural assets	3,528	_	_	_	_	3,528		
Buildings	67,764	41	_	_	(1,018)	66,787		
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	76,081	721	(7)	_	1,574	78,369		
Other facilities	27,402	511	-	-	(194)	27,719		
Furniture and equipment for information processing	9,730	230	(44)	_	1	9,917		
Other tangible fixed assets	16,924	986	(38)	_	87	17,959		
Advances and work in progress	3,229	905	(2)	(117)	(3,588)	427		
TOTAL	204,658	3,394	(91)	(117)	(3,138)	204,706		
DEPRECIATION								
Buildings	(51,674)	(532)	-	-	206	(52,000)		
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	(64,874)	(2,008)	7	_	1,124	(65,751)		
Other facilities	(20,366)	(1,436)	_	_	199	(21,603)		
Furniture and equipment for information processing	(8,742)	(282)	42	_	_	(8,982)		
Other tangible fixed assets	(12,450)	(771)	38	_	_	(13,183)		
TOTAL	(158,106)	(5,029)	87	-	1,529	(161,519)		
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPAIRMENT								
Land and buildings	(982)	134	-	_	_	(848)		
Technical facilities, machinery and tools	(1,076)	(1,758)	_	_	_	(2,834)		
Other facilities	(79)	_	_	_	_	(79)		
Furniture and equipment for information processing	9	_	_	_	_	9		
Other tangible fixed assets	3	42	_	_	_	45		
TOTAL	(2,125)	(1,582)	-	-	-	(3,707)		
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	44,427	(3,217)	(4)	(117)	(1,609)	39,480		







No impairment losses were recognised in 2020.

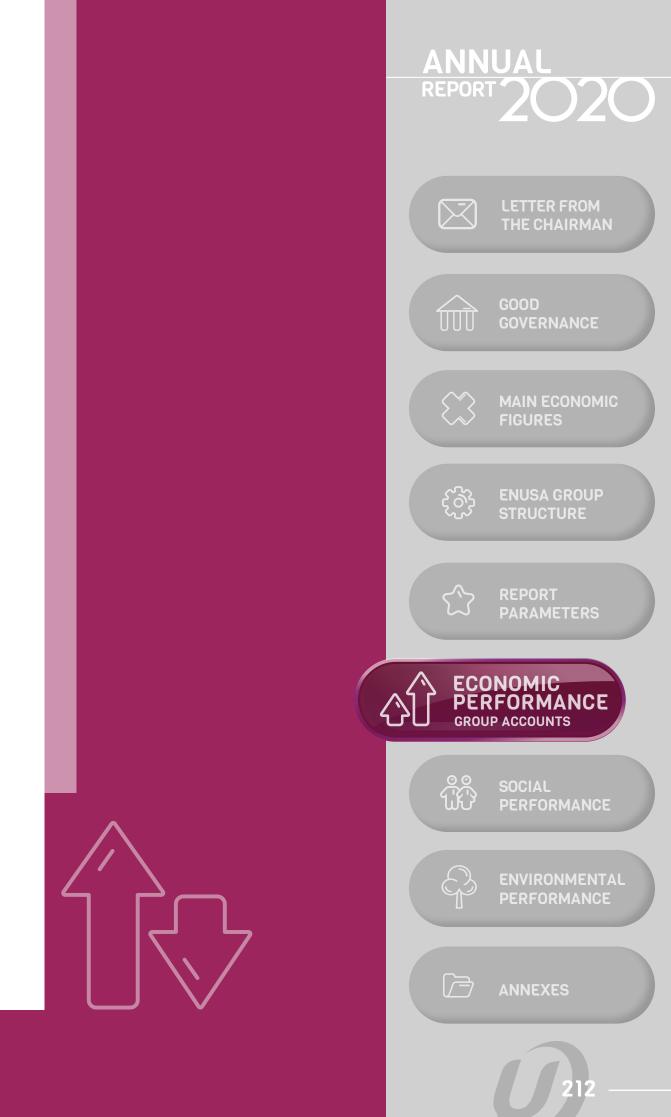
In 2019, the provision for impairment of the assets comprising the Parent Company's biogas electricity generation plant at 31 December 2018, amounting to 360 thousand euros, was reversed prior to their reclassification to "Non-current assets available for sale" (see note 21) as it was considered that the recoverable amount of these assets was higher than their net book value (Gross Value less Accumulated Depreciation at 31 December 2019).

In addition, in 2019 an impairment provision of 1,942 thousand euros was recognised for the assets comprising the factory's so-called "active scanner", as this equipment was replaced by another (called the "passive scanner") at the end of that year. For the purpose of calculating the corresponding provision, the estimated "value in use" of the active scanner was taken into account during the current financial year 2020, in which its use has been maintained in parallel and as a "backup" for the new equipment.

In relation to the lawsuit between EMGRISA and HERA AG AMBIENTAL concerning the thermal desorption contaminated soil treatment plant owned by EMGRISA and leased by HERA AG AMBIENTAL for decontamination work in Kuwait, on 30 November 2020, the Madrid District Court ordered HERA AG AMBIENTAL to return the plant and deliver it to EMGRISA's facilities in Madrid, as well as to pay certain overdue rent and damages to EMGRISA, a ruling that has been appealed. Notwithstanding the above, the estimate of plant impairment and its accounting impairment is maintained.

The most significant investments made by the Group in 2020 corresponding to the Parent Company, amounting to 2,787 thousand euros, corresponded to the upgrade of ultrasound equipment, rectifier cabin and tank, completion of the acquisition of the new passive scanner, expansion of the treatment of cutting water, containers for transporting PWR elements, improvements to the gamma scanner for irradiated fuel, upgrade of profiling equipment and PWR channels and adaptation of the ventilation and air-conditioning air system.

The most significant investments made by the Group in the financial year 2019 corresponding to the Parent Company, amounting to 2,940 thousand euros, corresponded to the acquisition of the new passive scanner, adaptation of the air system for ventilation and air conditioning, extension of the treatment of cutting water, improvement of the pre-oxidation furnace, acquisition of a gamma detector for dust containers, adaptation of prevention assets and updating of ultrasound equipment.



The accounting movements of the revaluation of assets, carried out in accordance with Royal Decree Law 7/1996, dated 7 June, in financial years 2020 and 2019, have been as follows:

	Thousands of euros						
Concept	Balance at 31/12/2018	Inflows	Outflows	Balance at 31/12/2019	Inflows	Outflows	Balance at 31/12/2020
COST							
Land and buildings	6,120	-	-	6,120	-	-	6,120
Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets	892	-	-	892	-	-	892
TOTAL	7,012	-	-	7,012	-	-	7,012
DEPRECIATION							
Land and buildings	(5,545)	(5)	_	(5,550)	(5)	-	(5,555)
Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets	(892)	-	_	(892)	-	-	(892)
TOTAL	(6,437)	(5)	-	(6,442)	(5)	-	(6,447)
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	575	(5)	-	570	(5)	-	565

The depreciation of the revaluation of the various assets carried out in 1996 is expected to amount to approximately 5 thousand euros in 2021.

Tangible fixed assets not assigned to operations at 31 December 2020 and 2019 relate to land at the Saelices site adjacent to the mining operations, the net book value of which at 31 December 2020 and 2019, after taking into account the impairment loss of 848 thousand euros, amounts to 1,932 thousand euros.

The amount of fully depreciated tangible fixed assets in use as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Buildings	46,660	46,940
Machinery, facilities and tools	58,873	58,239
Other facilities	17,551	17,035
Furniture and equipment for information processing	8,490	8,334
Other tangible fixed assets	10,427	8,993
	142,001	139,541

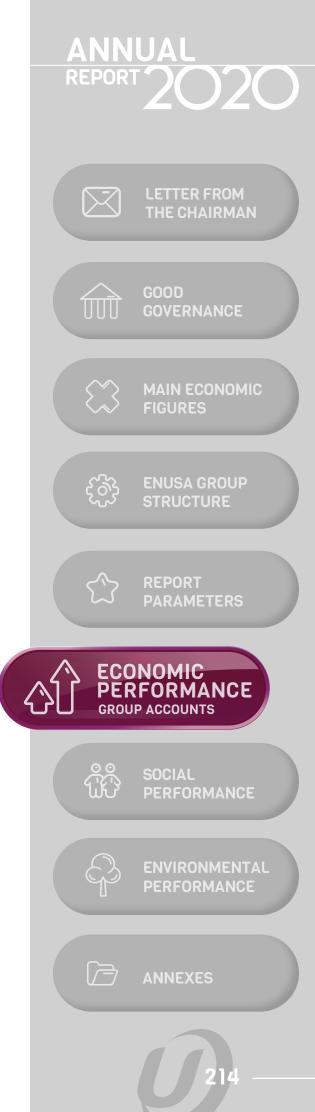
Firm investment commitments in the form of orders in the Parent Company amount to approximately 1,215 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 1,356 thousand euros).

The Group has formalised property risk insurance policies with coverage that guarantee the Group's assets and goods in their entirety, as well as any possible claims that may arise in the course of its business, and the Group considers that these policies sufficiently cover the risks to which they are subject.

Thousands of euros



10. INTANGIBLE FIX	EU ASSE	15						
The composition and movement of this headir	ng in 2020 and 2019 a	are shown be	low:					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020								
Concept	Balance at 31/12/2019	Inflows	Outflows	Others	Transfers or lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2020		
COST								
Research	334	_	_	_	_	334		
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	2,800		(1)	_	_	2,799		
Software applications	6,692	101	_	_	82	6,875		
Other intangible assets (Concession agreements)	49,536	394	(5)	(189)	_	49,736		
Other intangible fixed assets	139	19	(88)	_	(68)	2		
TOTAL	59,501	514	(94)	(189)	14	59,746		
AMORTISATION								
Research	(334)	-	_	-	_	(334)		
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	(2,291)	(111)	1	_	_	(2,401)		
Software applications	(6,107)	(276)	_	_	_	(6,383)		
Other intangible assets (Concession agreements)	(16,399)	(2,173)	2	75	_	(18,495)		
Other intangible fixed assets	(88)	_	88	-	_	-		
TOTAL	(25,219)	(2,560)	91	75	-	(27,613)		
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPAIRMENT								
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	(2)	_	_	_	_	(2)		
Software applications	-	_	_	_	_	-		
TOTAL	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)		
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	34,280	(2,046)	(3)	(114)	14	32,131		



			Thousands of euro	S	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019 Concept	Balance at 31/12/2018	Inflows	Outflows	Transfers or lease-backs	Balance at 31/12/2019
COST					
Research	334	_	_	_	334
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	2,247	553		_	2,800
Software applications	6,357	215	(3)	123	6,692
Other intangible assets (Concession agreements)	48,404	1,136	(4)	_	49,536
Other intangible fixed assets	166	106	(10)	(123)	139
TOTAL	57,508	2,010	(17)	-	59,501
AMORTISATION					
Research	(334)	_	_	_	(334)
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	(2,244)	(47)	_	_	(2,291)
Software applications	(5,822)	(288)	3	_	(6,107)
Other intangible assets (Concession agreements)	(14,219)	(2,181)	1	_	(16,399)
Other intangible fixed assets	(88)	-	-	_	(88)
TOTAL	(22,707)	(2,516)	4	-	(25,219)
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPAIRMENT					
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	(2)	_	_	_	(2)
Software applications	_	_	_	_	_
TOTAL	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	34,799	(506)	(13)	-	34,280

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The entry recognised in 2019 under "Patents, licences, trademarks and similar items", amounting to 553 thousand euros, relates to the agreement concerning the Parent Company's acquisition from Tecnatom, S.A. of part of the technology developed by the Parent Company (together with ENUSA) for passive scanner equipment. Under the agreement, both parties undertake to take all necessary steps to register the ownership of the technology and the transfer. This agreement also allows the Parent Company to participate in a significant percentage of future profits from joint sales of new equipment (with the technology incorporated) to third parties.

The most significant movements in 2020 were in the heading "Other intangible assets (Concession agreements)", with additions corresponding to the capitalisation of financial expenses of 363 thousand euros (515 thousand euros in 2019) and those deriving from the allocation to the provisions for the sealing and monitoring of the landfill and for the construction of landfill cells, amounting to -189 thousand euros (584 thousand euros in 2019).

The amount of fully amortised intangible fixed assets in use as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousand	ds of euros
	2020	2019
Development	334	334
Patents, licences, trademarks and other	2,265	2,266
Software applications	5,869	5,672
Other intangible fixed assets	-	88
	8,468	8,360

11. LEASES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS OF A SIMILAR NATURE

11.1. FINANCE LEASES

The assets under finance leases held by the Group during the year 2020 correspond entirely to the investee ETSA.

The carrying amounts of assets held under finance leases are as follows:

FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Valuation adjustments for impairment	Net book value
Buildings	259	(61)	_	198
TOTAL	259	(61)		198

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Valuation adjustments for impairment	Net book value
Buildings	259	(55)	-	204
TOTAL	259	(55)		204

Thousands of euros

Thousands of euros





The amount of future minimum lease payments and their present value at year-end 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros						
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years				
Total future minimum lease payments	8	_	-				
Less: Implicit interest	_	-	-				
Present value at year-end	8	-	-				

11.2. OPERATING LEASES

The Group had assets under operating leases in 2020, accruing an operating lease expense of 589 thousand euros (596 thousand euros in 2019).

Details of the Group's main operating leases are as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019	
Rental of offices, garages and industrial premises	243	269	
Vehicles	170	171	
Machinery, office equipment and others	176	156	
TOTAL	589	596	

The operating lease contracts mainly relate to the offices of the investee EMGRISA and have non-cancellable minimum lease payments amounting to 67 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 (152 thousand euros in 2019), although the expected duration of the contract is longer. Details of future minimum lease payments for such non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Ì

Up to	1 year
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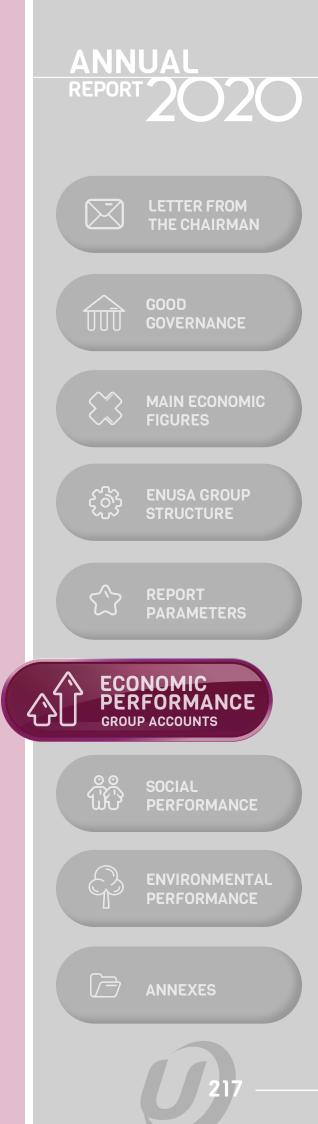
Between 1 and 5 years

TOTAL

For the remaining operating leases, there are no minimum future payments expected as all leases are cancellable on an annual basis.

	Thousands of euros						
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years				
Total future minimum lease payments	17	8	-				
Less: Implicit interest	-	-	-				
Present value at year-end	17	8	-				

Thousands of euros				
2020	2019			
67	80			
-	72			
67	152			



12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

12.1. INFORMATION ON THE RELEVANCE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO THE **GROUP'S FINANCIAL POSITION AND PERFORMANCE**

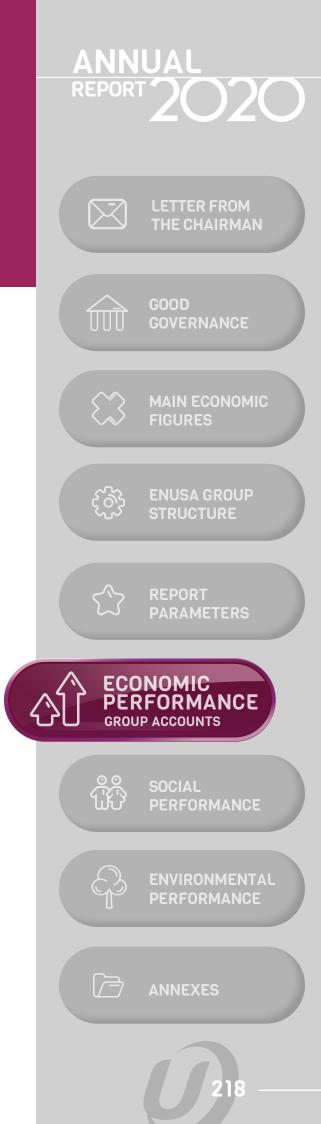
12.1.1. INFORMATION RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

a) Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts at 31 December 2020 and 2019 of the Group's various financial assets and liabilities, based on their classification, are as follows:

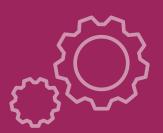
a.1) Financial assets:

		Thousands of euros										
				F	INANCIAL AS	SET CLASSE	S					
			Long-term fir	nancial assets	;		Short-term financial assets				TOTAL	
	Equity ins	struments		vatives and iers	Long te	rm total	Credit, derivatives and others Short term total					
ASSET CATEGORIES FINANCIAL	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-			-	-	9,201	42,333	9,201	42,333	9,201	42,333
Loans and receivables	_	_	3,253	2,739	3,253	2,739	30,013	38,530	30,013	38,530	33,266	41,269
Available-for-sale assets												
- Valued at cost	195	268	_	_	195	268	_	_	-	_	195	268
Hedging derivatives	_	_	875	2,699	875	2,699	95	1,456	95	1,456	970	4,155
TOTAL	195	268	4,128	5,438	4,323	5,706	39,309	82,319	39,309	82,319	43,632	88,025



a.2) Financial liabilities:

Thousands of euros FINANCIAL LIABILITY CLASSES Long-term financial liabilities Short-term fina Trade LIABILITY CATEGORIES 31/12/2020 31/12/2019 31/12/2020 31/12/2019 31/12/2020 31/12/2019 31/12/2020 31/12/2019 31/12/2020 FINANCIAL 105,643 73,549 Debts and payables 107,354 3,381 4,133 109,024 111,487 46,790 64,377 Hedging derivatives 2,797 2,821 2,797 2,821 1,788 _ _ _ -TOTAL 105,643 107,354 73,549 66,165 6,178 6,954 114,308 46,790 111,821



ancial liabiliti	es		TOTAL			
ayables, s and other	Short term total		10	IAL		
31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2019		
71,369	111,167	144,918	220,191	256,405		
853	1,788	853	4,585	3,674		
72,222	112,955	145,771	224,776	260,079		



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b) Classification by maturity

The detail, by maturity date, of financial assets and liabilities with fixed or determinable maturity at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows (excluding equity instruments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates):

				Thousands of e	uros		
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Short term	Long term					
FINANCIAL ASSETS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Remaining	Total Long Term
Equity instruments (*)	_	-	_	-	-	195	195
Loans to group companies (Note 23)	7,060	_	_	-	-	-	-
Loans to third parties	539	219	_	_	-	_	219
Derivatives	95	234	381	260	-	_	875
Other financial assets	214	-	-	-	-	3,034	3,034
Trade and other receivables	22,200	_	_	-	-	_	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9,201	_	-	-	-	_	-
TOTAL	39,309	453	381	260	-	3,229	4,323
(*) No operation in a							

(*) No specific maturity.

Short term Lor FINANCIAL LIABILITIES WITH SPECIFIC MATURITY 2021 2022 2023 2024 177 774 737 175 Loans to Group and Associated Companies (Note 23) Debts to credit institutions 46,782 91,714 1,885 2,142 Finance lease creditors 8 _ _ _ 1,788 Derivatives 164 164 _ Other financial liabilities 2,413 87 120 120 Trade creditors and other payables 61,190 _ _ _ TOTAL 2,437 92,702 2,346 112,955

Thousands of euros

ng term		
2025	Remaining	Total Long Term
-	1,577	2,666
2,361	7,541	105,643
-	_	-
-	2,469	2,797
118	270	715
-	_	-
2,479	11,857	111,821



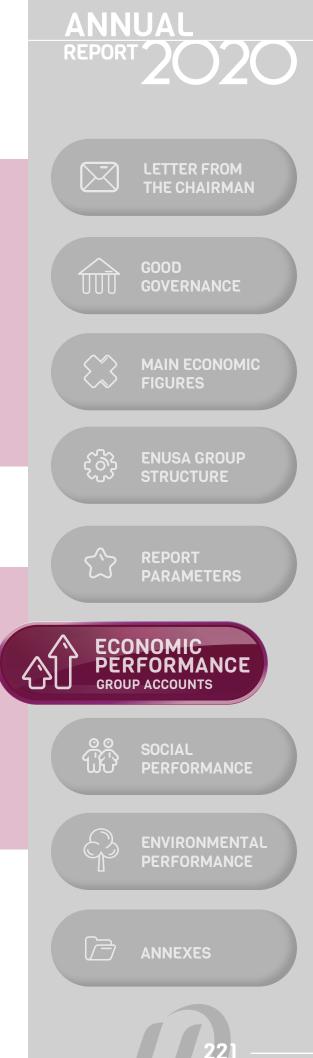


Thousands of euros

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Short term			Loi	ng term		
FINANCIAL ASSETS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Remaining	Total Long Term
Equity instruments (*)	-	-	-	-	-	268	268
Loans to group companies (Note 23)	6,560	_	-	_	-	_	-
Loans to third parties	512	_	_	_	_	_	-
Derivatives	1,456	678	791	806	424	_	2,699
Other financial assets	34	_	13	_	-	2,726	2,739
Trade and other receivables	31,424	_	-	_	-	_	-
Cash and cash equivalents	42,333	_	-	_	-	_	-
TOTAL	82,319	678	804	806	424	2,994	5,706

(*) No specific maturity.

		Thousands of euros					
	Short term			Lo	ng term		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES WITH SPECIFIC MATURITY	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Remaining	Total Long Term
Loans to Group and Associated Companies (Note 23)	549	560	544	_	-	2,173	3,277
Debts to credit institutions	73,532	1,705	91,711	1,886	2,142	9,902	107,346
Finance lease creditors	17	8	-	_	-	-	8
Derivatives	853	-	-	_	-	2,821	2,821
Other financial liabilities	2,283	178	120	120	120	318	856
Trade creditors and other payables	68,537	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	145,771	2,451	92,375	2,006	2,262	15,214	114,308



The amount of both long-term and shortterm bank borrowings relates mainly to loans granted to the Parent Company by various credit institutions to finance supply management, which includes procurement stocks.

This heading also includes amounts corresponding to long-term bank financing for the investment in the solid municipal waste treatment plant, managed through the UTE RSU (see note 8). This financing was provided through the project-finance model. Its maximum limit is 33,000 thousand euros and the balance drawn down at 31 December 2020 (included in ENUSA's accounts at its percentage of participation in the UTE RSU) is 17,350 thousand euros (18,989 thousand euros at 31 December 2019) and includes among its clauses the need for the borrower to comply with certain financial ratios from the start of the project's operating period (financial year 2012). These ratios were met at the end of the current and previous year and are not expected to be breached in the next twelve months.

The current interest rates are market interest rates.



c) Available-for-sale financial assets

These correspond to equity instruments in companies that are not considered to be Group companies, jointly controlled entities or associates and which the Group does not expect to dispose of in the short term. As these equity instruments are not listed in an active market, they are carried at cost less any impairment. The carrying amounts of these financial assets at year-end 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Cetramesa (*)

Sociedad Agraria de Transformación (UTE RSU shareho

During the financial years 2020 and 2019, the Group has not received any dividends from these companies.

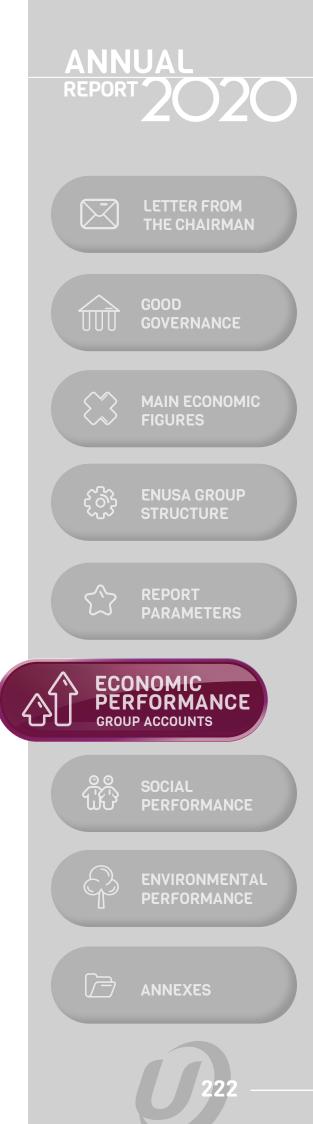
(*) Cetramesa hold shares in turn, directly and indirectly, in the following companies:

Cetramesa Carburantes, S.L.U.	
Low Cost Carburantes, S.A.	

(**) Shareholding with a cost of 73 thousand euros (integrated at the percentage of the UTE's shareholding in ENUSA), impaired at 100%.

	Thousand	s of euros
	2020	2019
	195	195
olding) (**)	_	73
	195	268

% share as of December 31	
2020	2019
100%	100%
30%	30%



d) Impairment losses

The movement analysis of the allowance accounts representing impairment losses arising from credit risk (mainly from customers and other debtors), for the financial year 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros
Balance as of 1 January 2019	6,872
Endowments	718
Reversals and applications	(5)
Balance as of 31 December 2019	7,585
Endowments	726
Reversals and applications	(4)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	8,307

The provision made in the year in the amount of 726 thousand euros (718 thousand euros in 2019) comes, practically in its entirety, from the amount provided for in the UTE RSU (integrated in ENUSA at its percentage share in the same), relating to the estimate of the possible non-payment of part of the invoices accrued in those years and pending issue at year-end (relating to adjustments in the fee receivable for the management of the service, depending on the financial conditions borne by the UTE RSU itself).

The reversal recorded in the year, amounting to 4 thousand euros, corresponds to excess provisions recorded in the subsidiary EMGRISA. In 2018 the reversal, amounting to 5 thousand euros, also arises from the subsidiaries ETSA and EMGRISA.

The amount recorded under the heading "Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for trading operations" in the consolidated profit and loss account in 2020 in the amount of 704 thousand euros arises from the net movement in provisions and reversals for the year, of 722 thousand euros, less excess provisions for trade operations of 18 thousand euros (in 2019, the total of 734 thousand euros consisting of net provisions for reversals of 713 thousand euros, plus provisions for trade operations of 19 thousand euros and write-offs of 2 thousand euros).

12.1.2. OTHER INFORMATION

a) Hedge accounting

At 31 December 2020 and 2019 the Group had entered into the following hedging derivative transactions:

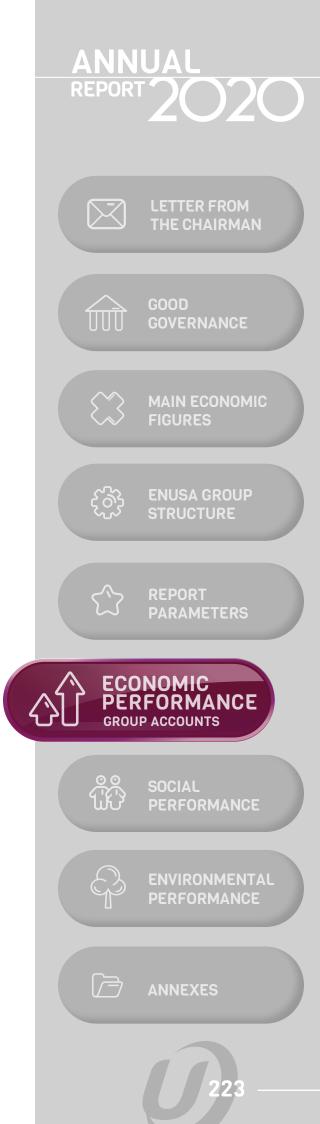
- (payments to trade creditors).

All transactions meet the requirements of the hedge accounting recognition and measurement standards as each transaction is individually documented for designation as a hedge and are shown to be highly effective both prospectively, by verifying that expected changes in cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk will be almost completely offset by expected changes in cash flows of the hedging instrument, and retrospectively, by verifying that the hedged results have varied within a range of eighty to one hundred and twenty-five per cent of the hedged item's result.

The fair and notional values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments, separated by hedge class and in the periods in which the cash flows are expected to occur, are as follows:

 \triangleright Interest rate swaps in the Parent Company, designated as a hedging instrument for interest rate risk on financial liabilities at amortised cost (long-term bank borrowings).

▷ Foreign exchange purchase/sale transactions with various entities designated as a hedging instrument for the existing exchange rate risk on highly probable forecast transactions



	Thousands of euros	Thousands of currency Notional Amount				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Fair Value as of 31/12/2020	2021	2022	2023	Remaining	Total
ASSETS						
Exchange insurance (2)	735	10,738	12,000	13,000	6,000	41,738
Exchange insurance (3)	235	1,500	2,416	1,500	1,500	6,916
LIABILITIES						
Interest rate swaps (1)	3,131	-	-	_	14,127	14,127
Exchange insurance (2)	1,454	39,181	3,000	3,000	_	45,181

(1) Notional expressed in thousands of euros.

(2) Notional expressed in thousands of US dollars.

(3) Notional expressed in thousands of pounds sterling.

	Thousands of euros	Thousands of currency Notional Amount				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Fair Value as of 31/12/2019	2020	2021	2022	Remaining	Total
ASSETS						T
Exchange insurance (2)	3,577	26,500	12,000	12,000	20,500	71,000
Exchange insurance (3)	578	1,500	1,500	2,416	1,500	6,916
LIABILITIES						
Interest rate swaps (1)	3,550	_	_	_	15,502	15,502
Exchange insurance (2)	124	14,500	_	_	_	14,500
(1) National expressed in theusands of ouros						

(1) Notional expressed in thousands of euros.

(2) Notional expressed in thousands of US dollars.

(3) Notional expressed in thousands of pounds sterling.

The notional amount of the contracts entered into does not represent the actual risk assumed by the Group companies in relation to these instruments. The fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments is the sum of the future cash flows arising from the instrument, discounted at the valuation date. In this regard, the Group uses commonly accepted methodology and the necessary market data to calculate fair value, also verifying that the fair value calculated for each transaction does not differ significantly from the market valuation provided by the entity with which it has entered into the corresponding transaction.

The fair value of these transactions, net of the tax effect, is recognised in equity under "Equity-Valuation adjustments-Cash flow hedges", which is included in the Group's equity.





The movement in "Equity-Valuation adjustments-Cash flow hedges" in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousan	ds of euros
	2020	2019
Balance at December 31 of the previous year (Profits) / Losses	(573)	2,440
Amounts recognised in Net Equity due to changes in the fair value of hedging transactions	3,781	(4,447)
Amount charged to the profit and loss account from net equity	343	413
- Procurement	880	1,035
- Other operating expenses	15	28
- Financial costs	(702)	(748)
- Advances	150	94
- Prepaid expenses	-	4
Tax effect	(1,030)	1,021
Balance as of December 31, current year (Profits) / Losses charged to net equity	2,521	(573)

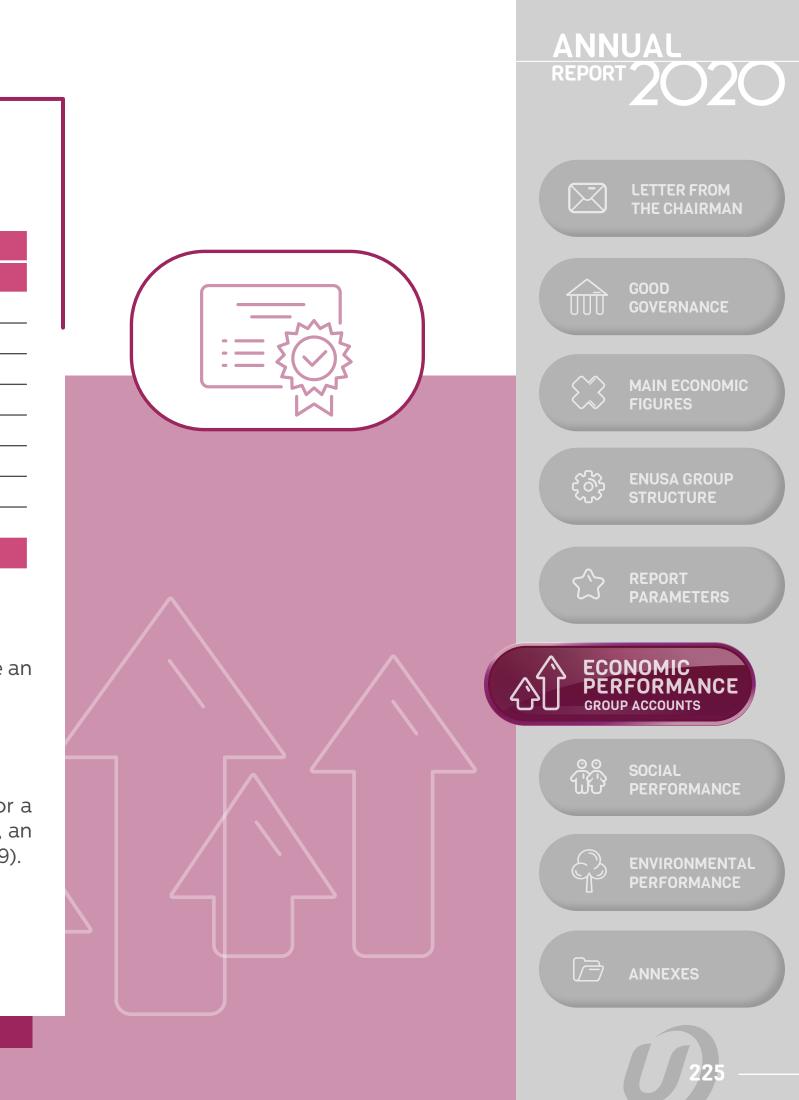
b) Fair Value

The carrying amounts of loans and receivables and trade and non-trade payables and receivables are an acceptable approximation of fair value.

c) Other information (credit facilities)

The Group has signed credit facilities maturing in the short term with various financial institutions for a limit of 94,490 thousand euros (same amount at 31 December 2019), of which, at 31 December 2020, an amount of 44,758 thousand euros had been drawn down (71,545 thousand euros at 31 December 2019).

The current interest rates on credit facilities are market interest rates.



12.2. INFORMATION ON THE NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential loss caused by the failure of Group companies' counterparties to meet their contractual obligations, i.e. the possibility of not recovering the financial assets for the amount recognised and within the time limit set. Credit risk exposure at 31 December is mainly concentrated in the following items:

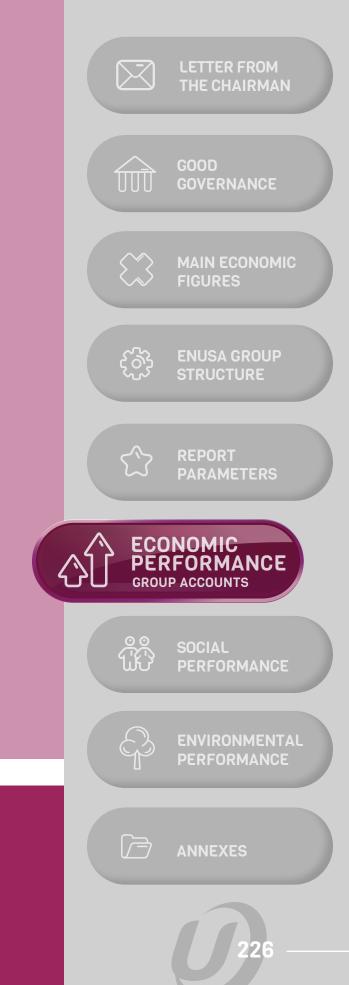
Thousands of euros

	2020	2019
Clients from sales and services	17,199	27,181
Customers of group and associated companies	1,636	1,333
Loans to group and associated companies	7,060	6,560
Total	25,895	35,074

With regard to the risk relating to trade receivables, it should be noted that the Parent Company's main activities are based, on the one hand, on the supply of enriched uranium to Spanish electricity companies owning nuclear reactors and, on the other, on the manufacture and sale of fuel assemblies for the production of nuclear electricity. In this respect, the list of the Parent Company's main customers is concentrated in an important group of large electricity companies of recognised solvency. The fuel supply and fuelling contracts signed with customers are long-term contracts with perfectly planned dates and volumes that allow for proper management of sales volumes and, consequently, of the collection periods inherent to them. Both supply and manufacturing contracts provide for the receipt of advance payments for future sales, which is an element of risk minimisation. At 31 December 2020 the balance of advances on account that the Parent Company has received from customers, to be applied in 2021, is 41,363 thousand euros (32,770 thousand euros at 31 December 2019).

Loans to Group companies and associates relate to so-called "inter-SEPI deposits", amounting to 7,060 thousand euros as at 31 December 2020 (6,560 thousand euros as at 31 December 2019). This is an instrument created by SEPI to optimise the management of its treasury and that of its group of companies, by intermediating the supply and demand of surplus cash. In this system, SEPI carries out the corresponding intermediation operations, acting as counterparty to both parties (borrowers/ depositors of funds). The placement of the cash surpluses of the Group's companies through this mechanism is a priority option included in the "Rules Governing the System for the Authorisation and Supervision of Acts and Transactions of the SEPI Group".



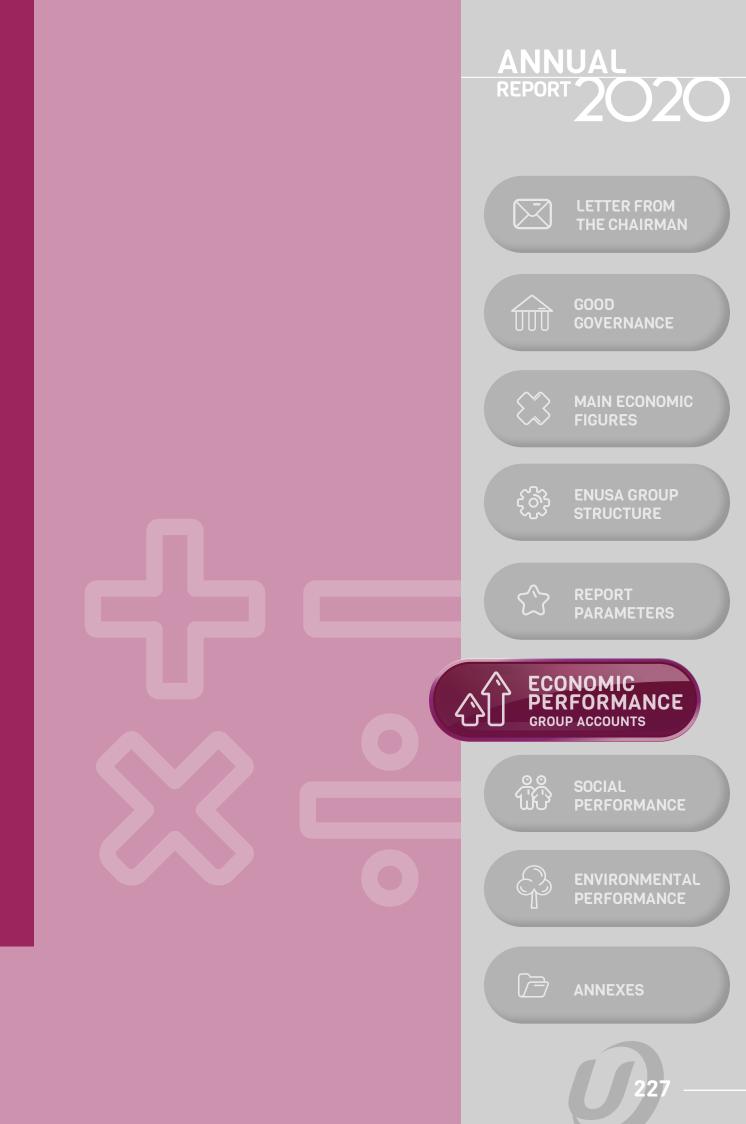


b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies the maintenance of sufficient cash and the availability of funding through a sufficient amount of credit facilities. In this respect, the Group's strategy is to maintain the necessary flexibility in financing by having both long-term loans and short-term credit facilities available, so that all eventualities directly affecting the Group's cash flow are fully covered.

c) Market risk

- Interest rate risk. In relation to all of the Parent Company's long-term debt that finances Procurement Management, which includes procurement stocks, and whose financial burden is fully reflected in the sale price of enriched uranium, the Parent Company had opted to hedge interest rate risks (on part of the aforementioned debt) by entering into interest rate swaps. These contracts expired during 2019, so there was no hedge of this type at year-end. Likewise, it was decided to hedge the interest rate risks on part of the debt relating to the financing of the loan associated with the investment in the solid municipal waste treatment plant carried out by the UTE RSU (see note 12.1.2.a).
- Exchange rate risk. The need to purchase fuel assembly supplies and components on the international market, as well as the sales to be made to foreign customers in their own currency, requires the Parent Company to implement an exchange rate risk management policy. The key aim is to reduce the negative impact of exchange rate variability on its profit and loss account, so that it is possible to hedge against adverse movements and, where appropriate, to take advantage of favourable developments. In this respect, the Parent Company uses forward currency purchase/sale contracts (currency hedges) for risk management purposes, thereby fixing a known exchange rate for future payments/receivables at a specific date, which can also be adjusted over time to match and apply to cash flows. The amount committed at year-end in this type of operations is detailed in note 12.1.2.a.



12.3. OWN FUNDS

The consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity includes details of movements in consolidated shareholders' equity for 2020 and 2019.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the share capital of the Parent Company is fully paid up and consists of 200,000 ordinary bearer shares of 300.51 euros par value each, with equal voting and dividend rights. Details of its shareholders are as follows:

	% of shareholding
- Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales (SEPI)	60
- Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT)	40
	100

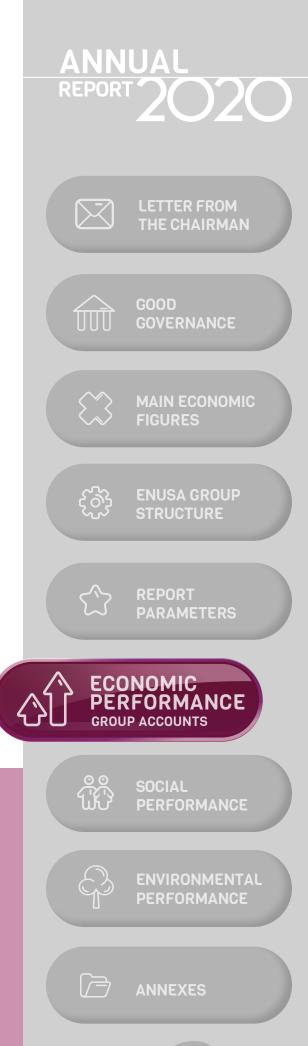
The Parent Company's legal reserve has been funded by applying 10% of the profit for the year. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, this reserve has been established at 20% of share capital. This reserve is not freely distributable and can only be used to offset losses, if no other reserves are available for this purpose, and to increase the share capital by the portion of its balance exceeding 10% of the increased capital.

In 2007, the balance of the Revaluation Reserve (Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 of 7 June 1996) was transferred to Voluntary Reserves (Reserves and Retained Earnings), amounting to 6,937 thousand euros, by resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Parent Company on 15 June. Of this figure, the amount corresponding to the unamortised amounts of the revalued assets is not available to the Parent Company (see note 9).

The remaining Voluntary Reserves (under "Reserves and Retained Earnings") are unrestricted at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Details of "Reserves in consolidated companies and equity-accounted companies" are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2020	2019
Reserves in consolidated companies	12,840	13,502
Reserves in equity-accounted companies from ENUSA	95	95
Reserves in equity-accounted companies from EMGRISA	3,498	3,198
TOTAL	16,433	16,795



13. STOCKS

The distribution of stocks of Raw Materials and other supplies as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2020	2019
Stocks from procurement management	196,554	187,778
Other stocks from industrial activities	23,935	24,313
Other procurement	16,982	15,722
TOTAL	237,471	227,813

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, procurement management stocks include financial expenses of 7,745 thousand euros and 7,948 thousand euros, respectively.

OTHER STOCK INFORMATION

The Finished goods and work in progress accounts, which are included under Stocks on the assets side of the balance sheet for 13,879 thousand euros and 8,687 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 (14,848 thousand euros and 7,651 thousand euros, respectively, at 31 December 2019) mainly include the costs of fuel assemblies pending delivery at yearend by the Parent Company, and are classified in one account or the other depending on whether or not they have been fully completed.

The Advances account under Stocks on the assets side of the balance sheet amounting to 4,124 and 5,354 thousand euros at 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively, relates mainly to advances to suppliers of the Parent Company's industrial activities. The most important firm purchase commitments correspond to the Parent Company's long-term contracts for the supply of Procurement Management, with foreign suppliers, and with variable quantities, and therefore their economic quantification is also variable.

The most important firm sales commitments relate to the Parent Company's long-term contracts with electricity utility customers for the sale of enriched uranium and refuelling.

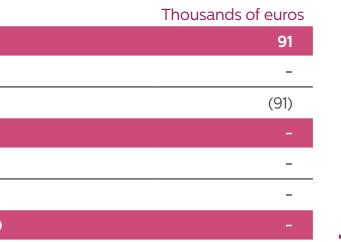
Most of the Procurement Management stocks are located outside the national territory as a result of the conversion and enrichment processes required prior to sale, which take place outside Spain.

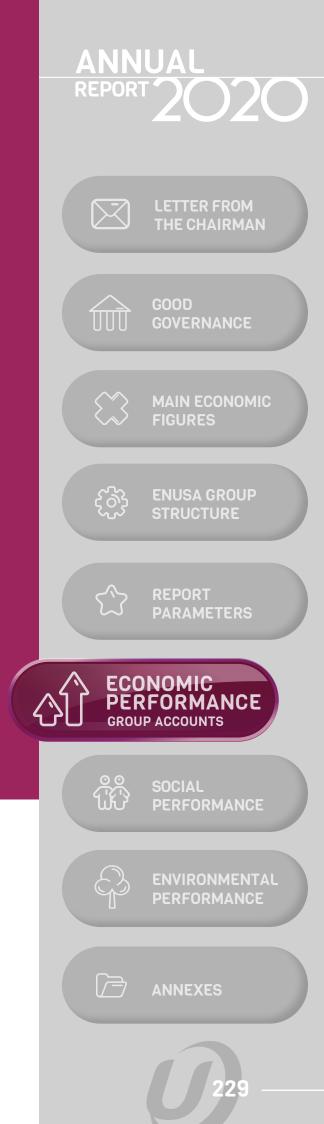
There is no limitation on stocks due to guarantees, pledges, collateral and other similar reasons.

The Group has taken out insurance policies to cover possible damage to uranium stocks in its warehouses, as well as any damage that may occur in the transport and shipment of concentrates, natural and enriched uranium and the containers required for such transport by sea, land, air or combined means.

Details of impairment losses on work in progress and finished goods in 2020 and 2019 recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account are as follows:

Balance as of 1 January 2019
Endowments
Reversals
Balance as of 31 December 2019
Endowments
Reversals
Balance as of 31 December 2020





14.FOREIGN CURRENCY

Details of the amount of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros							
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	US Dollar counter value in euros	Pound sterling counter value in euros	Other counter value in euros	Total counter value in euros				
ASSETS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY								
Derivatives	734	236	_	970				
Trade and other receivables	_	-	86	86				
Advances to suppliers	3,798	-	_	3,798				
Other assets	_	_	4	4				
Other cash equivalents	5	4	1,312	1,321				
TOTAL	4,537	240	1,402	6,179				
LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY								
Derivatives	1,454	-	_	1,454				
Trade creditors and other payables	2,116	108	192	2,416				
TOTAL	3,570	108	192	3,870				

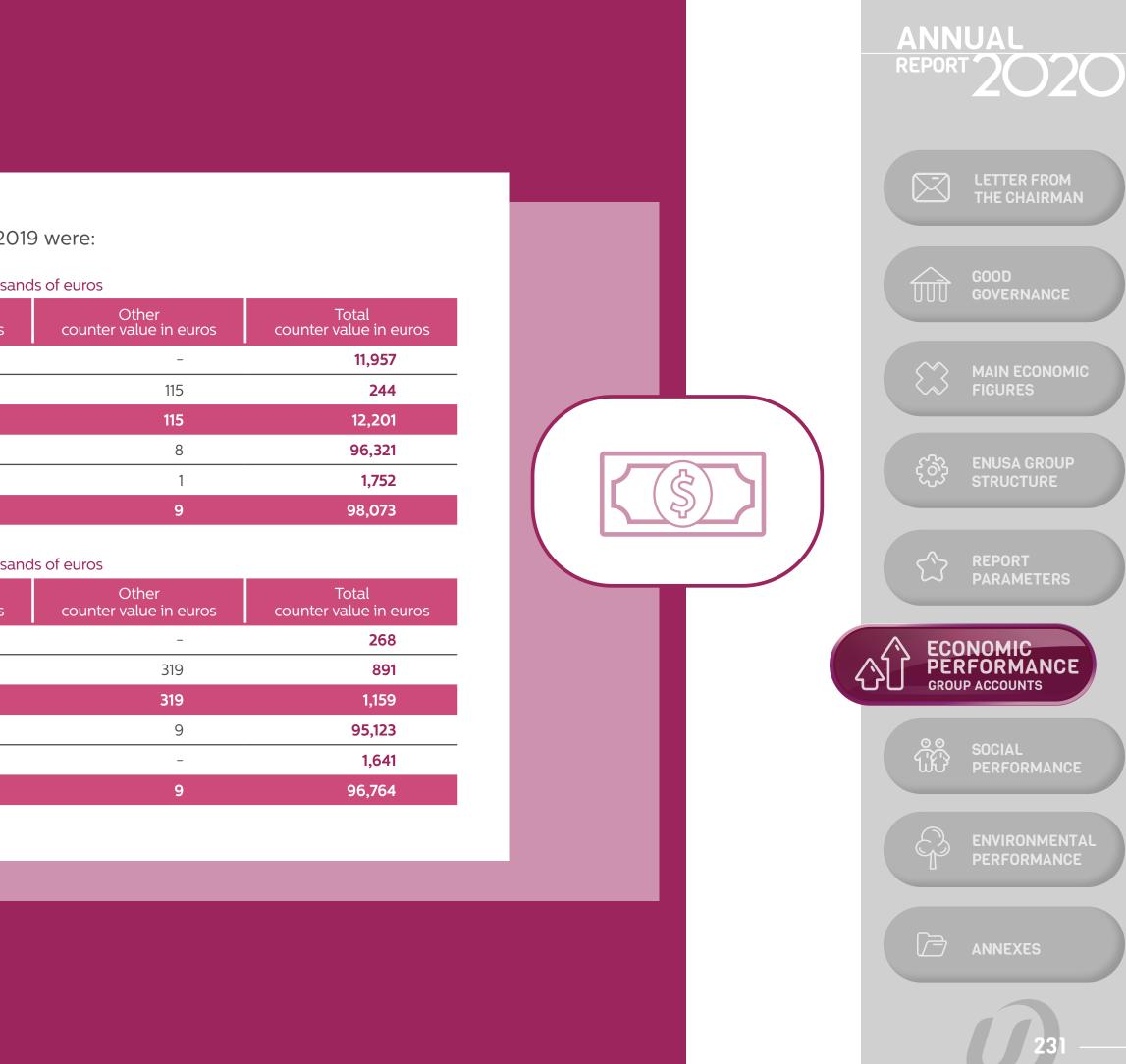
	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	US Dollar counter value in euros	Pound sterling counter value in euros	Other counter value in euros	Total counter value in euros		
ASSETS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY						
Derivatives	3,577	578	-	4,155		
Fixed assets	_	_	-	-		
Trade and other receivables	_	_	54	54		
Advances to suppliers	2,060	-	-	2,060		
Other assets	_	-	5	5		
Other cash equivalents	6	5	847	858		
TOTAL	5,643	583	906	7,132		
LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY						
Derivatives	124	-	-	124		
Trade creditors and other payables	11	10	196	217		
TOTAL	135	10	196	341		



Transactions in foreign currencies during the financial years 2020 and 2019 were:

		Thousands of euros						
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	US Dollar counter value in euros	Pound sterling counter value in euros	Other counter value in euros	Tota counter value				
Sales	11,957	-	-	11				
Rendering of services	129	_	115					
	12,086	-	115	12				
Procurement	94,275	2,038	8	96				
External services	1,689	62	1	1				
	95,964	2,100	9	98				

		Thousands of euros						
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	US Dollar counter value in euros	Pound sterling counter value in euros	Other counter value in euros	Tota counter value				
Sales	268	-	_					
Rendering of services	572	-	319					
	572	-	319					
Procurement	92,370	2,744	9	95				
External services	1,521	120	-	•				
TOTAL	93,891	2,864	9	96				



The amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss in 2020 and 2019, classified by type of financial instrument, was as follows:

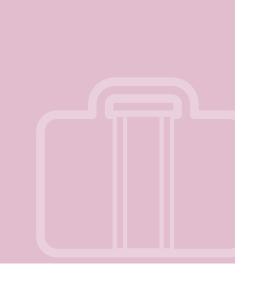
	Exchange differences re	Exchange differences recognised in result for the financial year (+) Profits (-) Losses					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Transactions settled in the year	Outstanding transactions	Total				
Asset Class							
Derivatives	(582)	-	(582)				
Other financial assets	2	-	2				
Trade and other receivables	(685)	(3)	(688)				
TOTAL	(1,265)	(3)	(1,268)				
Liability Class							
Derivatives	(381)	-	(381)				
Trade creditors and other payables	879	191	1,070				
TOTAL	498	191	689				
NET	(767)	188	(579)				

Thousands of euros

Exchange differences recognised in result for th

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Transactions settled	Outstanding	Total
	in the year	transactions	
Asset Class			
Derivatives	271	_	271
Other financial assets	(1)	-	(1)
Trade and other receivables	(10)	-	(10)
TOTAL	260	-	260
Liability Class			
Derivatives	125	-	125
Trade creditors and other payables	(865)	(11)	(876)
TOTAL	(740)	(11)	(751)
NET	(480)	(11)	(491)





Thousands of euros

he	financial	year	(+)	Profits	(-)	Losses
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15. FISCAL SITUATION

The net tax liability calculated for the year 2020, amounting to -1,131 thousand euros, is reflected under the consolidated balance sheet headings "Current tax assets", amounting to 1,214 thousand euros, and "Current tax liabilities", amounting to 83 thousand euros.

The net tax liability calculated for the year 2019, amounting to -363 thousand euros, was reflected under the consolidated balance sheet headings "Current tax assets", amounting to 1,214 thousand euros, and "Current tax liabilities", amounting to 31 thousand euros.

In the consolidated profit and loss account for the year 2020, the amount relating to corporate income tax represents an expense of 1,168 thousand euros (1,105 thousand euros expense in 2019), leaving an after-tax result of 3,054 thousand euros (3,819 thousand euros in 2019).

The following tables show the reconciliation of the net amount of income and expenses for the year to the corporate income tax base for the years 2020 and 2019:

	Thousands of euros						
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Profit and L	oss Account		nd expenses fectly in net equity	Res	erves	Total
BALANCE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	3,054	-		(3,091)	-	-	(37)
	Increases	Decreases	Increases	Decreases	Increases	Decreases	
Corporate income tax		1,168		(1,034)			134
PERMANENT DIFFERENCES	2,107	(2,120)	_	_	_	_	(13)
- Of individual companies	217	(1,879)	_	_	_	_	(1,662)
- From consolidation adjustments	1,890	(241)	_	_	_	_	1,649
TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES:	3,035	(4,688)	6,021	(1,896)	_	_	2,472
- Originating in the financial year	2,705		4,521	(753)	-	_	6,473
- Originating in previous years	330	(4,688)	1,500	(1,143)	-	_	(4,001)
Offsetting of tax loss carryforwards from previous years							

TAX BASE (TAX RESULT)

2.556



Thousands of euros

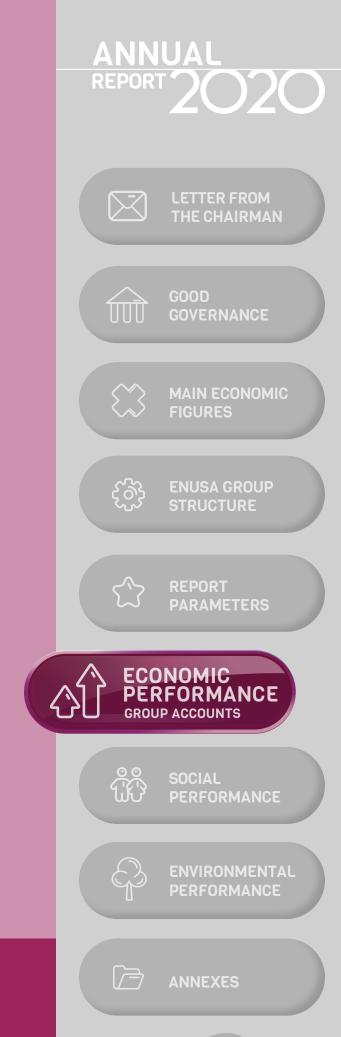
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Profit and L	oss Account		enses recognised net equity	Res	erves	Total
BALANCE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	3,819	-	2,901	-	_	_	6,720
	Increases	Decreases	Increases	Decreases	Increases	Decreases	
Corporate income tax	1,105	_	989	_	_	_	2,094
PERMANENT DIFFERENCES	2,791	(3,274)	_	-	_	_	(483)
- Of individual companies	307	(2,693)	_	-	-	_	(2,386)
- From consolidation adjustments	2,484	(581)	_	_	_	_	1,903
TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES:	4,329	(2,995)	1,927	(5,817)	-	_	(2,556)
- Originating in the financial year	3,765	_	655	(5,014)	-	_	(594)
- Originating in previous years	564	(2,995)	1,272	(803)	_	_	(1,962)

TAX BASE (TAX RESULT)

The most important permanent differences correspond to:

- ▷ Increases: This includes, among others, the adjustment corresponding to donations and contributions under Law 49/2002, amounting to 9 thousand euros and allocations of taxable income of UTEs and EIGs, amounting to 107 thousand euros, all in the Parent Company (in 2019, the adjustment corresponded to donations and contributions under Law 49/2002, amounting to 62 thousand euros, penalties and surcharges amounting to 26 thousand euros, and allocations of taxable income of UTEs and EIGs, amounting to 200 thousand euros, all in the Parent Company).
- > Decreases: This mainly includes the exemption to avoid double taxation on dividends of 1,556 thousand euros in the Parent Company and 319 thousand euros in the subsidiary EMGRISA (in 2019, the adjustment mainly corresponded to the exemption to avoid double taxation on dividends of 2,262 thousand euros in the Parent Company and 422 thousand euros in the subsidiary EMGRISA).

5,775



The most significant temporary differences correspond to:

- Increases: These relate mainly to non-deductible provisions and expenses of the Parent Company of 2,959 thousand euros, of which the most significant figures correspond to provisions for restoration and closure of facilities of 226 thousand euros, provisions for contingencies of 1,398 thousand euros, and provisions for impairment of receivables from public bodies of 687 thousand euros (in 2019, non-deductible provisions and expenses of the Parent Company, amounting to 4305 thousand euros, of which the most significant figures relate to provisions for restoration and closure of facilities, amounting to 732 thousand euros, impairment of tangible fixed assets for 1,942 thousand euros and impairment of receivables from public bodies for 696 thousand euros).
- Decreases: These relate mainly to the application and excess of provisions that were not a tax expense in prior years, of which 1,992 thousand euros relate to costs of restoration and closure of facilities, obligations to personnel and restructuring, 2,263 thousand euros relate to provisions for guarantees and 57 thousand euros relate to sundry provisions, all of the Parent Company (in 2019, application of provisions that were not a tax expense in previous years, of which 1,749 thousand euros correspond to costs of restoration and closure of facilities, 348 thousand euros correspond to reversals of sundry provisions, and 360 thousand euros correspond to reversal of provisions for impairment of fixed assets, all of which are non-deductible at the time of their allocation, all of which relate to the Parent Company).

The reconciliation between the income tax that would result from applying the general tax rate in force to the consolidated profit before tax and the income tax expense recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account and the reconciliation of the latter to the net corporate income tax payable for 2020 and 2019 is presented below:

Result before tax

Permanent differences

Individual tax loss carryforwards

Group tax loss carryforwards

Adjusted result

Quota at 25.00%

Quota at 28% (for repurchase of group tax

Deductions

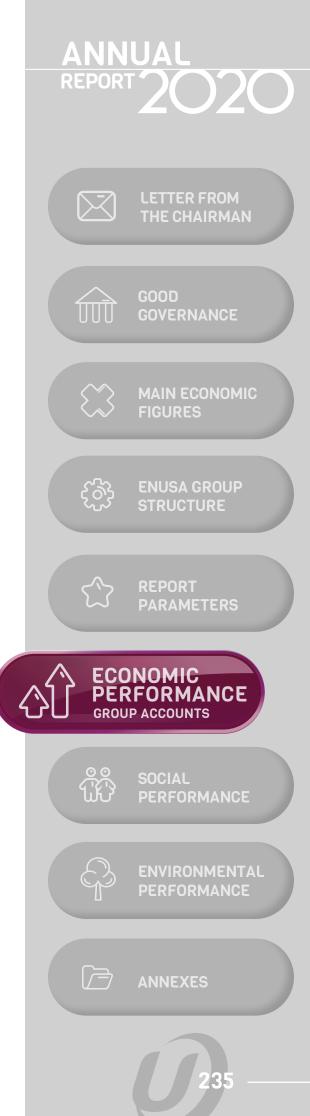
(less deductions activated in previous years

Income tax

Negative adjustments in income tax

Positive adjustments in income tax

Expense / (Income) for income tax in the p account



6 1,039
6
(25)
49
1,009
4,034
(175)
-
(13)
4,222
Thousands of euros 31/12/2020

	Thousands of euros 31/12/2019
Result before tax	4,924
Permanent differences	(484)
Individual tax loss carryforwards	-
Group tax loss carryforwards	-
Adjusted result	4,440
Quota at 25.00%	1,110
Deductions	(300)
Income tax	810
Negative adjustments in income tax	712
Positive adjustments in income tax	(417)
Expense / (Income) for income tax in the profit and loss account	1,105

The tax deductions applied in 2020 and 2019 mainly correspond to deductions for research and development expenses generated in previous years and not applied by the tax group to which the Group companies belonged.

The negative income tax adjustments recorded in 2020 mainly relate to the derecognition of deferred tax assets for deductions that have not been applied and for which there are doubts that they can be applied in the coming years. The negative adjustments in income taxation recorded in 2019 mainly related to the derecognition of deferred tax assets for deductions not applied and for which there are doubts that they can be applied in future years, and to the noncapitalisation of tax loss carryforwards generated in the year.

The positive income tax adjustments recorded in 2019 related to the recovery of deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences and whose expected reversal period is no longer more than 10 years.

Deferred taxes are included in the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2020 and 2019, classified in the following accounts according to their reversal period:

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:

Short-term deductible temporary differences
Long-term deductions pending application
Long-term deductible temporary differences

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:

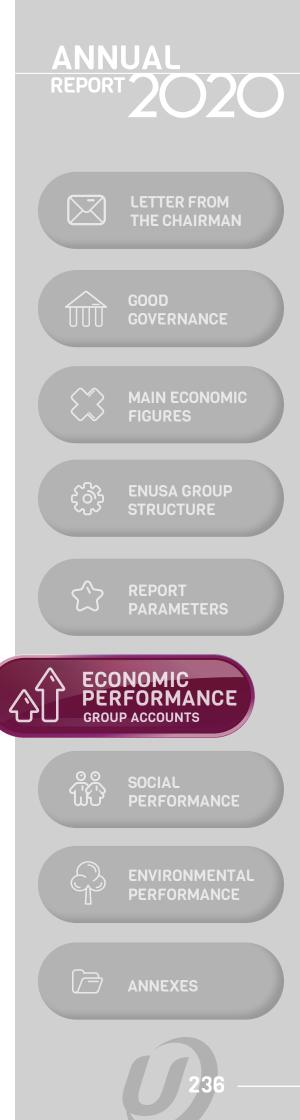
TOTAL

Long-term taxable temporary differences	
Short-term taxable temporary differences	

	Thousands of euros 31/12/2020 31/12/2019				
	11,343	12,073			
	444	538			
	2,375	1,948			
	14,162	14,559			

Thousands of euros

31/12/2020	31/12/2019
2,277	2,764
80	475
2,357	3,239





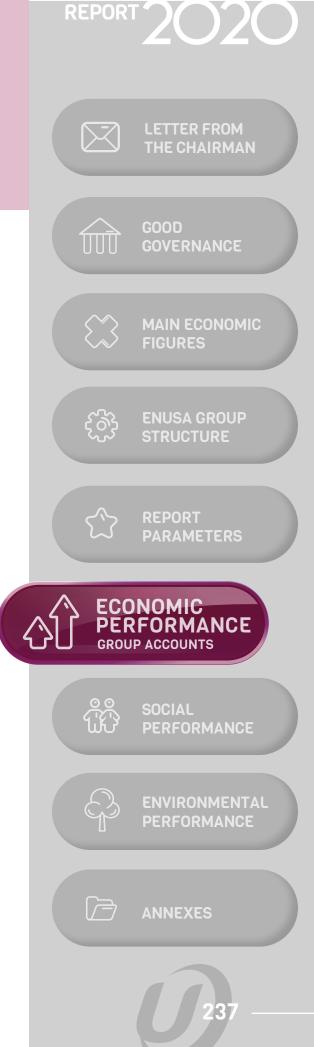
The origin of the deferred taxes recognised in the closing balance sheet for the financial years 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS ORIGINATING FROM:	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	
Financial hedges of the Parent Company	1,083	849	
Deductions pending application of the Parent Company	444	538	
Provisions of the Parent Company	11,774	12,217	
Limitation on the deductibility of depreciation of the Parent	410	512	
Other provisions and expenses of investees	76	59	
Limitation on the deductibility of depreciation of investees	31	40	
Tax loss carryforwards	344	344	
TOTAL	14,162	14,559	

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES ORIGINATING FROM:	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Financial hedges of the Parent Company	243	1,039
Freedom of depreciation of the Parent Company	447	527
Grants of the Parent Company	26	28
Freedom of depreciation of investees	29	32
Financial leases of investees	1	2
Grants of investees	1,611	1,611
TOTAL	2,357	3,239

The movements in the deferred tax headings in the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities		
Balance as of 31/12/2018	14,657	2,491		
Generated in 2018	941	-		
Recovered in 2018	(749)	(142)		
Net variation of financial derivatives	(100)	922		
Net variation in grants	-	(32)		
Positive/negative adjustments (Deferred Tax Asset/Liability adjustment for deductions pen- ding application)	(590)	_		
Positive/negative adjustments (Deferred Tax Asset/Liability adjustment due to reversal to more than ten years)	400	-		
Balance as of 31/12/2018	14,559	3,239		
Generated in 2019	676	-		
Recovered in 2019	(1,206)	(84)		
Net variation of financial derivatives	234	(796)		
Net variation in grants	_	(2)		
Positive/negative adjustments (Deferred Tax Asset/Liability adjustment for deductions pending application)	(60)	_		
Positive/negative adjustments (Deferred Tax Asset/Liability adjustment due to reversal to more than ten years)	(41)	_		
Balance as of 31/12/2019	14,162	2,357		



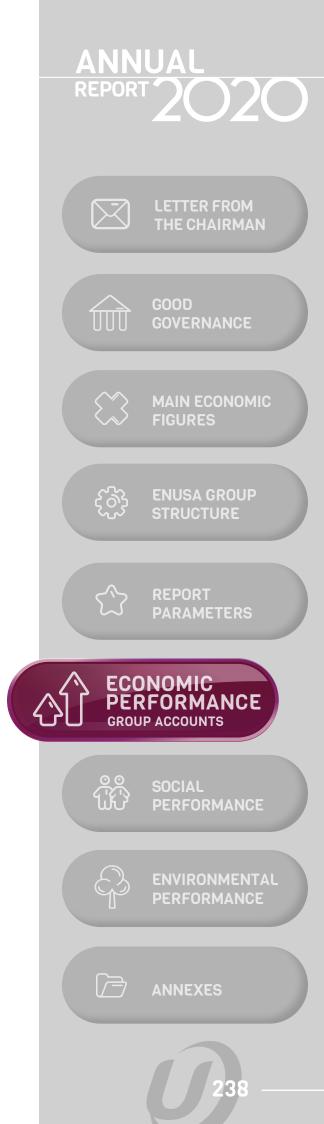
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Until 2015, for corporate income tax purposes, ENUSA and its subsidiaries formed part of consolidated group no. 9/86, comprising the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales and the companies resident in Spanish territory that formed part of its consolidated financial group under the provisions of articles 42 and subsequent articles of the Spanish Commercial Code, in accordance with the provisions of Law 5/1996, of 10 January, on Public Law Entities.

ENUSA and its subsidiaries were excluded from the aforementioned tax group with effect from the financial year 2016, due to the fact that, as from this financial year, it was no longer possible to apply the special rule for the delimitation of the SEPI Tax Group provided for in Article 14. 2 of its founding law (Law 5/1996, of 10 January, on the creation of certain public law entities), by virtue of which the tax group would be formed by SEPI itself and its companies resident in Spanish territory which, in turn, were part of its financial group under the provisions of article 42 of the Commercial Code, until the debt generated by the Instituto Nacional de Industria (later SEPI) had been fully repaid. The aforementioned debt was finally repaid at the end of 2015. Therefore, as from the aforementioned tax period, the general delimitation rules established in Chapter VI of Title VII of Law 27/2014, of 27 November, on Corporate Income Tax (LIS) were applicable, which include the Parent Company having a direct or indirect holding of at least 75 per cent of the share capital and holding the majority of the voting rights on the first day of the tax period in which this regime is applicable.

As a result, and given that SEPI's direct shareholding in ENUSA's capital is 60%, ENUSA and its subsidiaries were excluded from the SEPI Tax Group, and have been taxed individually since 2016.

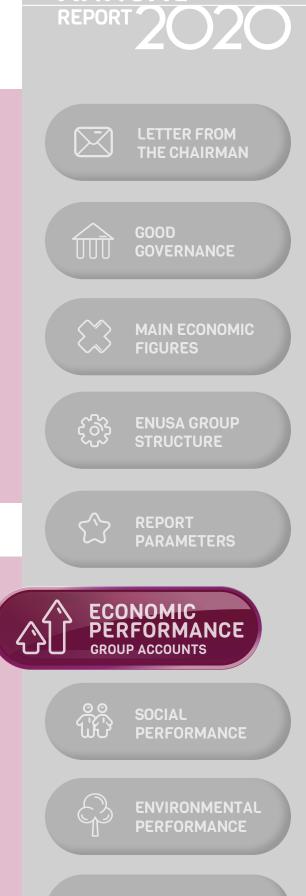
As a result of the exclusion, and in accordance with article 74 of the LIS, the excluded companies assumed the right to offset tax losses and apply the tax credits generated while they were part of the Tax Group that had not been applied by the Group, in the proportion in which they had contributed to its formation.



Details of the taxable income and tax credits received and applied up to the current year are as follows:

	Thousands of euros					
	Incorporated after leaving the tax group	Applied from 2016 to 2019	Pending application as of 31/12/2019	Applied in 2020	Prescribed in fiscal year 2020	Pending application as of 31/12/2020
Taxable bases	2,595	826	1,769	175	_	1,594
DEDUCTIONS						
For internal double taxation	868	700	168	-	_	168
For research and development	7,341	1,057	6,284	6	323	5,955
For professional training	82	25	57	_	14	43
For environmental protection	117	56	61	_	10	51
For exporting companies	143	51	92	_	29	63
For investment in navigation and location systems	5	5	-	-	_	-
For contributions to pension plans	272	86	186	-	44	142
For reinvestment of extraordinary profit	357	5	352	-	5	347
For reversal of temporary measures	7	7	_	_	_	_
For contribution to non-profit entities	343	343	_	_	_	_
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	9,535	2,335	7,200	6	425	6,769

	Thousands of euros				
	Incorporated after leaving the tax group	Applied from 2016 to 2018	Pending application as of 31/12/2018	Applied in 2019	Pending application as of 31/12/2019
Taxable bases	2,595	826	1,769	_	1,769
DEDUCTIONS					
For internal double taxation	868	700	168	_	168
For research and development	7,341	884	6,457	173	6,284
For professional training	82	16	66	9	57
For environmental protection	117	48	69	8	61
For exporting companies	143	23	120	28	92
For investment in navigation and location systems	5	5	-	-	-
For contributions to pension plans	272	43	229	43	186
For reinvestment of extraordinary profit	357	5	352	_	352
For reversal of temporary measures	7	7	_	_	-
For contribution to non-profit entities	343	343	-	-	-
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	9,535	2,074	7,461	261	7,200



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At the time of incorporation of the aforementioned rights in 2016, doubts about the possibility of generating future taxable profits that would allow the application of the aforementioned deductions led to no deferred tax asset being recognised. However, at year-end 2018, the Parent Company estimated, based on future taxable income forecasts, that it could apply part of these deductions in the following years, and recognised the corresponding deferred tax asset of 1,128 thousand euros. At year-end 2020 the estimated future application is 444 thousand euros.

Until 2015, the application of the consolidated taxation system meant that individual corporate income tax credits and debits were integrated into the Parent entity of the tax group (Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales), as well as the right to obtain compensation for the tax credits included in the consolidation. As for the individual debt, each company had to make the payment for this tax to the Sociedad Estatal de Participaciones Industriales.

Since 2016, current tax balances have been generated by each company directly with the tax authorities. However, the possibility of offsetting tax losses generated in previous years within the tax group entails the obligation to repurchase this tax credit from SEPI, generating the corresponding debt with SEPI.

The detail of the balances relating to other receivables from and payables to Public Administrations in the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

OTHER RECEIVABLES FROM PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Value Added Tax	235	590
Grants	159	150
Others	493	7
TOTAL	887	747

OTHER PAYABLES TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Value Added Tax	387	94
Withholdings	1,154	997
Social Security	973	949
Fees and charges	600	539
Others	_	55
TOTAL	3,114	2,634

The years open to inspection by the tax authorities for the most important taxes to which the Parent Company and its subsidiaries are subject include the last four years. No significant additional liabilities are expected to arise in the event of inspection.

Thousands of euros



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16. INCOME AND EXPENSES

The consolidated profit and loss account item "Consumption of merchandise and consumption of raw materials and other consumables" is broken down as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019	
Purchases	152,858	192,426	
Change in stocks	(9,658)	36,034	
TOTAL	143,200	228,460	

Details of the Group's domestic purchases and imports in 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019	
National purchases	4,294	3,710	
Intra-community purchases	39,372	72,903	
Imports	109,192	115,813	
TOTAL	152,858	192,426	

The Group's net turnover in 2020 and 2019 by market is as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019	
National market	197,146	287,013	
Outside market	50,023	36,871	
TOTAL	247,169	323,884	

2019 is as follows:

	Thousand	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019		
Social Security	9,151	8,602		
Other social expenses	1,029	1,159		
TOTAL	10,180	9,761		

operating expenses", in the years 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019	
Research and development expenses for the year	199	408	
Leases and royalties	2,567	2,494	
Reparations and conservation	1,789	2,601	
Freelance professional services	57	76	
Transportation	248	436	
Insurance premiums	1,360	1,253	
Banking and similar services	63	65	
Advertising, publicity and public relations	308	368	
Supplies	1,833	1,858	
Other services	7,427	8,424	
TOTAL	15,851	17,983	

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The detail of Social Security Charges in the financial years 2020 and

The breakdown of "External services", included in the item "Other

Details of the exceptional results arising, included in the item "Other operating results" in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019	
Penalties and surcharges	-	34	
Provision for litigation	4,730	-	
Judicial claims	-	183	
Expenses incurred as a result of claims	22	9	
Other exceptional expenses	35	47	
TOTAL EXPENSES	4,787	273	

	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019	
AEAT duty tax refund	-	956	
Claims income and insurance policy refunds	91	189	
Income from rulings	-	279	
Penalties collected from suppliers	-	1,381	
Refund from the IGIC Tax Agency	-	47	
Other exceptional income	52	78	
TOTAL INCOME	143	2,930	





17. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

The movement in the Provisions accounts during the financial years 2020 and 2019 has been as follows:

		Thousands of euros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance at 31/12/2019	Endowments and Financial Updates	Applications and reversals	Lease-backs	Others	Balance at 31/12/2020
LONG-TERM PROVISIONS			.			
Long-term employee benefit obligations	9	_	-	-	-	9
Environmental actions (Note 18 c)	40,503	208	(1,401)	(1,448)	(822)	37,040
Restructuring provisions	374	61	-	_	_	435
Fuel assembly guarantees and In-plant Services	8,805	_	(2,263)	_	_	6,542
Provisions for other liabilities	_	5,009	-	_	_	5,009
Various Provisions UTE RSU	5,665	175	(39)	_	(113)	5,688
TOTAL LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	55,356	5,453	(3,703)	(1,448)	(935)	54,723
SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS						
Environmental actions (Note 18 c)	5,093	_	(2,110)	1,448	_	4,431
Provisions for other liabilities	926	84	(19)	_	_	991
TOTAL SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS	6,019	84	(2,129)	1,448	-	5,422

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance at 31/12/2018	Endowments and Financial Updates	Applications and reversals	Lease-backs	Others	Balance at 31/12/2019
LONG-TERM PROVISIONS						
Long-term employee benefit obligations	14	-	(5)	-	-	9
Environmental actions (Note 18 c)	42,084	1,631	-	(2,128)	(1,084)	40,503
Restructuring provisions	338	36	-	-	-	374
Fuel assembly guarantees and In-plant Services	9,153	-	(348)	-	-	8,805
Various Provisions UTE RSU	4,951	813	(99)	-	-	5,665
TOTAL LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	56,540	2,480	(452)	(2,128)	(1,084)	55,356
SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS						
Environmental actions (Note 18 c)	4,816	_	(1,851)	2,128	-	5,093
Provisions for other liabilities	1,212	101	(387)	_	_	926
Various Provisions UTE RSU	308	-	(308)	-	_	-
TOTAL SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS	6,336	101	(2,546)	2,128	-	6,019

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The calculation of restructuring provisions in the Parent Company is based on the expected annual severance payments to personnel. The movement recorded in the year mainly corresponds to the new estimate made on the basis of the planned calendar for terminations.

Provisions for fuel assembly warranty are calculated, as in previous years, on the basis of the useful life of fuel refuelling and statistical data, based on historical information from the Parent Company and technology suppliers on fuel assembly failure rates. As a result of the new information available, studies carried out by third parties and internal studies, together with the experience obtained, referring to the failure rates to be applied, the provision has been re-estimated in 2020, recording an excess provision in the amount of 2,043 thousand euros (263 thousand euros excess provision in 2019).

Provisions for other short-term liabilities mainly include those arising from lawsuits in which the Parent Company is involved. The most significant movements during the year relate to provisions for new short-term risks amounting to 84 thousand euros (101 thousand euros in 2019), overprovisions for risks recognised in previous years amounting to 19 thousand euros (270 thousand euros in 2019), with no application in the year recorded (116 thousand euros in 2019).

On the other hand, during the 2020 financial year, various actions have been taken against the Parent Company, all of them referring to the interpretation by the AEAT (Spanish Tax Agency) of the tariff heading applicable to the import by ENUSA of the so-called "zirconium (zircaloy) fuel cladding", which are essential for the manufacture of nuclear fuel assemblies. This difference

in criteria, totally unrelated to the management of the current financial year, stems from previous years and had apparently been resolved in favour of ENUSA through Resolutions of the Central Economic-Administrative Court (TEAC), dated 18 February 2016, 16 March 2017 and 28 March 2019, which upheld ENUSA's claims and annulled the previous settlement Agreements that the Technical Office of the Central Delegation of Large Taxpayers of the AEAT had issued, referring to the imports carried out during the financial years 2010 to 2014.

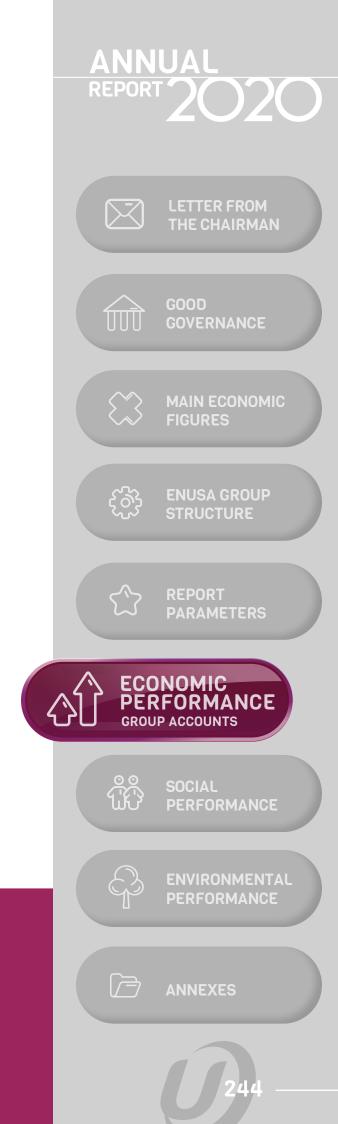
The above-mentioned actions, which took place during the 2020 financial year, were as follows:

- submitted by both parties.

 \triangleright On 30 July 2020, the Spanish State Attorney's Office filed a contentious-administrative appeal against the aforementioned resolutions before the National High Court (Contentious-Administrative Chamber), thus reopening the contentious proceedings relating to the financial years 2010 to 2014. ENUSA filed a response to the claim on 22 October 2020. The National High Court is currently awaiting a decision on the use of evidence

> On 7 September 2020, the Regional Customs and Excise Office of Madrid notified ENUSA of a customs duty adjustment for the last four-month period of 2017, with a customs duty settlement in the amount of 485 thousand euros, including late payment interest. ENUSA has paid this settlement to the Public Treasury and has filed an Economic-Administrative Claim with the TEAC.

▷ On 10 June 2020, the Tax and Customs Control Office of the Central Delegation of Large Taxpayers notified ENUSA of the commencement of the inspection activities relating to the 2018 and 2019 financial years and for the following items: import duties



and import VAT, culminating in the presentation of a report, signed in disagreement by ENUSA, on 2 March 2021. This report maintains the criteria established by the AEAT (regarding the tariff heading to be declared) and includes a proposal for the adjustment of the imports carried out in both years. This proposal is provisional and ENUSA will present the appropriate allegations.

Based on the situation described in the preceding paragraphs, applying the Principle of Prudence, in accordance with the opinion of the external advisors of the Parent Company and its Legal Counsel, ENUSA has made the corresponding provision for Litigation Risks, for the total estimated risk amount, regardless of the different procedural situation and possible term of resolution of each of the lawsuits filed. The amount provisioned in the financial year 2020 amounts to 5,009 thousand euros, of which 4,647 thousand euros have been recorded as extraordinary income and 362 thousand euros as financial expenses.

The provisions of the UTE RSU mainly correspond to provisions related to actions foreseen for operating infrastructure (replacement of fixed assets, extension of the landfill, security and surveillance of the landfill, etc.).

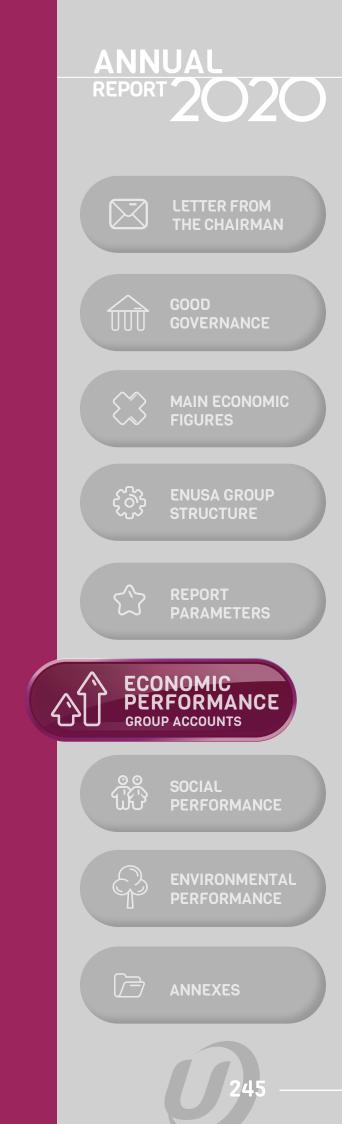
The amount of the allocations and financial restatements corresponding to these provisions amounted to 175 thousand euros (amount integrated at the percentage of the Parent Company's shareholding in the UTE). Within the allocations made during the year, no amounts were recorded against the corresponding fixed assets (sealing and surveillance of the landfill and construction of new cells at the landfill) (see note 10). The amount of the allocations and financial restatements corresponding to these provisions in 2019 amounted to 813 thousand euros (amount integrated at the percentage of the Parent Company's shareholding in the UTE). Of the above, the amount of the allocations made in 2019 recorded against the corresponding fixed assets (sealing and surveillance of the landfill and construction of new cells at the landfill) amounted to 584 thousand euros.

The total amount of provisions made by the Parent Company in 2020 amounted to 3,022 thousand euros (3,545 thousand euros in 2019) and these payments are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement under the heading "Other payments" in the consolidated other cash flows from operating activities.

The total excess provisions recorded in 2020 also corresponded to the Parent Company and amounted to 3,444 thousand euros in 2020 (532 thousand euros in 2019), corresponding mainly to reversals relating to guarantee risks in the amount of 2,043 thousand euros and to environmental actions in the amount of 1,401 thousand euros (269 thousand euros reversal of litigation risks and 263 thousand euros reversal of guarantees in 2019).

Contingencies

At year-end 2020, there are other lawsuits filed against the Parent Company that are considered unlikely to be successful and, therefore, involve an outflow of resources from ENUSA. The overall amount of these claims totals 648 thousand euros.



18. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

a) Assets assigned to environmental activities:

In relation to the nuclear fuel manufacturing activity carried out at the Parent Company's facilities in Juzbado (Salamanca), it is not possible to determine an individualised description and value of the equipment and installations intended to protect and improve the environment.

This is due to the fact that it is a complex specialised facility where all the processes carried out must guarantee compliance with environmental regulations.

At year-end 2002, the Parent Company ceased its uranium concentrate production activity. As a result, the value of the assets assigned to the mining operations is almost entirely amortised, the only activity carried out being restoration and decommissioning work.

The value of the most significant assets and facilities allocated to these restoration and decommissioning works, which are intended to protect and enhance the environment as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, is as follows:

FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Net book value
Buildings	7,951	7,388	563
Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets	6,633	5,623	1,010
TOTAL	14,584	13,011	1,573

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Net book value
Buildings	7,877	7,351	526
Technical facilities and other tangible fixed assets	6,181	5,494	687
TOTAL	14,058	12,845	1,213

b) Environmental expenses:

Details of expenses accrued by the Group in 2020 and 2019 for environmental protection and improvement are as follows:

	Thousan	Thousands of euros		
	2020	2019		
Waste management expenses	27	79		
Dismantling and restoration of natural space	59	53		
Environmental accreditations	8	8		
Environmental audit	1	2		
TOTAL EXPENSES	95	142		

Thousands of euros

Thousands of euros

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c) Provisions set aside for environmental risks:

Details of the main provisions made by the Group for environmental actions and their movement during 2020 and 2019 are as follows (see note 17):

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Balance at 31/12/2019	Endowments and financial updates	Applications and reversals	Lease-backs	Others	Balance at 31/12/2020
Long-term restoration and closure of mining sites	30,109	165	-	(1,448)	_	28,826
Expenditure on low and medium intensity solid waste management	8,723	-	(1,485)	-	_	7,238
Dismantling costs of the nuclear fuel factory	9,277	42	-	-	(169)	9,150
Enresa Fund Value	(7,700)	_	84	-	(653)	(8,269)
Dismantling other equipment	94	1	-	-	-	95
TOTAL LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	40,503	208	(1,401)	(1,448)	(822)	37,040
Short-term restoration and closure of mining sites	5,093	-	(2,110)	1,448	_	4,431
TOTAL LONG AND SHORT TERM ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS	45,596	208	(3,511)	-	(822)	41,471

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance at 31/12/2018	Endowments and financial updates	Applications and reversals	Lease-backs	Others	Balance at 31/12/2019
Long-term restoration and closure of mining sites	31,541	696	-	(2,128)	-	30,109
Expenditure on low and medium intensity solid waste management	8,585	502	(364)	-	-	8,723
Dismantling costs of the nuclear fuel factory	8,845	432	-	-	-	9,277
Enresa Fund Value	(6,980)	-	364	-	(1,084)	(7,700)
Dismantling other equipment	93	1	-	_	-	94
TOTAL LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	42,084	1,631		(2,128)	(1,084)	40,503
Short-term restoration and closure of mining sites	4,816	-	(1,851)	2,128	-	5,093
TOTAL LONG AND SHORT TERM ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS	46,900	1,631	(1,851)	-	(1,084)	45,596

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Provisions for environmental actions have been calculated, as in previous years, on the basis of the amounts foreseen for dismantling and decommissioning, discounted at a risk-free asset discount rate for a period similar to that of future payments.

The provision for the restoration and decommissioning of mining sites is intended to cover the restoration of the natural area and the cost of decommissioning mining sites.

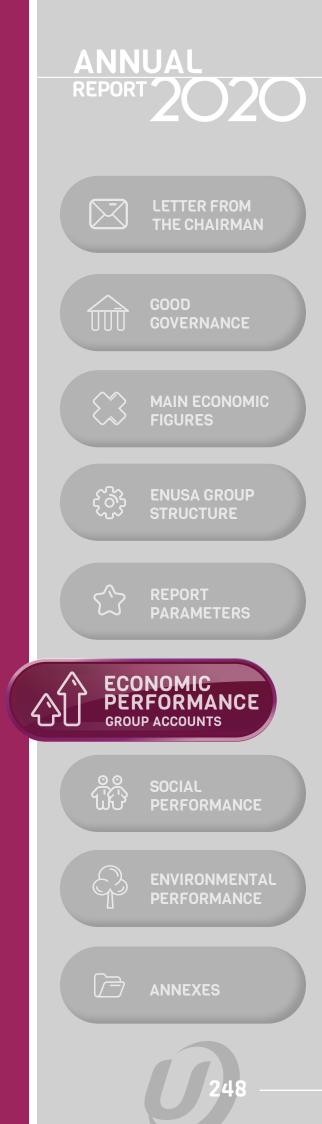
In May 2003, ENUSA's management decided to submit a definitive Restoration Project for the mining installations at the Saelices el Chico Centre (Salamanca) to the Territorial Service of Industry, Trade and Tourism of the Regional Government of Castilla y León, which was approved by the aforementioned Territorial Delegation on 13 September 2004, authorising ENUSA to carry it out. This project replaced the restoration and decommissioning project submitted in November 2002, as the administration assessed this project as a strategic shutdown and not as a definitive closure of the mining operations. Since January 2001, ENUSA has been carrying out the corresponding work of restoring the natural area and decommissioning the facilities located in the mining operations.

Part of the costs for the restoration and decommissioning of the mining sites will be borne by the Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radioactivos (ENRESA). In 2020 and 2019, provisions of 2,110 thousand euros and 1,851 thousand euros, respectively, have been applied, corresponding to the costs incurred in this respect by the Parent Company in those years.

At the end of each financial year, the Parent Company reviews the economic study relating to the restoration project in order to re-estimate the expected expenditure of the necessary activities pending and adjust it to the different resolutions of the competent official bodies and the commitments acquired with them, as well as the expected period for decommissioning. Based on the data of the economic study, which is based on assumptions of work and dates similar to those estimated at the end of the previous year, a provision of 16 thousand euros has been recorded in 2020 (219 thousand euros in 2019).

The provision for solid waste management expenses at the Juzbado factory includes the estimated cost of managing the waste generated of this nature. In this respect, the Parent Company has signed a contract with ENRESA for the treatment of this waste. The same approach as in previous years has been maintained, adapting it to the reality of classifying solid waste as medium or low activity waste, as set out in the new regulations issued in 2010 by the Nuclear Safety Council, and as a result an excess provision of 1,401 thousand euros has been recorded, corresponding to waste generated in 2020 (502 thousand euros in 2019). This re-estimation of the provision has arisen as a result of the new information available and the experience acquired and developed this year in measurement and classification processes.

The provision for dismantling costs of the Nuclear Fuel Plant includes the Parent Company's current obligation, calculated at net present value at year-end, in relation to the costs that will be incurred in the future for the proper dismantling of this facility. The Parent Company has signed a contract with ENRESA to carry out the aforementioned dismantling work.



The aforementioned contracts included the periodic payments to be made by ENUSA to ENRESA up to the year 2027 for the establishment of a Fund to cover the costs deriving from both actions: the management of operating wastes generated annually and the cost of dismantling the Juzbado factory. The value of this Fund, which is funded by ENUSA's contributions and the corresponding financial revaluations included in contracts, was shown under the heading "Long-term investments in group companies and associates - Loans to companies" on the assets side of the consolidated balance sheet.

Law 11/2009, of 26 October, which regulates Listed Investment Companies on the Property Market, introduced, with effect from 1 January 2010, and through number 1 of its Final Provision 9, an article 38 bis to Law 25/1964, on Nuclear Energy.

Likewise, Law 11/2009, of 26 October, which regulates Listed Investment Companies on the Property Market, amended, with effect from 1 January 2010, and through number 2 of its Final Provision 9, the 6th Additional Provision of Law 54/1997 on the Electricity Sector.

The "Third" section of point 9 of the 6th Additional Provision of Law 54/1997, dated 27 November, on the Electricity Sector, stated the following:

"Third. Fee for the provision of services for the management of radioactive waste derived from the manufacture of fuel assemblies, including the dismantling of facilities responsible for the manufacture of such waste.

- being rounded down to the lower second decimal place".

The previous regulation effectively replaced the contributions that ENUSA had been making to ENRESA, under the contracts signed between the two companies, with the payment of a fee (*), with the same destination: to increase the Fund earmarked for managing operational wastes and the cost of dismantling the Juzbado factory. This fee has therefore been paid since 2010 and has continued to build the value of the Fund described above.

reduction of the provisions to which it is allocated.

a) Taxable event: The taxable event of the fee is the provision of services for the management of radioactive waste derived from the manufacture of fuel assemblies, including the dismantling of facilities responsible for the manufacture of such waste. The early cessation of the operation of a fuel assembly manufacturing facility at the will of the licensee, with respect to the forecasts established in the General Radioactive Waste Plan, also constitutes a taxable event for this fee.

b) Taxable base: The taxable base of the fee is the quantity of nuclear fuel manufactured in each calendar year, measured in metric tonnes (MT) and expressed to two decimal places, the remaining decimals

The value of the Fund is shown in the consolidated balance sheet as a

(*) By virtue of the eleventh final provision of Law 9/2017, of 8 November, on Public Sector Contracts, which amends the first additional provision of Law 58/2003, of 17 December, on General Taxation, the aforementioned fee, as consideration received for the services provided by ENRESA, has taken on the legal nature of a non-tax



public economic benefit.

d) Contingencies and liabilities related to the protection and improvement of the environment:

The Group considers that there are no significant contingencies and liabilities related to the protection and improvement of the environment other than those mentioned in (c) above.

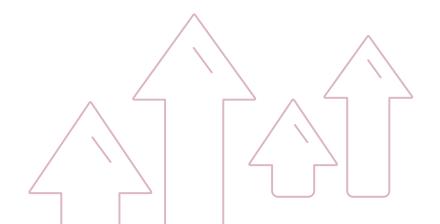
e) Investments made during the year for environmental reasons:

Investments in environment-related assets made by the Parent Company in 2020 and 2019, mainly carried out at the Juzbado fuel assembly factory, amounted to 395 thousand euros and 1,404 thousand euros, respectively.

f) Compensations to be received from third parties:

No income from environmental activities has been received in 2020 and 2019.

No grants have been received for this item in 2020 and 2019.

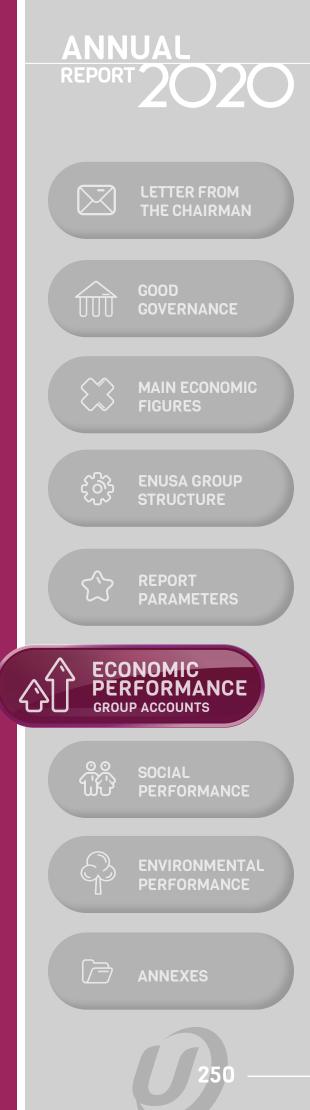


19. LONG-TERM REMUNERATION TO PERSONNEL

In 1995, the Parent Company set up a defined-contribution, contributory employment pension plan with a pension fund management company, with contributions from the promoter and the participants, in accordance with the rules governing the plan, which is currently governed by the provisions of the Revised Text of the Law on Pension Plans and Funds, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2002, of 29 November, and by Royal Decree 304/2004, of 20 February, approving the Regulations of Pension Plans and Funds, and by any other applicable legislation. The commitment remains in force in the current collective bargaining agreements.

From 1995 to 2011, the Parent Company had been contributing various amounts to the Plan as its promoter.

Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Royal Decree-Law 2/2020 of 21 January 2020, which approved urgent measures regarding remuneration in the public sector, in relation to remuneration increases for the financial year 2020, established that contributions could be made to occupational pension plans or collective insurance contracts, provided that the overall increase set out in the aforementioned paragraph 2 was not exceeded. No contribution has been made by the Parent Company in the financial year 2020 and 2019.



20. GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

The amounts included under Grants, donations and bequests in the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2020 and 2019 relate mainly to grants received by the investee EMGRISA from various public bodies to finance the acquisition of various items of fixed assets, which were applied in the acquisition of the companies REMESA and CETRANSA. These subsidies are included under those of the Ministry of the Environment in the information below.

The movement in this heading during the financial years 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020 Concept	Balance as of 31/12/2019	Others (*)	Concession	Allocations to results	Tax effect	Balance as of 31/12/2020
Grants from Regional Government of Extremadura	11	_	_	(3)	1	9
Grants from Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha	16	_	_	_	_	16
Grants from Ministry of the Environment	4,809	_	_	_	_	4,809
Grant from the European Commission	10	_	_	(10)	3	3
CDTI grant	75	_	_	_	_	75
Other grants and donations	287	(1)	_	_	_	286
TOTAL	5,208	(1)	-	(13)	4	5,198

(*) Incorporation of grants to companies accounted for by the equity method and allocation of minority interests.

	Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Balance as of	Others (*)	Concession	Allocations to	Tax effect	Balance as of
Concept	31/12/2018	Others()	CONCESSION	results	lax ellect	31/12/2019
Grants from Regional Government of Extremadura	11	-	_	(2)	2	11
Grants from Regional Government of Castilla-La Mancha	17	-	_	(1)	-	16
Grants from Ministry of the Environment	4,809	-	_	_	_	4,809
Grant from the European Commission	49	-	_	(53)	14	10
CDTI grant	75	-	_	_	-	75
IDAE grant	56	-	_	(74)	18	-
Other grants and donations	288	(1)	_	_	-	287
TOTAL	5,305	(1)	-	(130)	34	5,208

(*) Incorporation of grants to companies accounted for by the equity method and allocation of minority interests.

In addition, an amount of 24 thousand euros (55 thousand euros in 2019) corresponding to contributions from entities belonging to the State Administration to compensate operating expenses in the area of staff training has been charged directly to income.





21. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Details of assets and their net book value as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	2020 2019		
Biogas Plant Assets	3	1,609	
TOTAL	3	1,609	

On 12 June 2020, the contract for the sale of all the assets comprising the Biogas Plant owned by the company, located on the Parent Company's land in Juzbado, was notarised and the aforementioned assets were therefore removed from the corresponding caption ("Non-current assets held for sale"). The gain on the sale (932 thousand euros) is included under "Income on disposals and other" in the consolidated profit and loss account.



At the date of preparation of the consolidated annual accounts, there were no events subsequent to year-end 2020 that require disclosure, with the exception of the import duty and import VAT inspection report mentioned in note 17 of these notes to the consolidated annual accounts.





23. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) Transactions with the Parent entity (SEPI) and group companies and associates of the SEPI Group.

The related parties with which the Group companies have entered into transactions during the financial years 2020 and 2019, and the nature of the related party relationship, are as follows:

	Nature of the relationship
SEPI	Direct parent company
EQUIPOS NUCLEARES	SEPI Group Company
ENWESA OPERACIONES	SEPI Group Company
CORREOS	SEPI Group company
CORREOS EXPRESS	SEPI Group company
GENUSA	Equity accounted ENUSA Group/associate
ENUSA-ENSA IEA	Equity accounted ENUSA Group/associate
SNGC IEA	Equity accounted ENUSA Group/associate
CETRANSA	Equity accounted ENUSA Group/associate
REMESA	Equity accounted ENUSA Group/associate
ENRESA	Equity accounted SEPI Group/associate
DIRECTORS	Board Members
SENIOR MANAGEMENT	Managers





The transactions carried out with the Parent entity (SEPI) and group and associated companies of the SEPI Group during the financial years 2020 and 2019, as well as their effect on the financial statements, were as follows:

		Thousands of euro	DS		
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Parent Entity (SEPI)	Group Companies	Jointly Controlled and Associated Companies	FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Parent Entity (SEPI)
ASSET BALANCES				ASSET BALANCES	
Short-term loans (*)	7,060	-	_	Short-term loans (*)	6,560
Trade and other receivables	_	12	4,324	Trade and other receivables	_
Advances to suppliers	_	306	_	Advances to suppliers	_
TOTAL ASSET BALANCES	7,060	318	4,324	TOTAL ASSET BALANCES	6,560
LIABILITY BALANCES				LIABILITY BALANCES	
Long-term debts	2,666	-	_	Long-term debts	3,277
Short-term debts	774	_	_	Short-term debts	549
Trade creditors and other payables	_	144	1,672	Trade creditors and other payables	_
Advances to customers			617	TOTAL LIABILITY BALANCES	3,826
TOTAL LIABILITY BALANCES	3,440	144	2,289	TRANSACTIONS	
TRANSACTIONS				Purchases and work carried out	_
Purchases and work carried out	_	973	5,848	Services received	_
Services received	_	8	2	Interest expenses	26
Interest expenses	12	_	_	Sales and services rendered	_
Sales and services rendered	_	204	23,258	Interest income	48
Interest income	_	-	251	Income from various services	
Income from various services	-	-	2,365	(*) Corresponds to Intersepi deposits with a ma Group companies on the assets side of the cons	

(*) Corresponds to Intersepi deposits with a maturity of less than three months classified under loans and advances to Group companies on the assets side of the consolidated balance sheet.

Thousands of euros								
	Parent Entity (SEPI)	Group Companies	Jointly Controlled and Associated Companies					
	6,560	-	_					
	_	5	3,876					
	_	245	-					
	6,560	250	3,876					
	3,277	_	-					
	549	_	_					
	_	228	1,260					
	3,826	228	1,260					
	_	625	6,891					
	_	13	28					
	26	-	_					
	_	165	12,460					
	48	_	287					
	_	_	3,017					

maturity of less than three months classified under loans and advances to onsolidated balance sheet.



The most significant transactions and balances with jointly controlled entities and associates in 2020 and 2019 correspond to the Parent Company with the following companies:

- Trade and other receivables: 2,612 thousand euros with ENRESA (2,448 thousand euros with ENRESA in 2019) and 1,185 thousand euros with ENUSA-ENSA, AIE (1,154 thousand in 2019).
- Trade and other payables: 1,672 thousand euros with ENUSA-ENSA, AIE (1,261 thousand euros in 2019).
- Purchases and work carried out: 5,848 thousand euros with ENUSA-ENSA, AIE (6,922 thousand euros in 2019).
- ▷ Sales and services rendered: 18,933 thousand euros with GENUSA (7,596 thousand euros 2019).

The terms and conditions of transactions with related parties are equivalent to those at arm's length.

b) Board of Directors

At the end of the financial year 2020, the Board of Directors consisted of 11 persons (4 women and 7 men).

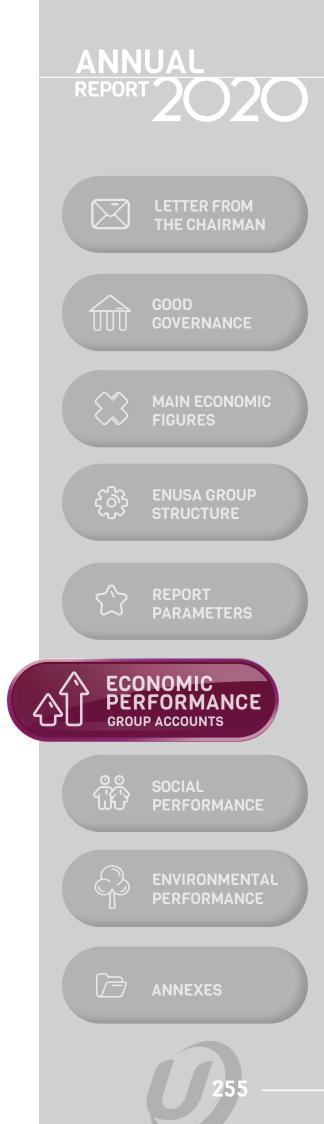
The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors of the Parent Company, in their capacity as such, consists of a per diem allowance for attending Board meetings. The amount of the per diem allowances of the members of the Parent Company's Board of Directors totalled 82 thousand euros in 2020 (84 thousand euros in 2019). The chairman of the Board of Directors of the Parent Company is also a salaried employee of the Parent Company, being a member of the Executive Committee of the Parent Company (see point c)), and does not receive a per diem allowance for attending Board meetings.

The Parent Company has no advances or loans granted to all the members of the Board of Directors (except for the chairman, whose details are reported in point c), together with those relating to the other members of the Executive Committee of the Parent Company).

The members of the management bodies of the various investee companies do not receive any remuneration in their capacity as such.

During the financial year 2020, civil liability insurance premiums were paid to the Parent Company's directors and executives for damages incurred in the course of their duties in the amount of 18 thousand euros (19 thousand euros in 2019).

During this financial year, the members of ENUSA's Board of Directors have not received any remuneration, except for that indicated in the preceding paragraphs, and have not carried out any transactions with the company, nor have they used the name of the company or invoked their status as directors to unduly influence the performance of private transactions, nor have they made use of corporate assets, including the company's confidential information, for private purposes, taken advantage of the company's business opportunities, obtained benefits or remuneration from third parties other than the company and its group in connection



with the performance of their duties, or engaged in activities on their own account or on behalf of others which are in actual or potential competition with the company or which otherwise put them in permanent conflict with the interests of the company. Accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of article 229.3 of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010, of 2 July, of the revised text of the Law on Capital Companies, the directors declare that they do not personally, or through any related person, have any direct or indirect conflict of interest with the interests of the company, except for the following directors who hold the positions detailed below in companies that carry out an activity complementary to that of ENUSA:

Name	Position
Mr. Carlos Alejaldre Losilla	Vice President and Board Member of Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos, S.A., S.M.E. (ENRESA)
Mr. Jose Manuel Redondo García	Board Member of Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos, S.A., S.M.E. (ENRESA)
Ms. Elena Pastor Les	Board Member of Equipos Nucleares, S.A., S.M.E. (ENSA)

c) Executive Committee

Effective 2012, all members of the Parent Company's Executive Committee entered into senior management contracts with the Parent Company and have therefore been considered senior management personnel since 2012/

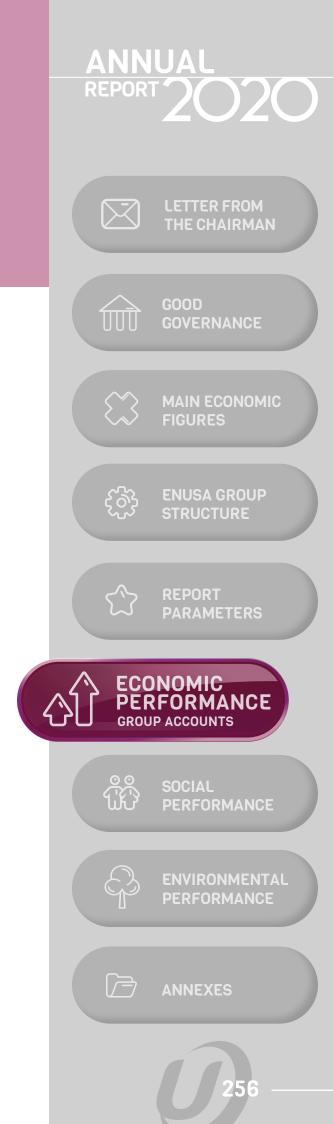
The Parent Company's Executive Committee is made up of 7 persons (3 women and 4 men).

The only remuneration accrued in favour of the aforementioned personnel was short-term remuneration of 1,182 thousand euros during the financial year 2020 (1,121 thousand euros in the financial year 2019).

The only balances held by members of the Executive Committee with the company relate to loans amounting to 16 thousand euros (18 thousand euros in 2019), and no amounts in 2020 (8 thousand euros in 2019), corresponding to personal advances, all of which are regulated by collective bargaining agreements.

Furthermore, there is no balance of guarantees for the aforementioned personnel as at 31 December 2020 (20 thousand euros as at 31 December 2019).

There were no promoter contributions to pension plans in 2020.



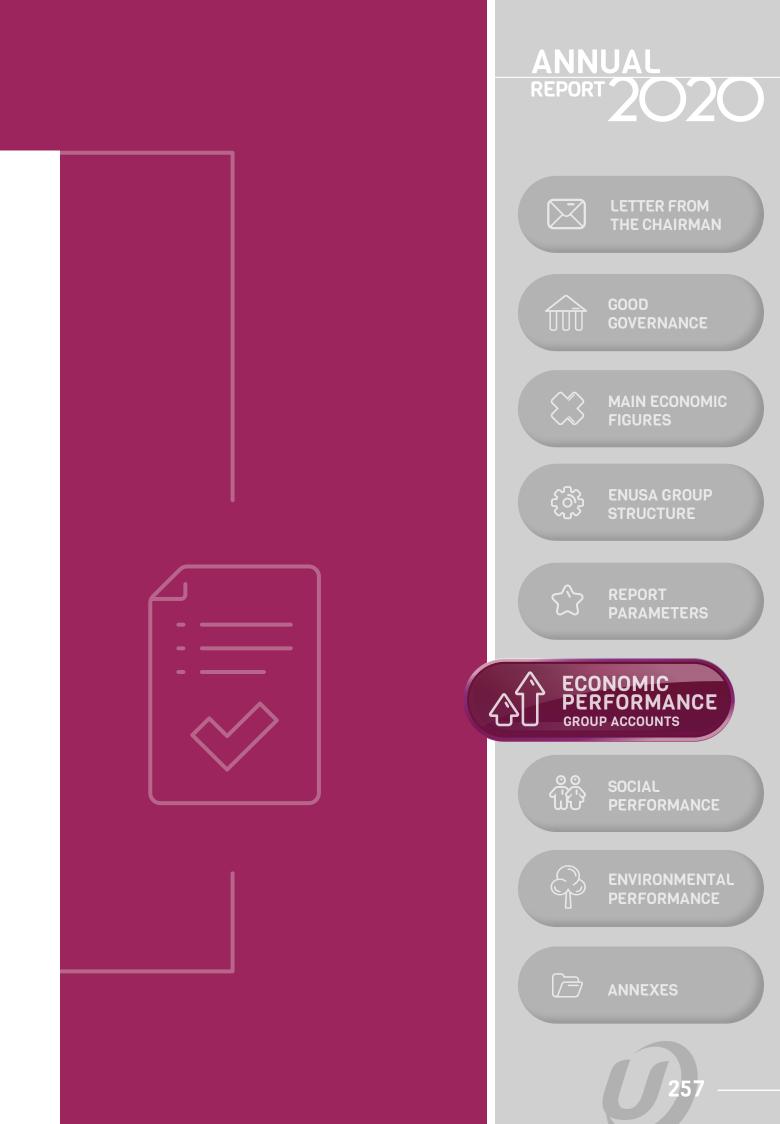
24. INFORMATION ON THE AVERAGE SUPPLIER PAYMENT PERIOD

By virtue of the obligation established in the Third Additional Provision of Law 15/2010, of 5 July, amending Law 3/2004, of 29 December, which establishes measures to combat late payment in commercial transactions, and in accordance with the ICAC Resolution of 29 January 2016 (applicable to the annual accounts for years beginning on or after 1 January 2015), we hereby report that the payments made during the year and the amounts pending payment at the balance sheet date, at consolidated level, are as follows:

	2020	2019
	Da	ays
Average supplier payment period	33	34
Ratio of paid operations	33	34
Ratio of operations pending payment	27	39

		mount Inds of euros)
Total payments made	219,254	246,164
Total pending payments	7,611	2,684

The maximum legal payment period applicable to Group companies, according to Law 3/2004, of 29 December, which establishes measures to combat late payment in commercial transactions, is 30 days, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, up to a maximum of 60 days.

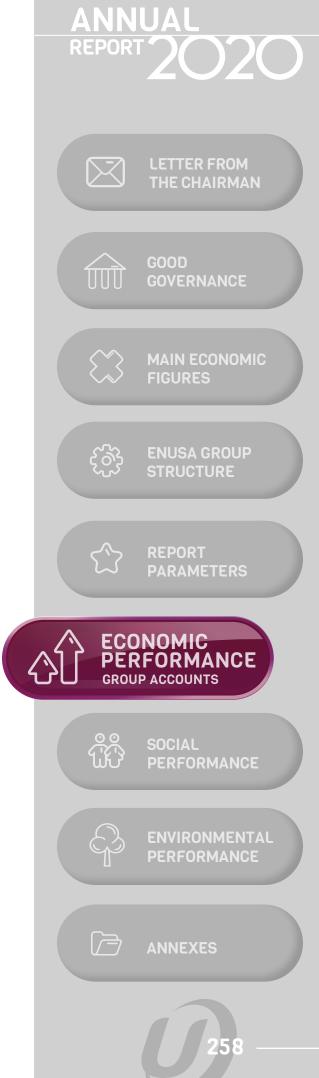


25. SECURITIES AND GUARANTEES

The guarantees granted by various financial institutions to Group companies at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

				ls of euros ed amount
Grant date	Beneficiary		31/12/2020	31/12/2019
09/07/2003	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	2,261	2,261
15/07/2003	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	300	300
15/07/2003	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	442	442
15/07/2003	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	145	145
04/07/2005	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	287	287
10/12/2009	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	152	152
02/02/2010	Consortium of the Zonal Waste Plan of Zone I	(1)	605	605
31/10/2011	Iberdrola Distribución Eléctrica, S.A.U.	(1)	15	15
25/05/2018	Consorci per l éxecució de les previsions del Pla Zonal de Residus de la Zona 1	(1)	658	658
09/06/2006	City Council of Salamanca	(2)	15	15
23/07/2007	City Council of Jerez de la Frontera	(2)	_	100
19/06/2008	Department of Tourism. General Directorate of Tourist Infrastructure. Government of the Canary Islands	(2)	29	29
18/12/2009	UTE Corelsa (Corsan-Corviam Construcción, S.A. and Elsamex, S.A. UTE)	(2)	3	3
20/07/2015	Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs (Direct. Gen. Water)	(2)	7	7
28/05/1993	Territorial Delegation of Economy of the Regional Government of Castilla y León	(3)	135	135
29/10/1997	Territorial Delegation of Economy of the Regional Government of Castilla y León	(3)	24	24
14/01/2016	Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos - ENRESA	(3)	36	36
13/11/2018	Customs and Excise Department of the State Tax Administration Agency	(3)	450	450
26/11/2018	Customs and Excise Department of the State Tax Administration Agency	(3)	200	200
25/06/2019	Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos - ENRESA	(3)	39	39
09/09/2019	Customs and Excise Department of the State Tax Administration Agency	(3)	250	250
14/10/2020	Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos - ENRESA	(3)	36	_
16/11/2020	High Court of Justice of Castilla y León	(3)	40	_

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



			Guarantee	ed amount
Grant date	Beneficiary		31/12/2020	31/12/2019
23/11/2020	KEPCO-NF (South Korea)	(3)	39	-
23/12/2020	Customs and Excise Department of the State Tax Administration Agency	(3)	650	_
16/11/2000	Solred, S.A.	(4)	4	4
21/06/2006	Ministry of the Environment - Comunidad de Madrid	(4)	7	7
15/11/2006	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Regional Government of Castilla - La Mancha	(4)	39	39
22/11/2006	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Regional Government of Castilla - La Mancha	(4)	3	3
25/03/2010	AENA, S.A.	(4)	10	10
23/01/2013	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Regional Government of Castilla - La Mancha	(4)	3	3
14/01/2016	AENA, S.A.	(4)	5	5
15/04/2010	CES Seguros y Reaseguros	(4)	_	116
06/11/2013	RENFE - Operadora	(4)	100	100
17/03/2014	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Energy	(4)	35	35
09/06/2014	Ministry of Agriculture of Castilla La Mancha	(4)	10	10
24/06/2014	AENA Aeropuertos, S.A.	(4)	2	2
22/09/2017	POCH Ambiental Chile (110 thousand USD)	(4)	91	96
09/10/2017	RENFE Fabricación y Mantenimiento, S.A.	(4)	100	100
11/11/2016	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Regional Government of Castilla - La Mancha	(4)	23	23
17/07/2017	AENA, S.A.	(4)	36	36
26/04/2018	Southern copper Peru (19 thousand Soles)	(4)	_	8
24/04/2018	POCH Ambiental Chile (29 thousand USD)	(4)	24	25
03/04/2017	Department of Rural Development and Sustainability of the Government of Aragon	(4)	65	65
20/12/2017	FNMT - RCM	(4)	5	5
27/09/2018	Transportadora de gas del Peru (4 thousand Soles)	(4)	_	1
14/12/2018	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - Regional Government of Castilla - La Mancha	(4)	_	4
10/04/2008	Ministry of the Environment of the Regional Government of Andalucía	(4)	198	198
08/07/2020	Department of Rural Development and Sustainability of the Government of Aragón	(4)	93	-
02/08/2002	Solred, S.A.	(5)	80	80
15/11/2017	Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos - ENRESA	(5)	264	264
TOTAL			8,015	7,392

(1) Relating to the activity of the UTE RSU.

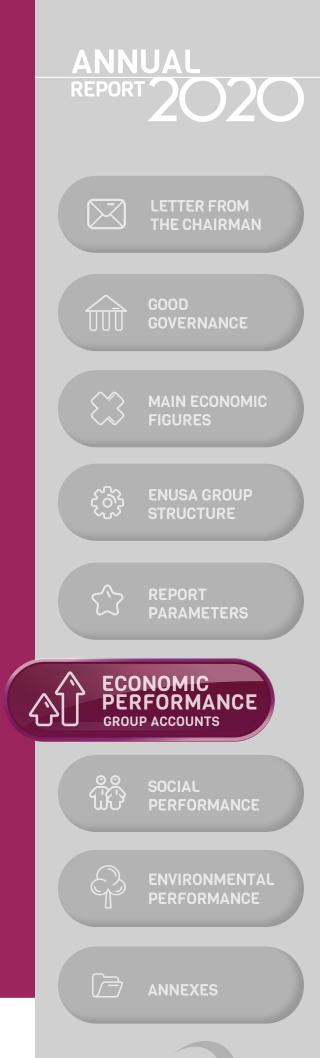
(2) Relating to the activity of TECONMA (Subsidiary of ENUSA with which it merged in 2013).

(3) Relating to the activity of ENUSA.

(4) Related to the activity of EMGRISA.

(5) Related to the activity of ETSA.

Thousands of euros Guaranteed amount



25

The comfort letters issued by Group companies as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

				ls of euros ed amount
Grant date	Company Group	Beneficiary	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
08/11/2017	ETSA	CAIXABANK, S.A.	264	264
TOTAL			264	264

Other guarantees provided by Group companies as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	
Guarantee on employee loans for the acquisition or renovation of housing as set out in the Parent Company's Collective Bargaining Agreement (*)	323	419	
TOTAL	323	419	

(*) Corresponds to the amounts initially guaranteed. The maximum risk to the Parent Company would be the risk arising from the outstanding amounts of the secured loans. This amounts to 96 and 161 thousand euros as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Group estimates that the guarantees and securities presented will not give rise to significant risks that have not been provisioned at year-end.



26. OTHER INFORMATION

The average number of Group employees in 2020 and 2019, broken down by professional category, is as follows:

FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Perman	ent staff	Tempora	ary staff	Total average workforce		Disability
Category	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	>= 33%
Senior management	3	5	-	-	3	5	-
Other managers, technicians and similar	109	259	36	54	145	313	5
Administrative and ancillary staff	30	22	11	5	41	27	3
Other staff	3	129	2	61	5	190	2
TOTAL AVERAGE WORKFORCE	145	415	49	120	194	535	10

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Permane	Permanent staff Temporary staff Total average workforce		Total average workforce			
Category	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	>= 33%
Senior management	2	6	_	-	2	6	_
Other managers, technicians and similar	103	251	37	54	140	305	3
Administrative and ancillary staff	31	21	12	6	43	27	3
Other staff	3	114	1	72	4	186	2
TOTAL AVERAGE WORKFORCE	139	392	50	132	189	524	8

The relative average workforce figures for the 2020 and 2019 financial years include, in both financial years, 13 people belonging to the staff of the UTE RSU (integrated into the percentage of ENUSA's shareholding in the same).



ANNUA

REPORT

The gender distribution of the Group's staff by category and level as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	N ^o Employees		
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Women	Men	Total
Board Members	_	1	1
Senior management	3	2	5
Other managers, technicians and similar	154	333	487
Administrative and ancillary staff	45	32	77
Other staff	5	204	209
TOTAL	207	572	779

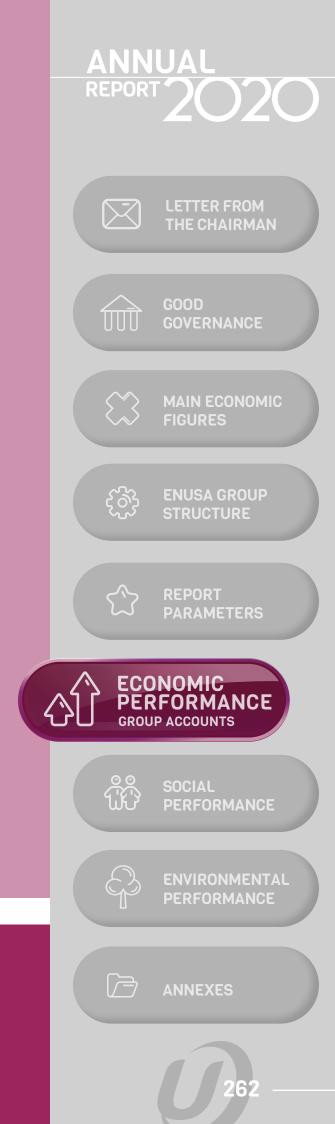
The figures for 31 December 2020 and 2019 include 13 people, respectively, belonging to the staff of the UTE RSU (integrated into the Parent Company's percentage shareholding in it).

In compliance with its legal obligations, the Parent Company, in addition to having 9 employees with disabilities on its payroll (8 employees in 2019), made donations as an alternative measure, amounting to 58 thousand euros in 2019 (zero in 2020).

The fees paid to Grant Thornton, S.L.P., Sociedad Unipersonal for the audit of the annual accounts and other 2020 services of the various Group companies amount to 48 thousand euros (the same amount in 2019).

The amounts indicated above relate to expenses accrued in 2020 and 2019, irrespective of the time of invoicing.

	Ν	^o Employees	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Women	Men	Total
Board Members	-	1	1
Senior management	2	5	7
Other managers, technicians and similar	154	334	488
Administrative and ancillary staff	50	34	84
Other staff	6	211	217
TOTAL	212	585	797



27. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Group organises its activities in the following business segments:

- Nuclear Business. Main and traditional activity carried out through the Parent Company and its two subsidiaries ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E. and Spanish Nuclear Group for Cooperation, A.I.E.
- Environmental activities. This activity is carried out entirely by the investee Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A., S.M.E., M.P., as well as certain services related to these activities carried out by the Parent Company, through its Environmental Technical Office, the Saelices-Ciudad Rodrigo Environmental Centre and the UTE RSU.
- Transport of radioactive products. Activity carried out entirely by the investee ETSA Global Logistics, S.A.U., S.M.E.
- Financial holdings. Holdings of the Parent Company in non-consolidable companies.

As each business segment, in practice, coincides with independent companies, the allocation and recognition criteria used to determine the information for each segment is based on the individual financial statements of each company. In the particular case of ENUSA, where activities are applicable to different segments, the income and expenses corresponding to each segment are identified separately.

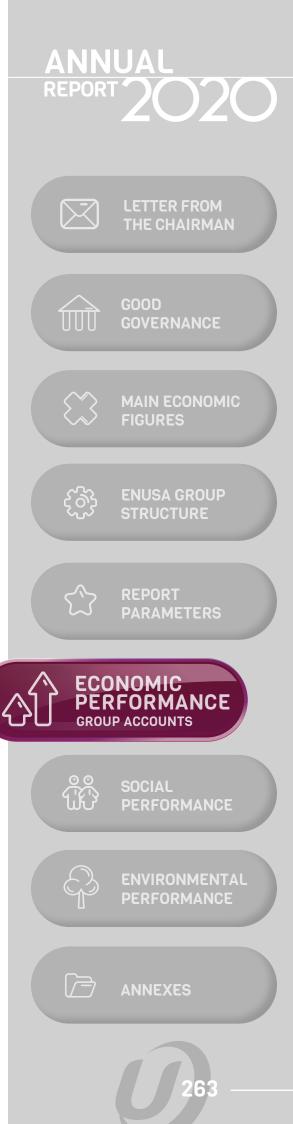
The criterion for setting inter-segment transfer prices is the market price criterion.

Turnover information by geographic area for 2020 and 2019 is presented below:

	Thousands of euros				
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	Spain	European Union	Rest of the world	Total segments	
Net turnover	200,623	49,255	768	250,646	
External customers	197,146	49,255	768	247,169	
Intersegments	3,477	_	-	3,477	

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	Spain	European Union	Rest of the world	Total segments
Net turnover	290,101	33,661	3,210	326,972
External customers	287,013	33,661	3,210	323,884
Intersegments	3,088	_	_	3,088

Thousands of euros



The breakdown of revenue by segment in 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

			Thousands of euro	S	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	First part of the nuclear fuel cycle	Environmental activities	Transport of radioactive products	Parent company structure and financial surpluses	Total segments
Net turnover	218,525	16,676	15,445	-	250,646
External customers	218,525	16,496	12,148	-	247,169
Intersegments	-	180	3,297	-	3,477

			Thousands of euro	S	
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	First part of the nuclear fuel cycle	Environmental activities	Transport of radioactive products	Parent company structure and financial surpluses	Total segments
Net turnover	296,977	16,006	13,989	-	326,972
External customers	296,977	15,583	11,324	-	323,884
Intersegments	_	423	2,665	-	3,088





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REPORT 7

The most significant items of the consolidated profit and loss accounts for the financial years 2020 and 2019, broken down by business segment, are presented below:

				Thousands of euros			
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	First part of the nuclear fuel cycle	Environmental activities	Transport of radioactive products	Parent company structure and financial surpluses	Total segments	Adjustments for intragroup transactions	Consolidated total
Net turnover	218,525	16,676	15,445	-	250,646	(3,477)	247,169
Procurement	(162,173)	(4,589)	(9,710)	(11)	(176,483)	90	(176,393)
Personnel expenses	(25,871)	(4,653)	(1,979)	(9,053)	(41,556)	-	(41,556)
Depreciation of fixed assets	(3,778)	(2,520)	(296)	(704)	(7,298)	-	(7,298)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions	3,444	929	-	(1)	4,372	-	4,372
OPERATING RESULT	3,952	1,328	2,270	(990)	6,560	(15)	6,545
Financial income	1,743	1	_	(1,485)	259	_	259
Financial costs	(958)	(1,577)	-	-	(2,535)	-	(2,535)
RESULT BEFORE TAX	4,628	(187)	2,272	(2,476)	4,237	(15)	4,222

		Thousands of euros					
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020	First part of the nuclear fuel cycle	Environmental activities	Transport of radioactive products	Structure	Consolidated total		
Segment Assets	314,665	71,069	8,707	10,314	404,755		
Segment Liabilities	220,138	68,654	2,030	-	290,822		
Segment Equity	4,551	2,549	2,272	104,561	113,933		





				Thousands of euros			
FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	First part of the nuclear fuel cycle	Environmental activities	Transport of radioactive products	Parent company structure and financial surpluses	Total segments	Adjustments for intragroup transactions	Consolidated total
Net turnover	296,977	16,006	13,989	-	326,972	(3,088)	323,884
Procurement	(250,523)	(3,608)	(8,824)	(6)	(262,961)	270	(262,691)
Personnel expenses	(24,888)	(4,597)	(1,745)	(8,601)	(39,831)	_	(39,831)
Depreciation of fixed assets	(3,851)	(2,708)	(275)	(711)	(7,545)	_	(7,545)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions	(1,681)	357	_	260	(1,064)		(1,064)
OPERATING RESULT	5,296	606	1,990	(531)	7,361	(24)	7,337
Financial income	2,437	7	3	(1,940)	507	_	507
Financial costs	(1,340)	(2,105)	(1)	(77)	(3,523)	_	(3,523)
RESULT BEFORE TAX	5,974	(470)	1,992	(2,548)	4,948	(24)	4,924

FINANCIAL YEAR 2019	First part of the nuclear fuel cycle	Environmental activities	Transport of radioactive products	Structure	Consolidated total
Segment Assets	354,073	73,248	7,778	10,478	445,577
Segment Liabilities	253,614	72,516	1,311	_	327,441
Segment Equity	9,288	1,965	1,992	104,891	118,136



-		LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN	
		GOOD GOVERNANCE	
		MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES	
	ŝ	ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE	
	Ê	REPORT PARAMETERS	
		DNOMIC RFORMANCE JP ACCOUNTS	
		JP ACCOUNTS SOCIAL	
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ANNEX (1 OF 2) **ENUSA GROUP AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Additional information on Group companies at 31 December 2020 (thousands of euros)

	% of sha	areholding	Net Equity							
	Direct	Indirect	Issued Capital	Reserves	Negative Results of Prev. Financial Years	Partner Contributions	Grants	Adjustments for changes in value	Results	Auditor
SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES										
ETSA GLOBAL LOGISTICS, S.A.U., S.M.E	100.00	-	301	4,676	-	-	-	-	1,703	GT
EMGRISA, S.A., S.M.E., M.P.	99.62	_	7,813	3,790	_	_	4,834	(18)	400	GT
JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES										
ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E.	50.00	_	421	225	-	-	-	-	143	GT
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES										
GNF ENUSA NUCLEAR FUEL, S.A.	49.00	-	108	22	-	-	-	-	591	KPMG
SPANISH NUCLEAR GROUP FOR COOPERATION A.I.E.	25.00	_	24	35	(36)	32	_	_	(8)	_
CETRANSA	_	29.89 (1)	1,202	3,928	_	_	_	_	645	Deloitte
REMESA	_	49.81 (1)	12,549	1,979	_	_	614	-	(614)	KPMG

(1) Companies indirectly owned through EMGRISA. Cetransa incorporates the results of Gestión y Protección Ambiental, S.A. in which it holds a 100% stake. Both Cetransa and Remesa data are provisional. This Annex forms an integral part of notes 1.2 and 2 of the Notes to the 2020 consolidated annual accounts and should be read in conjunction with them.



		LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN	
		GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	(MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES	
	ξ ^λ	ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE	
	$\hat{\Sigma}$	REPORT PARAMETERS	
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¢Î	GROU	P ACCOUNTS SOCIAL	
	GROU	P ACCOUNTS SOCIAL PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENTAL	

ANNEX (2 OF 2) ENUSA GROUP AND SUBSIDIARIES

Additional information on Group companies at 31 December 2019 (thousands of euros)

	% of sha	areholding	Net Equity						
	Direct	Indirect	Issued Capital	Reserves	Partner Contributions	Grants	Adjustments for changes in value	Results	Auditor
SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES									
EXPRESS TRUCK, S.A.U., S.M.E.	100.00	-	301	4,676	-	-	-	1,492	GT
EMGRISA, S.A., S.M.E., M.P.	99.62	_	7,813	3,723	_	4,836	(32)	67	GT
JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES									
ENUSA-ENSA, A.I.E.	50.00	-	421	208	-	-	6	17	GT
JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES									
GNF ENUSA NUCLEAR FUEL, S.A.	49.00	-	108	22	-	-	-	120	KPMG
SPANISH NUCLEAR GROUP FOR COOPERATION A.I.E.	25.00	_	24	35	32	-	_	(36)	_
CETRANSA	_	29.89 (1)	1,202	3,692	_	_	_	386	Deloitte
REMESA	_	49.81 (1)	12,549	1,802	_	614	_	656	KPMG

(1) Companies indirectly owned through EMGRISA. Cetransa incorporates the results of Gestión y Protección Ambiental, S.A. in which it holds a 100% stake. Both Cetransa and Remesa data are provisional. This Annex forms an integral part of notes 1.2 and 2 of the Notes to the 2019 consolidated annual accounts and should be read in conjunction with them.



AUDIT REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS



Dearet Thomston Passo de la Castellar 19046 Macht F. +34 91 575 39 99 F. +34 91 577 48 32

NFORME DE AUDITORÍA DE CUENTAS ANUALES CONSOLIDADAS EMITIDO POR UN AUDITOR

A los accionistas de ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A. S.M.E.

Hemos auditado las cuentas anuales consolidadas de ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A. S.M.E. transmissionado ser clasmissia anciente consistentes de Christian Medica Indexe ministrativa de la companie de la balancia a 31 de diciembre de 2020, la companie de balancia esta de péridas y ganancias, el estado de cambios en el partirionio neto, el estado de fujas de efectivo y la memoria, tuncias a, identidados, correspondientes al ejercicia estado de fujas de efectivo y la memoria, tuncias en elso artís de sectivo presentencia de estado de fujas de efectivo y la memoria, tuncias en elso artís de sectivo y la memoria, tuncias en elso artís de sectivo presentencia de el estado y la memoria, tuncias en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo presentencia al ejercicia de elso de sectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la defectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la defectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la defectivo y la defectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la defectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la memoria, tuncia en elso artís de sectivo y la defectivo y la d terminado en dicha fecha.

En nuestra opinión, las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas expresan, en todos los aspectos significativos, la imagen fiel del parimonio y de la situación financiera del Grupo a 31 de diciembre de 2020, así como de sus resultados y fujion de efectivo, todos ellos consolidados, correspondentes al ejercicio terminado en clicha fecha, de conformidad con el marco normativo de información financiera que resulta de aplicación (que se identifica en la nota 3 de la memoria consolidada adjunta) y, en particular, con los principios y criterios contables contenidos en el maismo.

Fundamento de la oninión

Hernos llevado a cabo nuestra auditoria de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de uditoría de cuentas vigente en España. Nuestras responsabilidades de acuerdo con dichas normas se tecriben más adelante en la sección Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las uentas anuales consolidadas de nuestro informe

Somos independientes del Grupo de conformidad con los requerimientos de ética, incluidos los de independencia, que son aplicables a nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales conseitadas en España según lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de outotoria de cuentar. En este sentido, no henos prestado servicios distintos a los de la actividad de cuentar un han concurrido situaciones o oricumstancias que, de acuendo con lo establecido en la citada normativa reguladora, hayan afectado a la necesaria independencia de modo que se haya visto comprometida.

Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoria que hemos obtenido proporciona una base suficiente y

Aspectos más relevantes de la auditoria

Los aspectos más relevantes de la auditoria son aquellos que, según nuestro juicio profesional, ha arados como los riesgos de incorrección material más significativos en nuestra auditoria de is cuentas anuales consolidadas del periodo actual. Estos riesgos han sido tratados en el contexto de uestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales consolidadas en su conjunto, y en la formación de nuestra

Martino de Santa Martini Amartini d'Alfred Martini, Pangana, Yakana, Yapi Tangana Banarana Mana, Ku, P. Sanakar Departa Anana, Kuria Pangana, P. 17-1844 Martin, (J. 1-188) 400, Iaurto de Alfred Martini, P. 199, A. 6, 401, 400, 400, anartar Dana Taurana, Ku, P. Sanakar Departa Anana, Anara Sanakara, P. 17-1844 Martin, (J. 1-188) 400, anartar anartar



AUDIT REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

To the shareholders of ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A. S.M.E.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual accounts of ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A. S.M.E. (Parent Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2020, the consolidated profit and loss account, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement and the notes to the consolidated annual accounts for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the Group's net equity and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of its consolidated results and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (as identified in note 3 of the accompanying notes to the consolidated annual accounts) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and policies set out therein.

Basis of the opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Annual Accounts section of our report.

We are independent from the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including independence requirements, applicable to our audit of the consolidated annual accounts in Spain as required by the regulations governing the auditing of accounts. In this respect, we have not provided any services other than auditing of accounts, nor have there been any situations or circumstances which, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned regulations, have affected the necessary independence in such a way that it has been compromised.

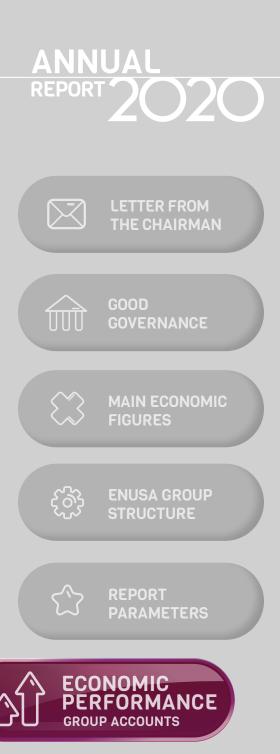
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Audit highlights

The audit highlights are those matters that, in our professional judgement, have been identified as the most significant risks of material misstatement in our audit of the consolidated annual accounts for the current period. These risks have been addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we express no separate opinion on these risks.

Member of GrantThomton International Ltd Barcelona • Bilbao • Castellón Madrid Málaga • Murcia • Pamplona • Valencia • Vigo Zaragoza GrantThomton, S.L.P. (Sociedad Unipersonal) Paseo de la Castellana, 81,11º • 28046 Madrid, CIF B-08914830, registered in the Commercial Registry of Madrid, T. 36.652, F. 159, H. M-657.409, entry 36, and in the Official Registry of Auditors (ROAC) No S0231.

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Evaluación de la existencia y valoración de las provisiones

fal y como se indica en la nota 17 de la memoria consoliciada adjunta, el Grupo tiene registradas previsiones por actuaciones medicambientúrios y otras provisiones en el largo y corto plazo por importe le 60-165 miles de surva al 21 de diciembre de 2020.

De acuerdo con el marco normativo de información financiera que resulta de aplicación y tal como se indica en las notas 3 y 5.16 de la memoría consolidada adjunta, tes previsiones se reconcen cuando el dicejo tenera una obligación presente, ya sea legal, contractual, implicita o tácita, como resultado de un socreo pasado, es pródebi que estatu una salda de moversos que invorsom herrificios estimática futuros para cancelar tal obligación y se puede realizor una estimación fabile del importe de la displación. El destin fonceiran de las provisiones es renconos cenar gastante financienos en la exerta co idas y ganancias consolidada

tenos considerado éste área como un aspecto más relevante de nuestra audhoria, en relación a que il registro de las provisiones implica un alto grado de juicio y de estimación de la Dirección. Como parte de nuestra auditoria y en respuesta al aspecto comentado, hemos realizado los siguientes

- Hamos llevario a cabo un entendimiento del procedimiento aplicado por el Grupo en relación a la determinación de los criterios e hipótesis aplicados por el Grupo para la estimación de la existencia y valoración de las diferentes provisiones, zal como para la aplicación del adecuado existencia y valoración tratamiento contable.
- Hence mantenido diferentes reuniones con la Dirección del Grupo y con el departamento Micrico de la misma al objeto de estender la naturaleza e hipótesia utilizadas en las diferentes provisiones, conferenando la información que la incorpora en los diferentes informes Micricos y econômicos que sustentan las principales hipótesis empleadas.
- Hismos realizado procedimientos analíticos y de detalle consistentes en el entendimiento de la
 evolución de las diferentes provisiones, atendiendo a su naturaleza y obteniendo diterente
 documentación societada ela principiade movimiento que se han amócido durante el elamition.
- Hemos realizado una revisi\u00f3n de la metodolog\u00eda utilizada en la actualizaci\u00f3n financiena realizada en las diferentes provisiones.
- Obtanción de las confirmaciones de los asesores legales y fiscales, tanto internos, condo externos, donde se detalan los litigios y inclamaciones que se encuentran abientos a 31 de diciembre de 2003 y que ten han ceneralo durante dirior ejembrio.
- Henos comprobado que la información revelada en las cuentas anueles consolidades en enferiente y adeo unte de anuesto que el mano pomentes de información financiana adicable.

Valoración y registro de instrumentos financieros derivado

Tál y como se detalla en las notas 5.10 y 12 de la memoria consolidada adjunta, el Grupo utiliza denivados financianos como parte de su extendesis para disminut su exposición al riesgo de lapos de raterlas y lipos de cantos, utilizando la contabilidad de coltectruras, siendo el importe regisitrado en el activo de 927 mileo de auros y en el assivo de 4.555 mileo de runos.

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De acuerdo con el manto normativo de información financiera que resulta de aplicación y tal como se indica en la nota 5.9 de la memoria consolidada adjunta, la contabilización de las operaciones de obertura silo mesúa de aplicación canado se experso que la cobertura se al menter efecta al inicio de la cobertura y en los ejercicios siguientes pera consequir compensar los cambios en el valor nasemble en los fujos de electivos atividades al respan consequir compensar los cambios en el valor nasemble la initiar que destinou atividades al respan contençar de polícito pare el que se la desegnado la misma (análista prospectiva) y la eficacia mais se encuentre en un rango del 80-125% (análisis introspecidos) puncida ser dataminada con fabilitad.

temos considerado della área como un aspecto más relevante de nuestra auditoria, en relación a que a estimación del valor razonolas, all como la categorización del instrumento derivado requieren de un vivel elevando de junio por parte de la Dirección y puede tener un impacto significativo en el balance

Como parte de nuestra autitoria y en respuesta al aspectos comentado, hemos realizado los

- Hemos flevado a cabo un entendimiento del procedimiento establecido por el Grupo para asegurar la adecuada valoración y tratamiento contable de los instrumentos derivados.
- Hemos obtenido la confirmación de la valoración de los derivacios relativos al tipo de interés de las
- Henos realizado, para una muestra representativa, procedimientos de contraste del valor nacenable y verificado el comecto tratamiento centable sobre la base de la adexuada obseñocación del instrumento derivado. Para esta procedimiento hemos involucado a nuestros expertos en maturementos francemos cuando la hemos considerado necesario.
- Herros comprobado que la información nevelada en las cuentas anuales consolidadas es suficiente y adecuada de asuente con al mane normarixo de información financiena adécable.

Otra información: Informe de gestión consolidado

La dra información comprende exclusivamente el informe de gestión consolidado del ejercicio 2020, ouya formulación es nesponsabilidad de los administradores de la Sociedad clominante y no forma parte imegrante de las contras anuales consolidadas.

- a) Comprobar únicamente que el estado de información no financiera consolidado, se ha facilit la forma prevista en la normativa aplicable y, en caso contrario, a informar sobre ello.
- b) Evaluar e informar sobre la concordancia del nesto de la información incluida en el informe de gestión consolidado con las cuentes anvales consolidades, a parte del concentrente del Orupo obtendo en la inalización de las auchtral de las cladas cuentas, aní conce nerealura el informar de al el contensió y presentación de esta parte del informe de gestión consolidade son construense a la nomasilia que resulta de agrícución. Els cuentadornos en el situar en malando,



Assessment of the existence and valuation of provisions

As indicated in note 17 to the accompanying notes to the consolidated annual accounts, the Group has recognised environmental and other provisions in the long and short term amounting to 60,145 thousand euros at 31 December 2020.

In accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and as indicated in notes 3 and 5.16 to the accompanying notes to the consolidated annual accounts, provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal, contractual, implicit or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The financial effect of provisions is recognised as financial expenses in the consolidated profit and loss account.

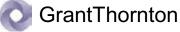
We have considered this area as a more relevant aspect of our audit, as recording provisions involves a high degree of management judgement and estimation.

As part of our audit and in response to the above, we have performed the following procedures:

- We have gained an understanding of the procedure applied by the Group to determine the criteria and assumptions used by the Group to estimate the existence and value of the various provisions, as well as to apply the appropriate accounting treatment.
- We have held several meetings with Group management and the Group's technical department in order to understand the nature and assumptions used in the various provisions, confirming the information included in the various technical and economic reports that support the main assumptions used.
- We have conducted analytical and detailed procedures to understand the evolution of the different provisions, taking into account their nature and obtaining supporting documentation of the main movements that have taken place during 2020.
- We have reviewed the methodology used in the financial restatement of the various provisions.
- Obtained confirmations from internal and external legal and tax advisors detailing litigation and claims that are open as at 31 December 2020 and have been closed during 2020.
- · We have verified that the information disclosed in the consolidated annual accounts is sufficient and appropriate in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Valuation and recording of derivative financial instruments

As detailed in notes 5.10 and 12 of the accompanying notes to the consolidated annual accounts, the Group uses financial derivatives as part of its strategy to reduce its exposure to interest rate and exchange rate risk, using hedge accounting, with the amount recorded as an asset of 970 thousand euros and as a liability of 4,585 thousand euros.



In accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and as indicated in note 5.10 of the accompanying notes to the consolidated annual accounts, hedge accounting is only applicable when the hedge is expected to be highly effective at the inception of the hedge and in subsequent periods in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated (prospective analysis) and the actual effectiveness is in the range of 80-125% (retrospective analysis) and can be reliably determined.

account

As part of our audit and in response to the above, we have performed the following procedures:

- We have gained an understanding of the procedure established by the Group to ensure the proper valuation and accounting treatment of derivative instruments.
- necessary.

Other information: Consolidated management report

The other information comprises exclusively the consolidated management report for the financial year 2020, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Parent Company's directors and does not form an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated annual accounts does not cover the consolidated management report. Our responsibility for the consolidated management report, as required by the regulations governing the auditing of accounts, is:

We considered this area as a more relevant aspect of our audit, as estimating the fair value and categorising the derivative instrument requires a high level of management judgement and may have a significant impact on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss

We have obtained confirmation of the valuation of the banks' interest rate derivatives.

We have performed, for a representative sample, fair value testing procedures and verified the correct accounting treatment on the basis of the appropriate classification of the derivative instrument. For this procedure, we have brought in our financial instruments experts where we have deemed it

We have verified that the information disclosed in the consolidated annual accounts is sufficient and appropriate in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

a) To verify only that the consolidated non-financial information statement has been provided in the form required by the applicable regulations and, if not, to report it.

b) Assess and report on the consistency of the other information included in the consolidated management report with the consolidated annual accounts, based on the knowledge of the Group obtained in the audit of the aforementioned accounts, as well as assessing and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this part of the consolidated management report comply with the applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have done, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are obliged to report them.

REPORT C LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN GOOD UUU MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES **ENUSA GROUP** STRUCTURE REPORT PARAMETERS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE **GROUP ACCOUNTS**

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Sebre la base del trabajo realizado, según lo descrito anteriormente, hemos comprobado o información mencionada en el apartado a) aterioro se ficilita en la forma prevanta en la norm aplicable y que el resta de la información que contenier el informa de galeño consalidade concu con la de las cuentas anuese consolidades del ejercicio 2002 y su contendo y presentació ornifermes a la reinarda que resulte de esplosador.

Responsabilidad de los administradores de la Sociedad dominante en relación con las cuentas

Los administradores de la Sodedad dominante son responsables de formular las cuentas anuales considiades adjustas, de forma que expresen la anagen fel de partimiona, de la altuación financiera y de los resultados consolidados del Chuyo, de conformidad con el mano nometivo de el teñención financiera aglicable al Grupe en España, y del control interior que consideren necesario para permitir la programación de cuentas anuales consolidades en incorrección metarica, debida influencia en enco.

En la preparación de las cuentas anuales consolidades, los administratores de la Societada dom son responsables de las vateración de la capacidad del Grupo para continuar come empre funcionamieno, revelando, según comeponda, las cuestores relacionadas con empres funcionamiento y utilizando es principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento exclipio la las administrativos testen intereción de las guidadar el Grupo de corar sus operaciones, o sitem os testes el sectores, o sitem come a come a come a conservance, o sitem os testes es paraciones, o sitem os testes es testes es paraciones, o sitem os testes es testes es paraciones, o sitem os testes es paraciones, o sitem os testes es testes es paraciones, o sitem os testes es paraciones, o sitem os testes es testes es paraciones en paraciones es paraciones estas es paraciones es

Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales consolidadas res objetivos son obsener una seguridad razonable de que las cuentas anuales consolidadas en njunto están libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error, y emitir un informe de

Seguridad resonable es un alto grado de seguridad, pero no garantiza que una aucitoria malitada de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoria de cuentas vigente en España siempre detecte una incomección material cuando entita. Las incorrecciones pueden deterne e finudo en erro de decede una incomección material cuando entita. Las incorrecciones pueden deterne e finudo material de las estas nacontalismente que influenza esta decisiones econômicas que los usuarios toman basándose en las uerras anuales concluidadas.

Conc parte de una auditoria de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoria de cuentas vigente en España, aplicamos nuestro júcio profesional y mantenemos una actituid de escepticismo profesional durante toda la auditoria. También:

Mentificamos y valoramos los riesgos de incorrección muteria en las cuencias anuelas consolidadas decida a fisacite o error, deurfamos y alexanos procedimientos de actividad para temporar a procesaria en las estas de las estas en las estas en las estas en las estas en las estas estas antes para nuestes registrios. El resego de na detestar una incorrección materiar debitas a fisicade es mate estas nuestes registrios. El resego de na detestar una incorrección materiar debitas a fisicade es mate estas nuestes registrios. El resego de na detestas nuestes calendas estas materias entres estas materias entres estas materias entres estas materias debitas estas esta

Obtenences conscimiento del control interno relevante para la auditoria con el fin de diseñar procedimientos de auditoria que sean adecuados en función de las conuntancias, y no con la función de augustar aura concles avoles a la directa del competi interno. Ha Grano.

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- Evaluences si las políticas contables aplicadas son adecuadas y la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contables y la correspondiente información reveliada por los administratores de la Sociedad dominante.
- Concluimos sobre al es adecuada la utilización, por los administradores de la Sociedad dumi del principio contable de exepsesa en funcionamiento y basédenos en la evidencia de au oblencia, concluimos sobre si existe o nu en incertificambe material referenciada so no heritos obtends, conclutions solve as exists o no vira incertifuinter material relationation on herites n oan condiciones que puedes general dubas significativas as bors la capacidad de l'Anop para confruar cons empresa en funcionamiento. El conclutiones que existe una horrifounter material, se requiera que la sarencia a la alención en nuesto informa de autoritaria sobre la consepondente limitación revelada en las cuentas anuales consolidades o, si dichas revelaciones no son alteriuadas apresensos unas opician indificadas. Naterias conclusiones as basane en las indenciadas, que pueden ser la cuenta entre informe de auditaria, fion embarga, los horbos o condiciones futuras pueden ser la cuenta de que el Congo deje de ser una empresa en funcionamiento.
- Evaluames la presentación glubal, la estructura y el contenido de las cuentas anuales consolidadas, incluida la información revelada, y si las cuentas anuales consolidadas representan las
- Obtenemos evidencia suficiente y adecuada en relación con la información financiara de las entidades a actividades empenanizans deriró del grupo para expresar una oprinón sobre las cuentes anuales concondidadas. Somos responsables de terección, supervisión y realización de la auditoría del grupo. Somos los únicos responsables de nuestra aprinón de auditoría.

municamos con los administradores de la Sociedad diuminante en relación con, entre otras es, el alcance y el momento de realización de la auditoría planificados y los hallargos tivos de la auditoría, así como cualquier deficiencia significativa del contral interno que

Entre los riesgos significativos que han sido objeto de comunicación a los administrado Sociedad dominante, determinantos los que han sido de la mayor significatividad en la audite cuestas anuales consolidadas ful periodo actual y que eno, en consociuncia, los resgos con cuentas anuales cor não significativos.

Describimos esos riesgos en nuestro informe de auditoría salvo que las disposiciones legales o

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

Responsibility of the directors of the parent company in relation to the consolidated annual accounts

The Parent Company's directors are responsible for preparing the accompanying consolidated annual accounts so that they give a true and fair view of the Group's consolidated equity, financial position and results, in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for the internal control which they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated annual accounts, the directors of the Parent Company are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as appropriate, going concern matters and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative.

Auditor's responsibilities in relation to the audit of the consolidated annual accounts

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the regulations governing the auditing of accounts in Spain, we apply our professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional scepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- · We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures to respond to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than for a material misstatement due to error because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omissions, intentional misstatements, or the circumvention of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

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- for our audit opinion.

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José Manuel López García GRANT THORNTON, S.L.P. Official Registry of Auditors (ROAC) No 22480

25 March 2021

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· We assess the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent Company's directors.

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

· We assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

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

We communicate with the Parent Company's directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, as well as any significant shortcomings in internal control that we identify during the course of the audit.

Among the significant risks that have been reported to the directors of the Parent Company, we have identified those that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated annual accounts for the current period and which are, consequently, the risks considered to be the most significant.

We describe these risks in our audit report unless legal or regulatory provisions prohibit public disclosure.



AUDITORS

2021 No. 01/21/01855 96.00 EUR CORPORATE SEAL CORPORATE GEAL.

REPORT 2020 LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN



8. KEY SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

SUCCESSES

- Extensive experience in the nuclear, environmental and radioactive materials transport business.
- Agreement reached with Spanish electricity companies to extend the fuel supply contracts and associated services for the 5 PWRs until the end of their operating life.

RISKS

- \triangleright Strong fuel fabrication supply in Europe.
- \triangleright Shortening the lifespan of nuclear power plants.

SHORTCOMINGS

- \triangleright Small size compared to the industry.
- ▷ Technology licensees.

OPPORTUNITIES

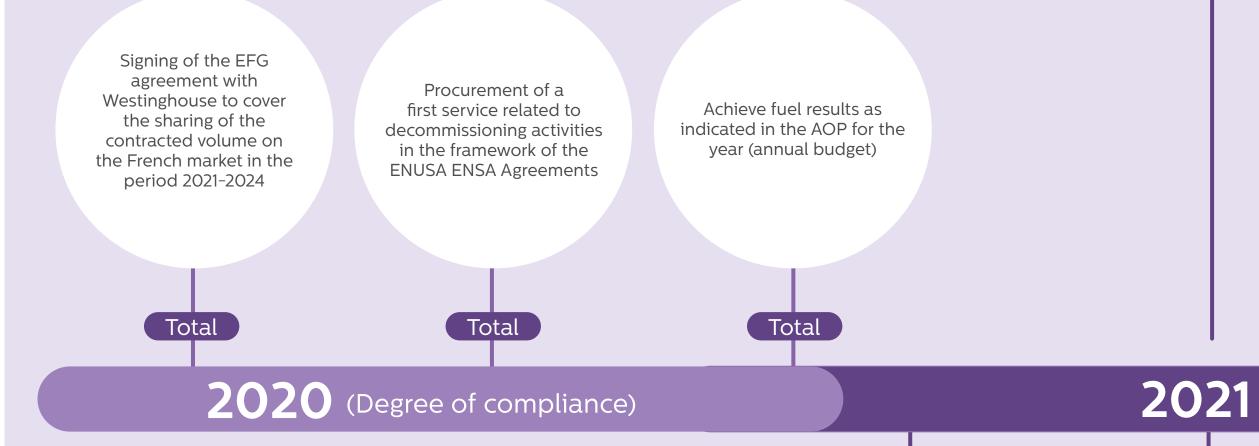
- > Alliances and market positioning with regard to the decommissioning of the nuclear fleet.
- Advice to new factories and internationalisation of fuel services.



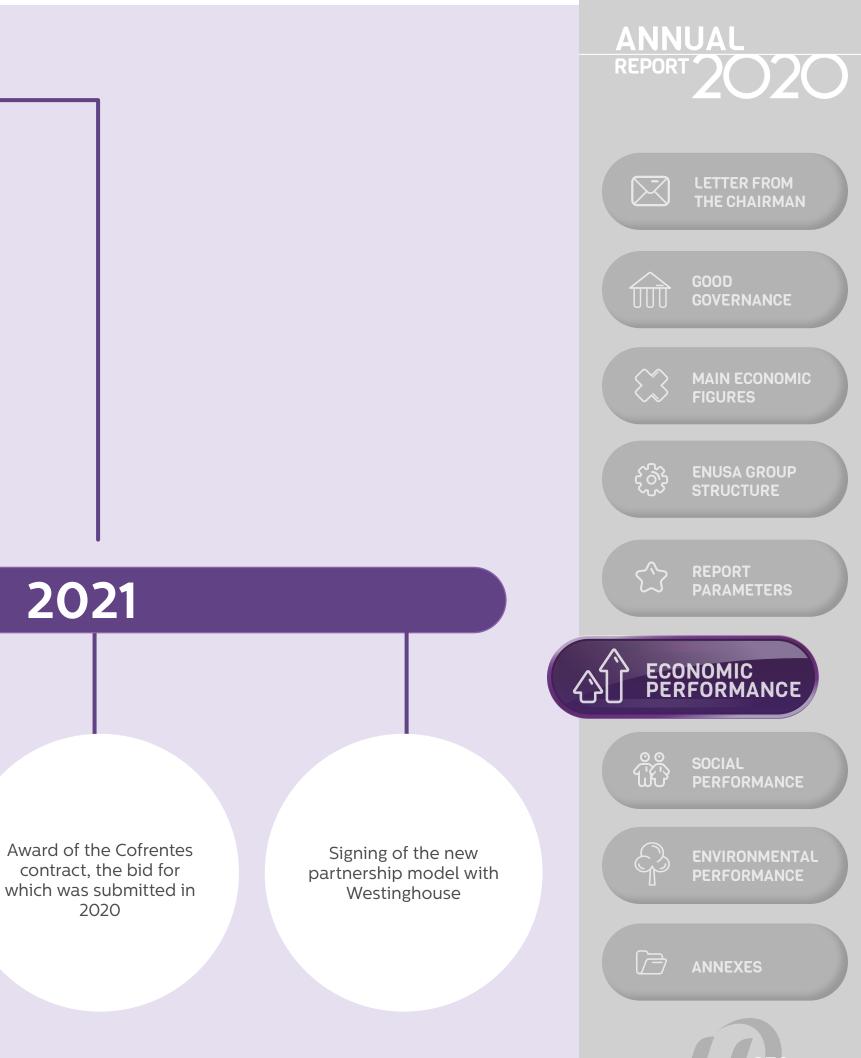


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9. OBJECTIVES —



Signing of extension contracts with the owners of the Almaraz, Ascó and Vandellós reactors





SOCIAL PERFORMANCE



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. STAFF

- Workforce composition
- Employment
- Job placement of persons with disabilities
- Equality
- Collective bargaining and union representation
- Remuneration and productivity policy
- Reconciliation of personal, family and work life Social benefits

2. TRAINING

- Annual training action plan Development plans
- Internship programme

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

Health and safety management model Training in health and occupational risk prevention Safety and radiation protection Occupational health Occupational accident rate Comprehensive prevention and action plan against COVID-19

4. CUSTOMERS

Nuclear area customers Environmental area customers

5. SUPPLIERS

- Value chain
- Main suppliers
- Supplier quality
- Extension of Corporate Social Responsibility to the value chain

6. QUALITY

Continuous improvement Performance management Quality in our products and services Certifications

7. ADDING VALUE TO OUR COMMUNITIES

8. SOCIAL ACTION

Sponsorship and patronage Outstanding collaborations Corporate volunteering

9. COMMUNICATION WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS

- Internal communication Internal memos ENUSA website and corporate intranet Digital signage ENUSA in the media Social media Collaboration with other areas Visits Conferences and fairs
- Communication channels **10. KEY SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

11. OBJECTIVES











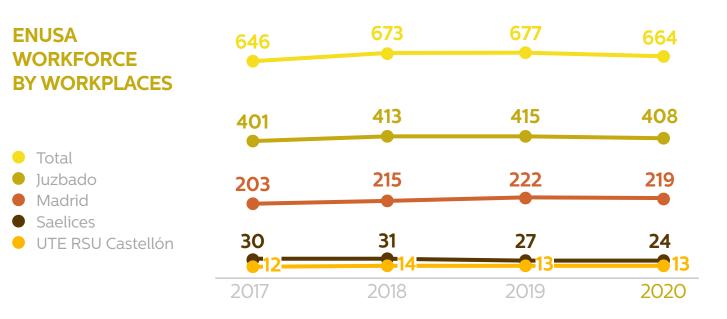
1. STAFF

WORKFORCE COMPOSITION

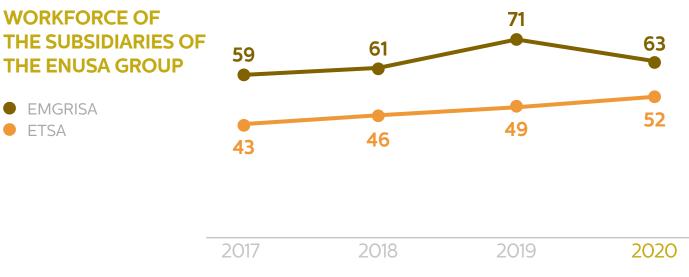
At the close of the 2020 financial year, the ENUSA workforce comprised 604 active workers at the company's three workplaces, distributed as follows: 209 employees in Madrid, where the head office is located, 371 employees in the fuel assembly factory in Juzbado and 24 in Saelices El Chico.

In addition to these 604 active employees, there are 47 in partial active retirement (10 in Madrid and 37 in Juzbado). As a result, the total workforce of ENUSA amounts to 651 workers, which is the reference figure for all the tables and graphs shown below.

The information referring to the UTE RSU Castellón is only reflected for the purposes of accounting consolidation, as its personnel is contracted directly by the UTE (joint venture) and not by ENUSA. In order to correctly interpret the graphs below, it should be borne in mind that ENUSA has an 85.69% shareholding in the UTE RSU Castellón (which represents 13 workers).



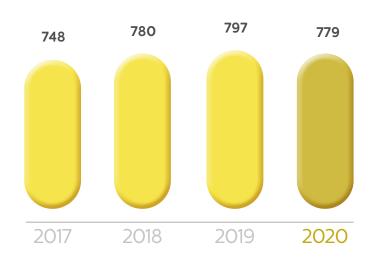
The subsidiary companies, for their part, had a total of 115 workers at 31 December 2020 (63 EMGRISA and 52 ETSA), the evolution of which can be seen in the following graph.





As of 31 December 2020, the ENUSA Group therefore has 779 employees, of which almost 85% are in the parent company.

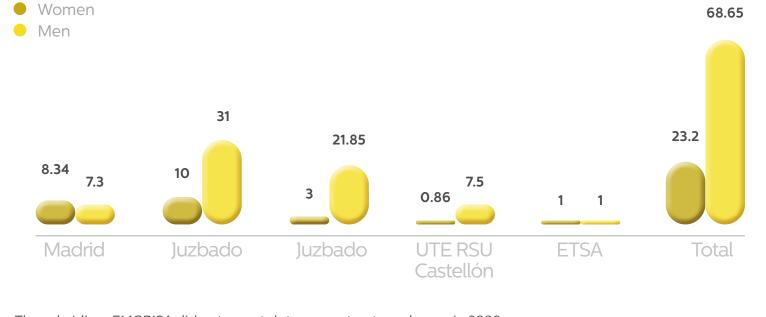
EVOLUTION OF THE OVERALL WORKFORCE OF THE ENUSA GROUP



In the ENUSA Group workplaces there are also external workers from contractor companies that provide maintenance, cleaning and surveillance work (all ENUSA workplaces), gardening (Juzbado and Saelices), laundry (Juzbado), driving and removal services (Madrid), cleaning and computer services (ETSA) and internal and landfill transport of waste, preparation of biostabilised material and compost and recovery of materials in triage (UTE RSU Castellón).

The average number of contract employees working at the ENUSA Group facilities in 2020 was as follows:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ENUSA GROUP CONTRACT EMPLOYEES BY GENDER



The subsidiary EMGRISA did not report data on contract employees in 2020.



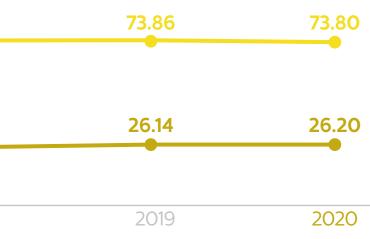
ANNUA REPORT LETTER FROM \mathbb{N} **THE CHAIRMAN** GOOD GOOD GOVERNANCE MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE ۲ ک ک REPORT PARAMETERS \sum ECONOMIC $\langle \rangle |$ PERFORMANCE SOCIAL PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Below is a series of tables and graphs with different breakdowns of the workforce of ENUSA and its subsidiaries in relation to various aspects such as: gender, age, workplaces, autonomous communities, professional categories, types of employment contract, etc. As far as possible, the data for the last four financial years are presented, so that the evolution of the workforce can be observed. All data is presented as of December 31, 2020.

		EN	USA GR			ORCE B	Y GEND	DER				
		2017			2018			2019			2020	
	М	W	TOTAL	М	W	TOTAL	М	W	TOTAL	М	W	TOTAL
Madrid	119	84	203	118	97	215	120	102	222	119	100	219
Juzbado	337	64	401	347	66	413	349	66	415	343	65	408
Saelices	26	4	30	27	4	31	23	4	27	20	4	24
UTE RSU Castellón	8	4	12	9	5	14	8	5	13	8	5	13
TOTAL ENUSA	490	156	646	501	172	673	500	177	677	490	174	664
EMGRISA	38	21	59	38	23	61	42	29	71	37	26	63
ETSA	35	8	43	38	8	46	43	6	49	45	7	52
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES	73	29	102	76	31	107	85	35	120	82	33	115
TOTAL GROUP	563	185	748	577	203	780	585	212	797	572	207	779



PERCENTAGE OF WORKFORCE BY GENDER- ENUSA	75.85	74.44
• Women	24.15	25.56
 Men 	2017	2018







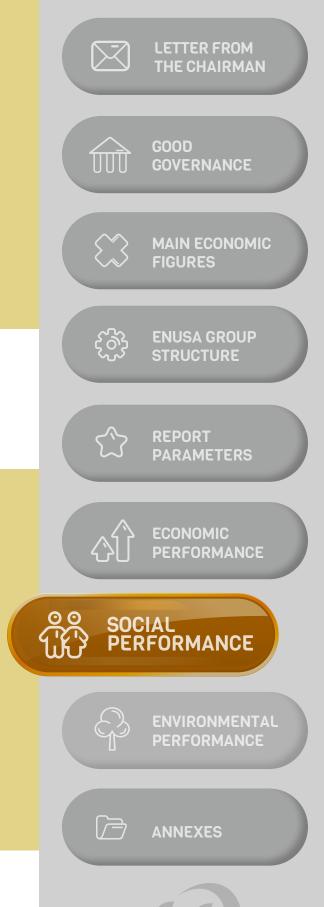


	ENUSA GROUP WORKFORCE BROKEN DOWN BY GENDER, AGE GROUPS AND AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY													
	(COMUNIDAD		D	CASTILLA Y LEÓN COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA									
	Ma	drid	EMGF	RISA ^(*)	Juzb	ado	Sael	ices	ET	SA	UTE RSU Castellón		TOTAL	
Age	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W
>60	34	14	3	1	66	8	0	2	2	0	1	0	106	25
56 - 60	17	10	3	0	39	8	1	0	7	0	0	0	67	18
51 – 55	12	15	5	4	18	5	4	0	6	1	0	1	45	26
41 – 50	17	23	17	11	33	12	2	1	12	1	1	4	82	52
31 - 40	25	25	7	9	104	19	5	1	9	3	3	0	153	57
<31	14	13	2	1	83	13	8	0	9	2	3	0	119	29
TOTAL	119	100	37	26	343	65	20	4	45	7	8	5	572	207

(*) For the purposes of this table, EMGRISA is included in the Comunidad de Madrid, although the geographical distribution of the workforce is as follows: Comunidad de Madrid 79%, Castilla-La Mancha 6%, Extremadura 5%, Aragón 5%, Castilla y León 2% and abroad 3%.

			EV	OLUTION OF	THE ENUSA		RKFORCE BY	AGE AND GE	NDER			
		2017			2018			2019			2020	
Age	М	W	TOTAL	М	W	TOTAL	М	W	TOTAL	М	W	TOTAL
>60	95	14	109	97	17	114	99	22	121	106	25	131
56 - 60	92	20	112	91	27	118	78	24	102	67	18	85
51 — 55	69	23	92	58	17	75	55	19	74	45	26	71
41 – 50	79	52	131	80	58	138	82	57	139	82	52	134
31 – 40	123	51	174	138	50	188	146	53	199	153	57	210
<31	105	25	130	113	34	147	125	37	162	119	29	148
TOTAL	563	185	748	577	203	780	585	212	797	572	207	779

ANNUAL REPORT 2020



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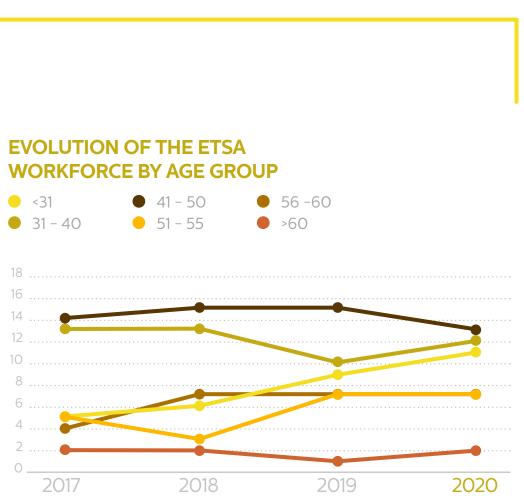


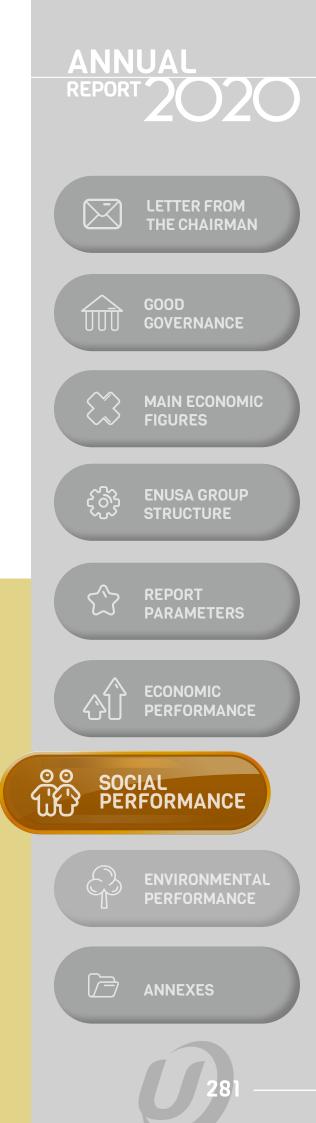
EVOLUTION OF THE ENUSA EVOLUTION OF THE EMGRISA WORKFORCE BY AGE GROUP WORKFORCE BY AGE GROUP <31 41 - 50 **56 - 60** <31 41 - 50 **56 - 60** < 31 - 51 - 55 9 51 - 55 9 31 - 40 >60 9 31 - 40 >60 9 31 - 40 200. 140 . 80 60. 40 20 2017 2018 2019 2020 2018 2019 2020 2017 2017

PERCENTAGE OF ENUSA GROUP WORKFORCE BY PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY AND GENDER (%)

							ETSA					
	Ma	drid	Juzb	ado	Sae	lices	UTE RSU	Castellón	EMG	EMGRISA		SA
Professional category	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М
Degree holders	43.5	56.5	28.7	71.3	25	75	33.3	66.7	44.2	55.8	41.7	58.3
Administrative personnel (*)	56.4	43.6	51.9	48.2	66.7	33.3	100	0	36.4	63.6	18.2	81.8
Production management	33.3	66.7	2.7	97.4	0	100	33.3	66.7	0	100	0	100
Laboratory and control	_	_	14.3	85.7	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
TOTAL	45.7	54.3	15.9	84.1	16.7	83.3	38.5	61.5	41.3	58.7	13.5	86.5

(*) In the case of ETSA: administration, traffic and workshop supervisors

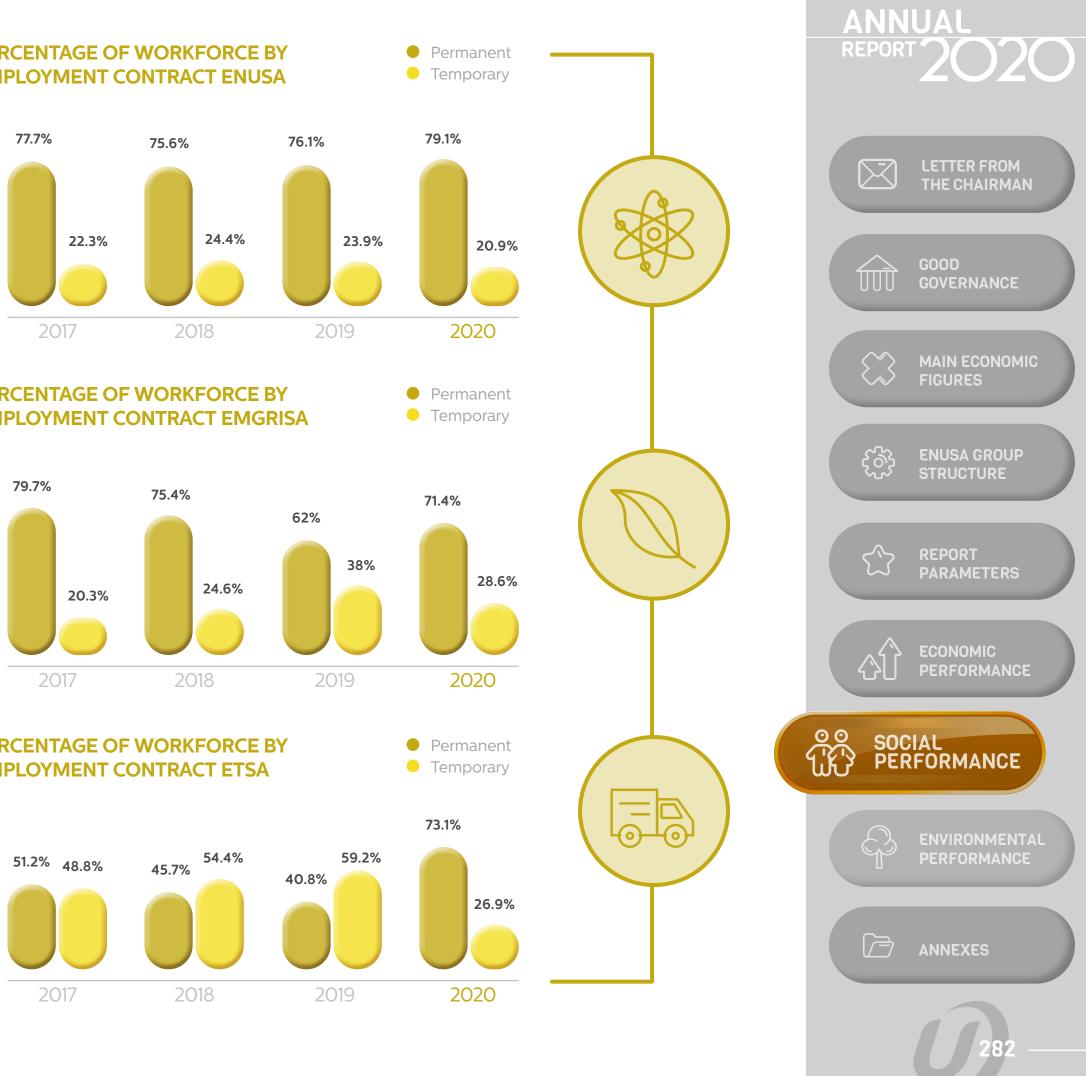




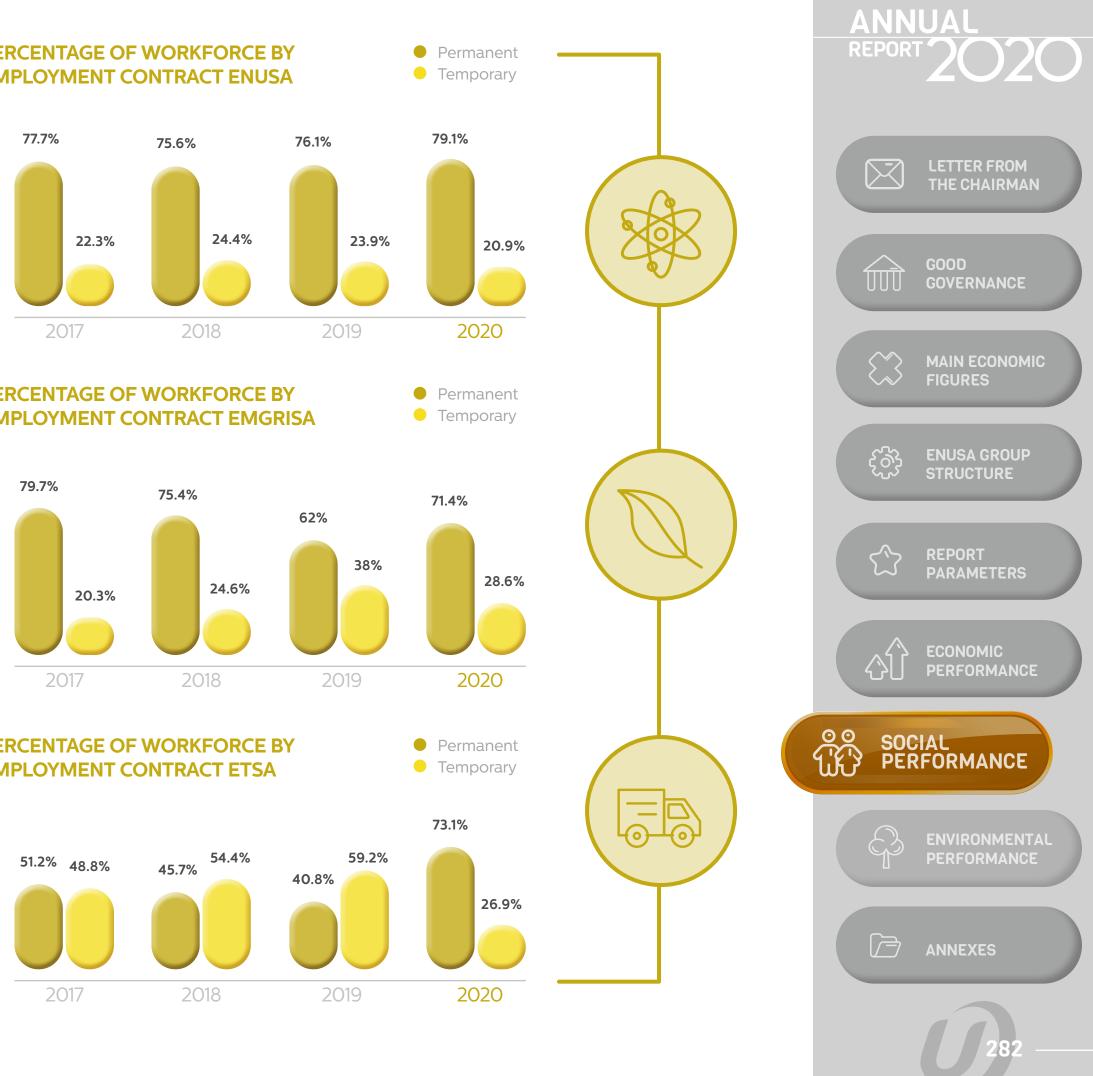
PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN THE ENUSA GROUP (%)										
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Δ%					
% of women in the workforce	24.73	26.03	26.6	26.6	0					
Madrid	41.4	45.1	46	45.7	-0.3					
Juzbado	16	16	15.9	15.9	0					
Saelices el Chico	13.3	12.9	14.8	16.7	1.9					
UTE RSU Castellón	33.3	35.7	38.5	38.5	0					
EMGRISA	35.6	37.7	40.9	41.3	0.4					
ETSA	18.6	17.4	12.2	13.5	1.3					
% of women in management p	ositions ^(*)									
Madrid	21.4	18.6	17.7	23	5.3					
Juzbado	17.2	16.7	16.7	15.4	-1.3					
Saelices el Chico	50	25	50	50	0					
UTE RSU Castellón	25	20	20	20	0					
EMGRISA	30	30	37.5	37.5	0					
ETSA	50	50	50	50	0					
% of women on the Executive	Committee	9								
ENUSA	12.5	25	25	42.9	17.9					
EMGRISA	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0					
ETSA	0	0	0	0	0					
% of women on the Board of D	irectors									
ENUSA	50	45.4	45.4	36.4	-9					
EMGRISA	0	0	0	66.7	66.7					
ETSA	0	0	0	25	25					

^(*) % of total senior and middle management positions

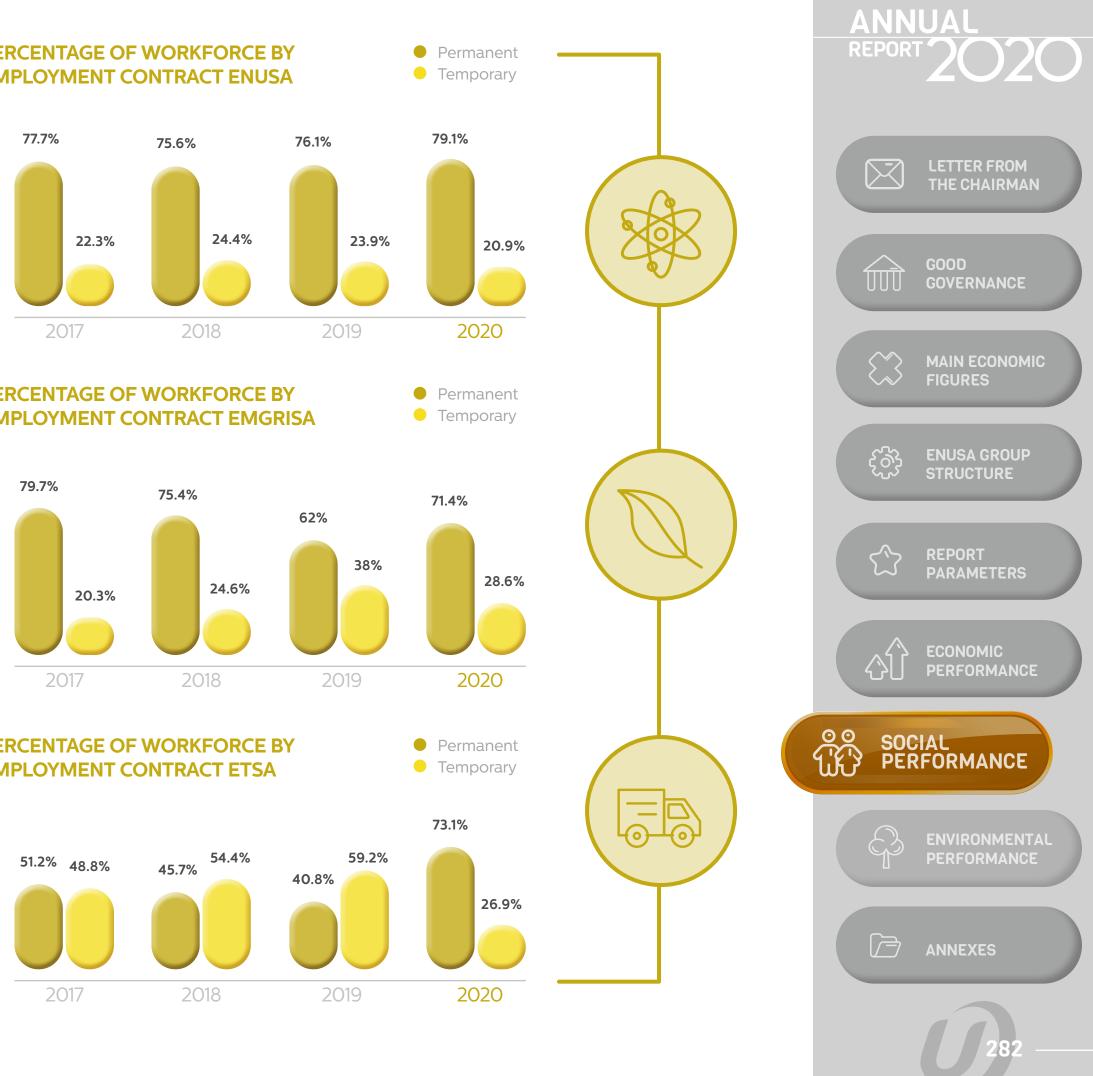
PERCENTAGE OF WORKFORCE BY **EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT ENUSA**



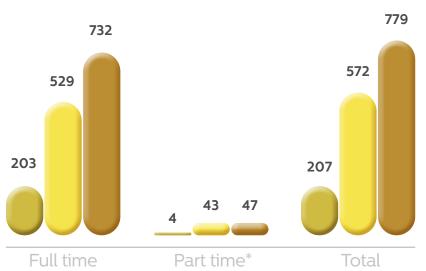
PERCENTAGE OF WORKFORCE BY **EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT EMGRISA**

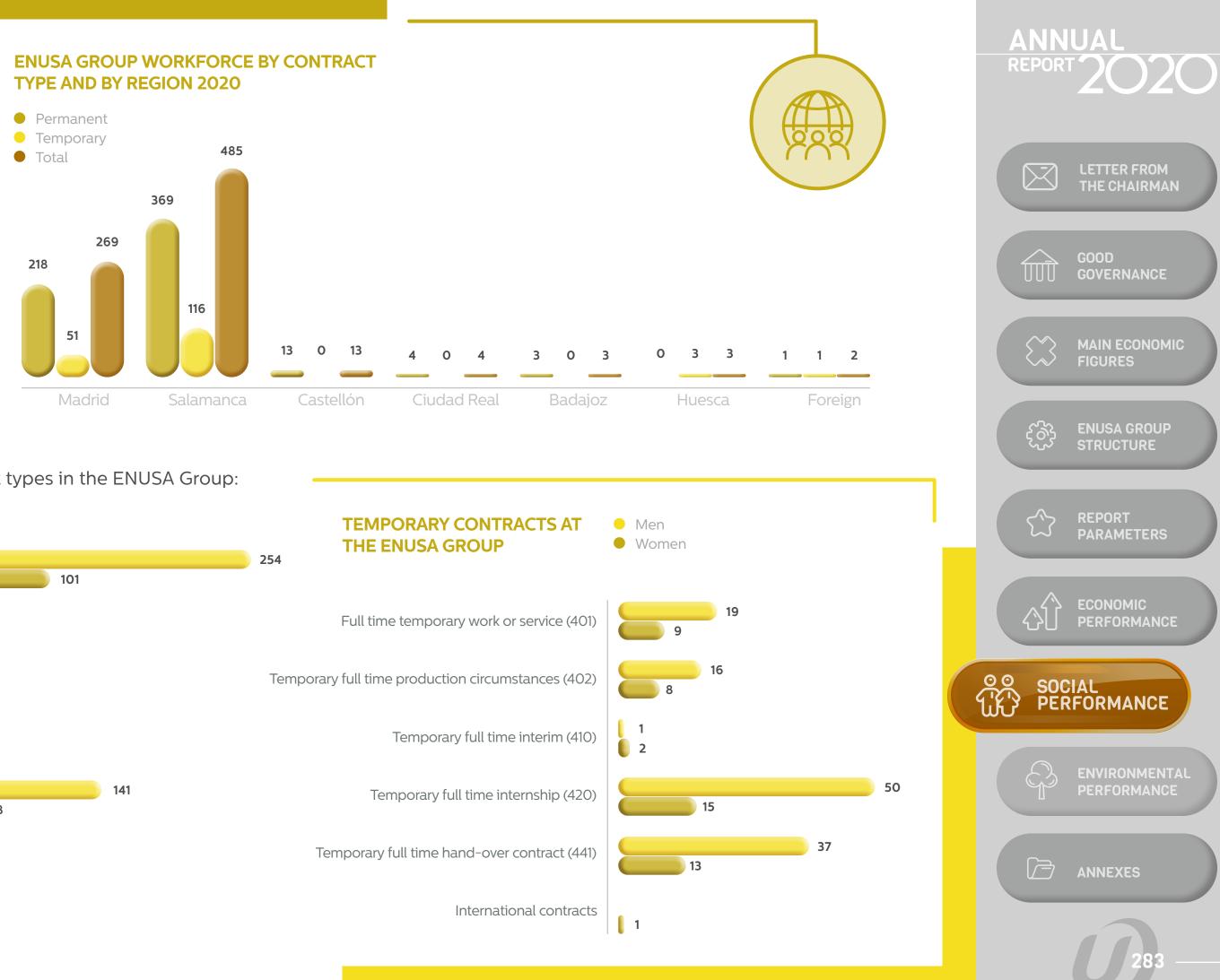


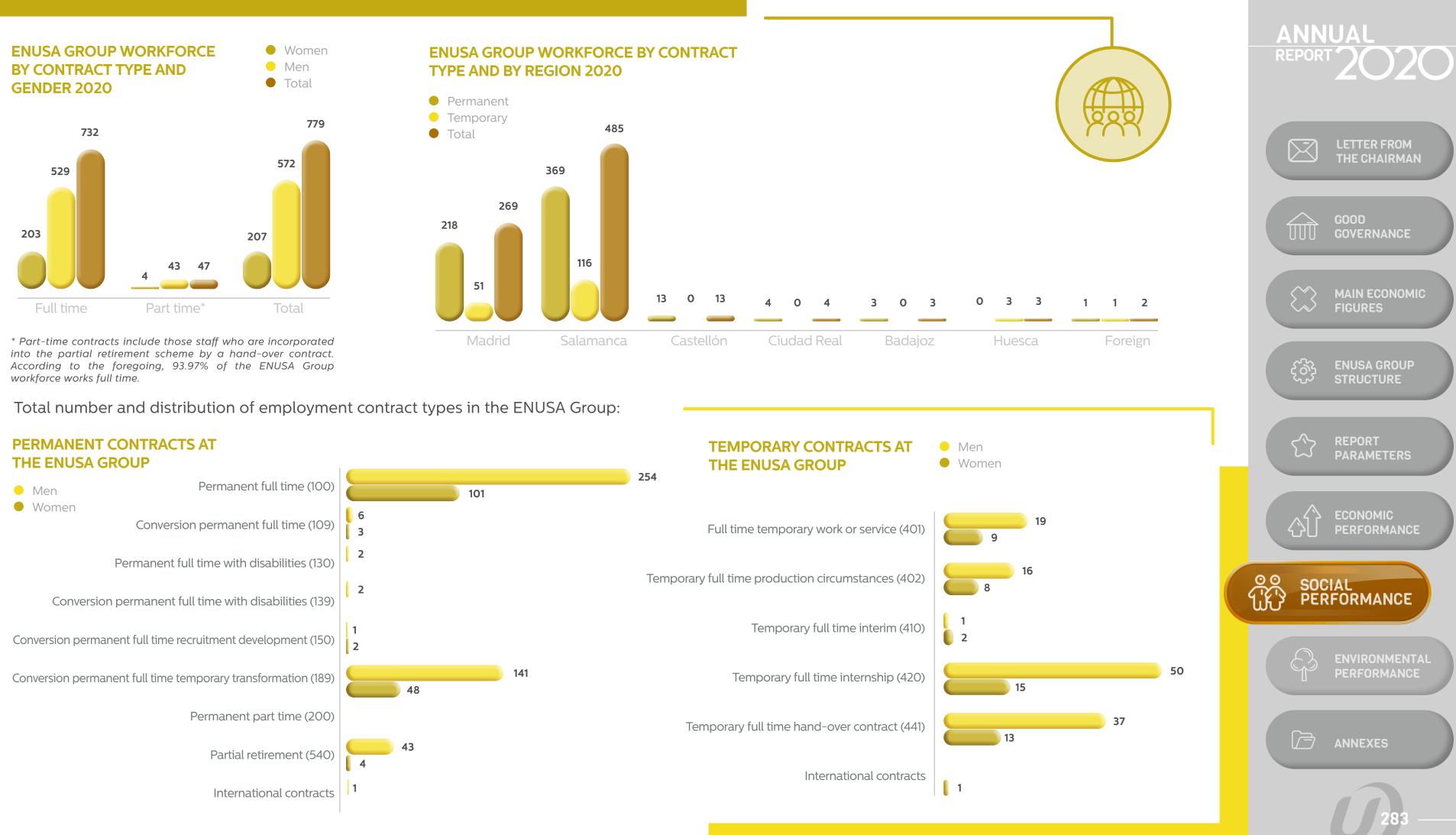
PERCENTAGE OF WORKFORCE BY **EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT ETSA**



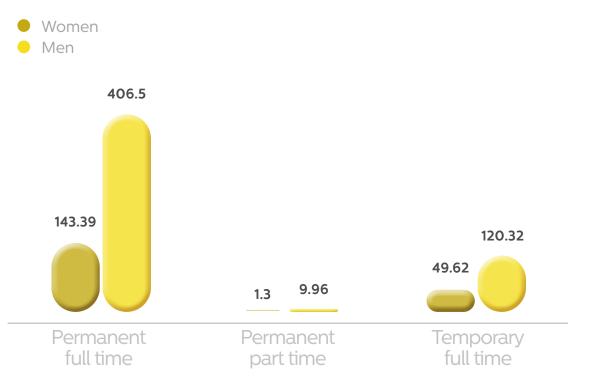
ENUSA GROUP WORKFORCE BY CONTRACT TYPE AND GENDER 2020



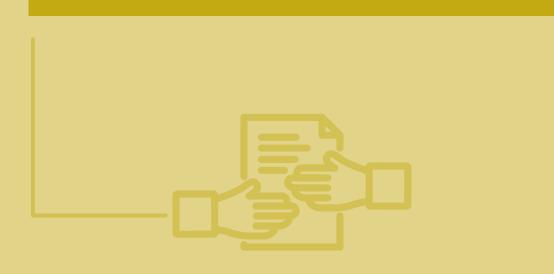


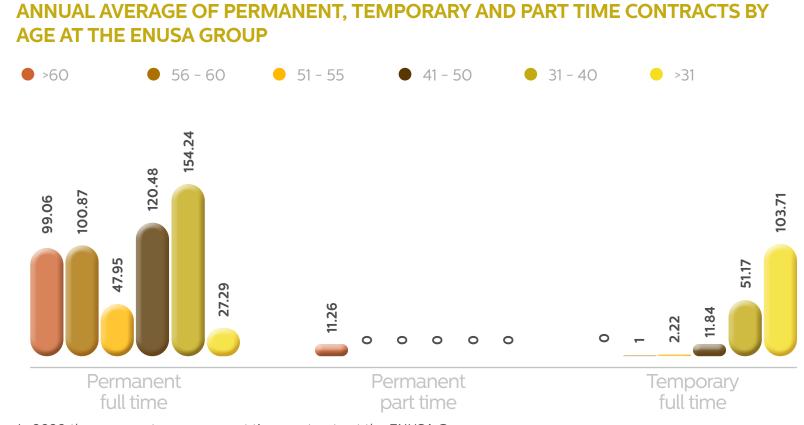


ANNUAL AVERAGE OF PERMANENT, **TEMPORARY AND PART TIME CONTRACTS BY GENDER AT THE ENUSA GROUP**



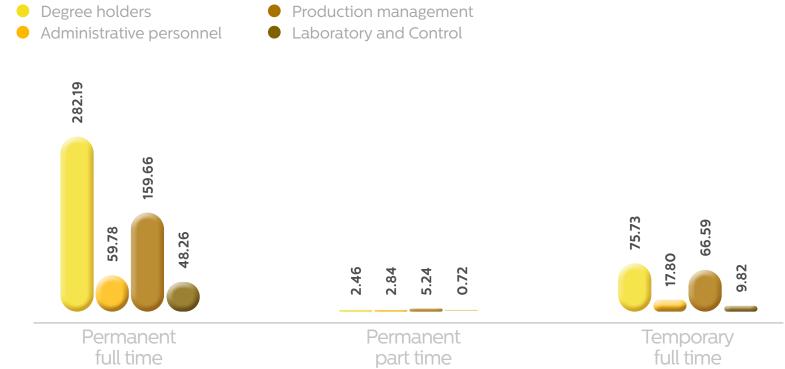
In 2020 there are no temporary part time contracts at the ENUSA Group.





In 2020 there are no temporary part time contracts at the ENUSA Group.

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF PERMANENT, TEMPORARY AND PART TIME CONTRACTS BY **PROFESSIONAL CLASSIFICATION AT THE ENUSA GROUP**



In 2020 there are no temporary part time contracts at the ENUSA Group.

GOOD GOVERNANCE GOOD MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE REPORT PARAMETERS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE $\odot \odot$ SOCIAL PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ANNEXES

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LETTER FROM

THE CHAIRMAN

REPORT

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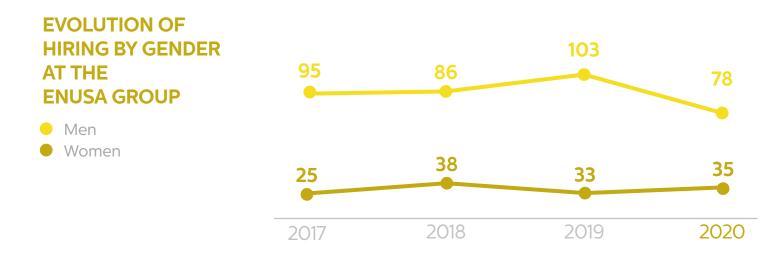
EMPLOYMENT

Since 2012, the ENUSA Group's employment policies have been set within the framework of action provided for annually in the General State Budget Law. Hiring at ENUSA is mainly in the form of temporary contracts, mainly internships, and permanent contracts in accordance with the application of the legally established replacement rate, as it is a company that has made profits in the last two years.

In the 2020 financial year, 113 new hires were made in the ENUSA Group, with the following breakdown by company, gender and age:

		ENUSA GROUP HIRING BY AGE AND GENDER														
					ENU	JSA									TOTAL	
	Ma	drid	Juzb	ado	Sael	ices		RSU ellón		TAL USA	EMGRISA		ETSA		ENUSA GROUP	
Age range	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W
16 to 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	2	3	8	1	1	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	11	4
25 to 30	7	4	33	8	2	0	0	0	42	12	1	1	3	1	46	14
31 to 39	5	4	9	2	0	1	0	0	14	7	0	6	1	0	15	13
40 to 44	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
45 to 49	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	2
50 to 59	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	15	15	51	11	3	1	0	0	69	27	4	7	5	1	78	35
SUM	3	0	6	2	4	1	()	9	6	1	1	(5	11	13

The evolution of ENUSA Group hiring by gender is set out below:









The following is the 2020 staff turnover rate for ENUSA, broken down by gender and age:

		ENU	ISA TU	RNOVI	ER RAT	E (%)				
				EN	JSA				SUN	1 OF
	Mao	drid	Juzb	ado	Saeli	ices	UTE Caste			TRES
Age range	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W
16 to 19										
20 to 24	0.46	0.46	0.98	0.25	8.33				1.05	0.30
25 to 30	3.65	3.65	9.80	1.96	16.67				7.83	2.41
31 to 39	3.65	4.11	4.17	0.98		4.17			3.77	2.11
40 to 44		0.91	0.25						0.15	0.30
45 to 49		0.46								0.15
50 to 59		0.46	0.25						0.15	0.15
60 to 64	0.46	0.91	1.72		8.33				1.51	0.30
>65	1.37	0.91	1.23		4.17				1.36	0.30
TOTAL	9.59	11.87	18.38	3.19	37.50	4.17	-	-	15.81	6.02
SUM	21.	46	21.	57	41.6	67	-	_	21.	.84

 $\overset{\checkmark}{\overset{}}$

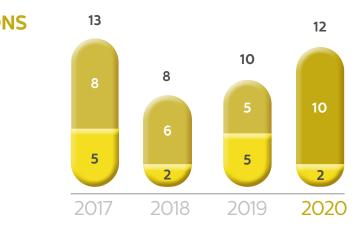
The following is the 2020 staff turnover rate for the ENUSA Group, broken down by gender and age:

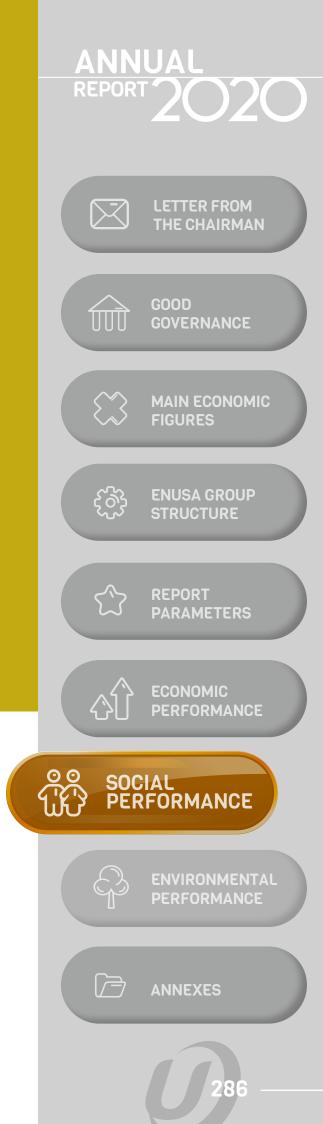
	ENU	SA GRC			RATE (%	5)		
	ENUSA		EMG	RISA	ETS	A		TAL GROUP
Age range	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W
16 to 19								
20 to 24	1.05	0.30					0.90	0.26
25 to 30	7.83	2.41	1.59	3.17	5.77		7.19	2.31
31 to 39	3.77	2.11	3.17	11.11			3.47	2.70
40 to 44	0.15	0.30	4.76				0.51	0.26
45 to 49		0.15	3.17	1.59	1.92		0.39	0.26
50 to 59	0.15	0.15	1.59		1.92		0.39	0.13
60 to 64	1.51	0.30					1.28	0.26
>65	1.36	0.30					1.16	0.26
TOTAL	15.81	6.02	14.29	15.87	9.62	-	15.28	6.42
SUM	21.	84	30	.16	9.6	2	21.	69

In the last four years, 43 voluntary resignations have been recorded at the ENUSA Group.

NO. OF VOLUNTARY RESIGNATIONS ENUSA GROUP

Temporary staffPermanent staff







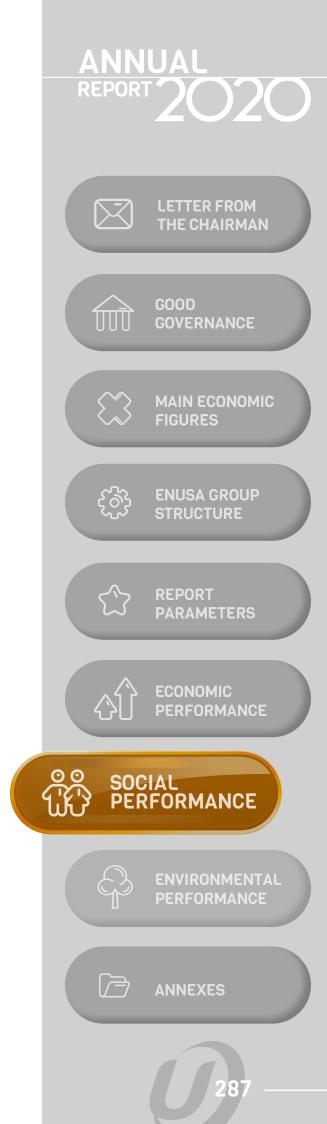
JOB PLACEMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Article 42.1 of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013, of 29 November, approving the Revised Text of the General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion, establishes that public and private companies employing 50 or more workers must ensure that at least 2 per cent of them are workers with disabilities. However, on an exceptional basis, they may be exempted from this obligation provided that they apply the alternative measures determined in Royal Decree 364/2005, of 8 April, which regulates the exceptional alternative fulfilment of the reserve quota in favour of workers with disabilities.

In compliance with this legal obligation, in the 2020 financial year the ENUSA Group is carrying out the necessary procedures to renew its request for an exception, the validity of which expired at the end of 2020 as it did not comply with the reserve quota of workers with disabilities (9 workers currently on the workforce and according to the average workforce there should be 13). In order to meet the obligations arising from the above, the amount of 38,724.18 euros has been quantified and provisioned for the compensation not paid in 2020.

UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY

At the ENUSA Group, taking into account the different characteristics of our workplace, we ensure that our facilities comply with the basic conditions of accessibility and non-discrimination required by labour legislation.



The current offices of the headquarters of ENUSA and its subsidiary EMGRISA, in Madrid, underwent extensive refurbishment and renovation work during 2016 and 2017, which involved a complete overhaul and renovation of the use and accessibility of the building and the offices. Accordingly, current and reference regulations governing universal accessibility for people with disabilities were scrupulously applied in the conception and execution of the project.

Access to the building is on level ground and the various slopes are bridged by suitable ramps. For access to the different floors, one of the lifts is adapted for people with reduced mobility, as are the entrance turnstiles, which have an alternative passageway of sufficient width. For Floor -1, where there is no elevator access, there is a stair lift.

All floors have a level accessible route that connects the entire floor with the vertical communication cores, which are accessible and have sufficient free area for a wheelchair user to move around. These routes, like the rest of the office, are laid with anti-slip flooring and have appropriate signage. On each floor, one of the different evacuation routes established in case of fire always coincides with the existing accessible route and the emergency exits of these accessible routes are always at the same level on all floors of the office.

The work spaces are made up of open-plan areas that comply with the dimensions established for people with reduced mobility and the office is equipped with three

adapted toilets on floors O (two toilets) and 1 (one toilet), which are located on the accessible routes and are fully accessible from the rest of the floors.

For all these reasons, and in compliance with all accessibility requirements for people with disabilities, the offices have had an operating permit from the Madrid City Council since July 2018.

The Juzbado factory is a facility designed to ensure universal accessibility, bearing in mind that such accessibility must be designed to ensure the protection of people as a priority objective and must be compatible with the requirements stemming from its status as a manufacturing facility, classified as a nuclear facility in accordance with the Regulation on Nuclear and Radioactive Facilities.

The **Saelices el Chico centre** has built-up public facilities and buildings dating from the early 1980s, and therefore meets the construction and accessibility requirements of the time, taking into account the functionality required in the context of a mining and uranium concentrate production facility in an eminently natural environment. It is therefore reasonable to assume that universal accessibility can only be assessed in the built-up environment of the facility, excluding the possibility of making mining and industrial facilities and their annexes accessible.

All the buildings that make up the built-up space (offices, medical centre, canteen, social complex and laboratory) have accessible routes that connect the main entrance with the public road and with the accessible parking spaces.



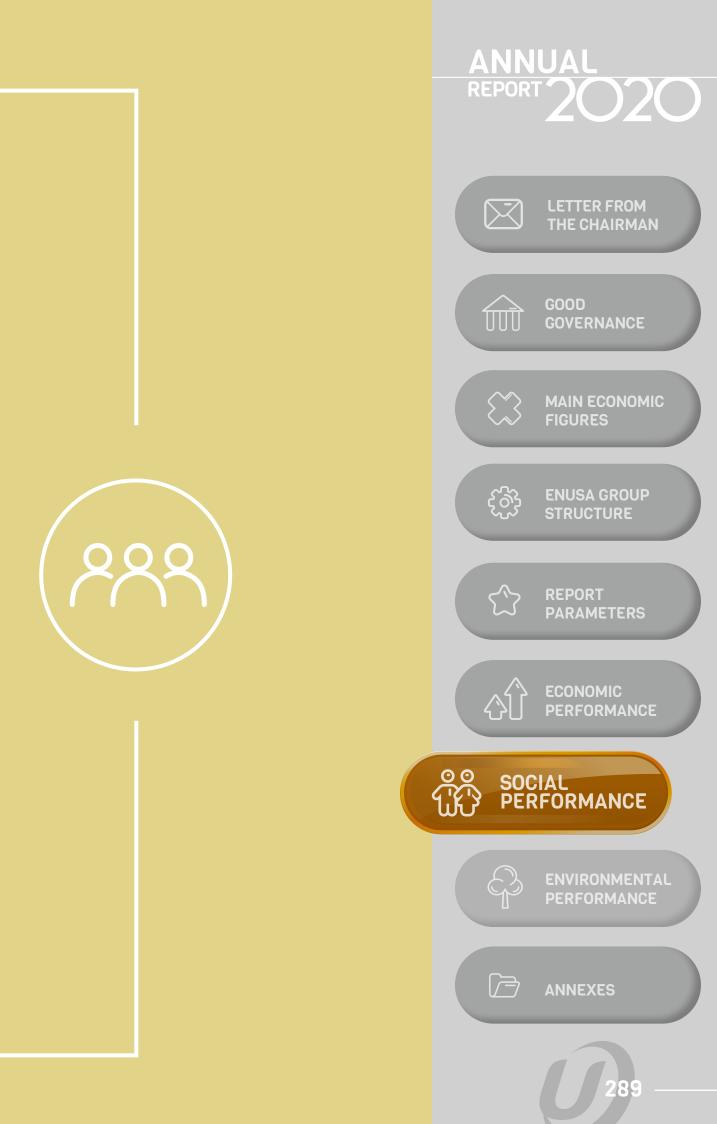
The main access to the built-up area is via a turnstile system, but in parallel there is barrierregulated access at the same level, which could be used by people with reduced mobility, both for individuals and adapted vehicles.

All existing buildings are ground floor and there are no access stairs at any point. There is a step at the entrance to the social and dining area, as well as low water control kerbs on the roadway that do not exceed 10 cm in any case. In the event of fire, the evacuation routes and emergency exits are always level.

In 2018, and in accordance with the provisions of the General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion, a list of basic accessibility conditions included in the Basic Document on Safety of Use and Accessibility (DB-SUA), belonging to the Technical Building Code (CTE), was drawn up to assess their possible implications on the built-up facilities of Saelices, and to identify those needs that can reasonably be met.

During 2020, work was undertaken to refurbish one of the existing toilets in the main office building. In addition, a parking space was reserved in the inner car park of the built-up area, in the position closest to the office, for the exclusive use of people with reduced mobility.

The **ETSA subsidiary's workplace** is located in a two-storey multi-company office building. The employee entrance is located at the front of the building, allowing direct access from the outside car park. ETSA's office is located on the ground floor, at street level, and its main entrance is easily and safely accessible for all persons. The difference in height between the public road and the entrance to the building is bridged by steps and an accessible alternative (ramp). Once inside the office, the flow and work spaces are adequate, eliminating the need for changes in level throughout the floor. The adapted toilets are located on the same floor, in the building-s common space.



EQUALITY

As part of its social commitment and corporate responsibility, the ENUSA Group annually reaffirms its commitment to gender equality and diversity in all its forms. The ENUSA Equality Plan, which was most recently updated in 2019, is the framework document that formally sets out the company's commitment to equal opportunities for women and men and for diverse people.

Our activity in the field of equality started some time ago. In addition to the measures contained in the successive versions of the 2011, 2015 and 2019 equality plans, it is reflected in other documents that serve to certify our action in this area: membership to the United Nations Global Compact, our Code of Conduct, which rejects any discriminatory conduct in relation to gender or any other aspect, or our collaboration in the fight against gender violence, expressed through the collaboration agreement sponsored by SEPI and the Ministry of Health, Services and Equality to promote awareness of gender violence, which our companies signed up to in 2018.

Work in the area of equality is led by the Communication and Equality department, an area with specific powers in this field, whose responsibility is to consolidate equality policies throughout the Group. Likewise, ENUSA set up its Equality Committee, a joint body made up of both management and staff representatives, whose mission is to ensure the continuity and development of the Equality Plan and to monitor the equality indicators established.

DEPLOYMENT OF THE ENUSA EQUALITY PLAN

During 2020, we started implementing the new features included in the latest version of the plan, which was approved in the last quarter of 2019. These represent a new impetus to different aspects of female



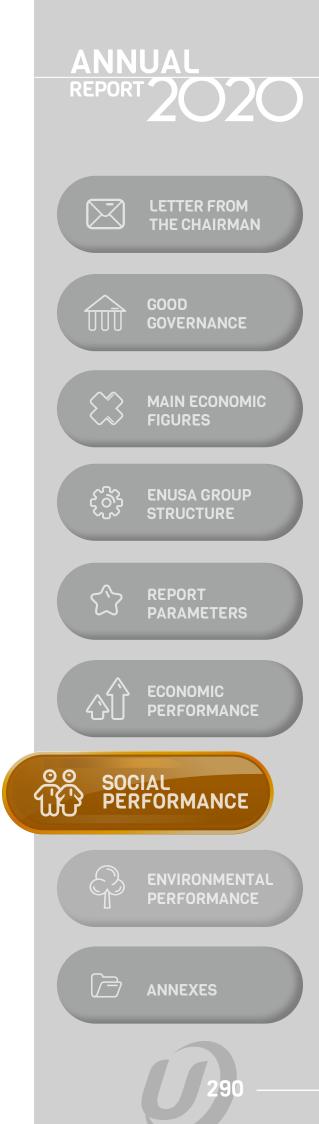
representation, gender gap or female leadership that were introduced as central elements of the organisation's Equality strategy.

Despite the difficulties imposed by the COVID-19 crisis, the Equality Committee held several meetings to analyse the data extracted from the new indicators and the effective implementation of the new measures in the plan.

DRAFTING OF THE ETSA AND EMGRISA EQUALITY PLANS

The extension of the equality plans to the rest of the group's companies, one of the key objectives in this area, coincided in 2020 with the drafting of equality plans for the subsidiaries ETSA and EMGRISA.

As a result of the equality diagnoses initiated in 2019 in each of the companies, which are essential to design the actions that will make up the framework documents of the equality plans more accurately, in 2020 the equality plans of both companies were drafted, in coordination with the management of ETSA and EMGRISA and with the collaboration of the legal representatives of their workforces.



ADHERENCE TO CORPORATE GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAMMES

In the first quarter of 2020, ENUSA joined the Target Gender Equality (TGE) initiative, a gender equality accelerator programme developed by the United Nations Global Compact, which aims to help organisations set and achieve ambitious business goals in terms of women's representation and leadership. This programme has analysis tools and platforms and forums for research and good practices that allow us to strengthen our gender strategy.

ENUSA also adhered to the *Women's Empowerment Principles* (WEPs) initiative, also promoted by the United Nations Global Compact, a set of principles designed as a guide to promote women's empowerment and gender equality in organisations, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Through the commitment signed by our president, José Vte. Berlanga, the principles set out in the WEPs provide a tool to introduce actions aimed at empowering women, breaking the gender pay gap, promoting female leadership and preventing harassment.

DIAGNOSIS OF ENUSA'S GENDER POLICY

As part of the Target Gender Equality (TGE) initiative, we had the opportunity to evaluate ENUSA's performance in terms of gender equality, using an analysis platform designed for this purpose by the TGE team, a study that was completed in the first half of the year.

The diagnosis obtained helped to identify the strengths already present in our strategy, as well as those aspects that could be improved. This will help us to strengthen our gender strategy and implement measures that will help us to achieve our gender equality objectives.

ACTIONS ARISING FROM THE NEW EQUALITY LEGISLATION

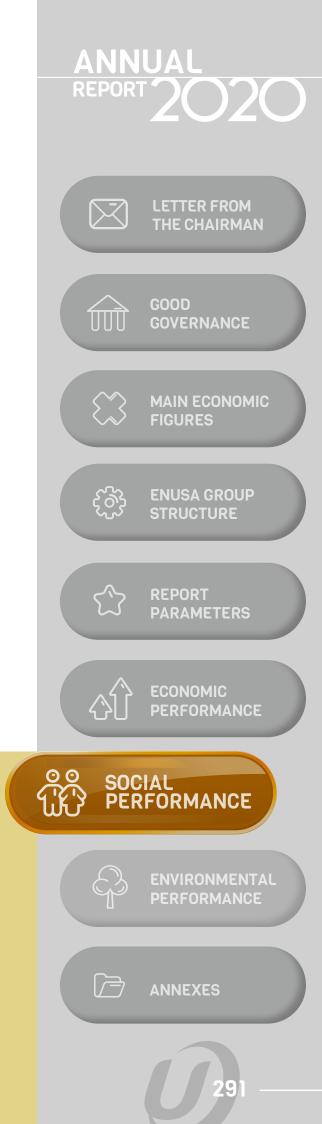
Regulatory developments in the area of equal pay and equality plans were the focus of our work in the last quarter of the year, due to their possible repercussions both on the configuration of our Equality Plan and on the improvement of the measures and their extension to the rest of the Group's companies.

Both Royal Decree 901/2020 on equality plans and Royal Decree 902/2020 on equal pay for women and men are binding for our group and require specific adaptive actions, which were studied at the end of the year and form part of the equality strategy for the 2021 financial year.

EQUALITY ACTION PLAN FOR 2021

As a result of the action taken in 2020, the conclusions drawn from the analyses carried out and the impact of the equality regulations published, a full report has been drawn up containing an action plan for equality for the financial year 2021.

This action plan is the framework document that contains the group's comprehensive strategy for 2021, which may be extended to the following year, establishes the timeframes and issues required to update our equality plans to the legal requirements, and serves to follow up on the action already taken in the area of gender, based on the diagnosis prepared.



COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND UNION REPRESENTATION

The right of association (freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining) is one of the human rights linked to corporate activity that the ENUSA Group is particularly interested in controlling and monitoring, as stated in the Code of Conduct.

In ENUSA, 85.9% of the workers have their working conditions and productivity regulated through the specific collective bargaining agreements for each workplace, negotiated between the management and each legal representative of the workers. The remaining 14.1% are Personnel with Individual Contracts and have an individual employment relationship with the company.

Likewise, the company's three workplaces have, or have had during 2020, union representation. In this regard, on 20 July 2020, the union representation was terminated due to the retirement of the staff delegate at the Saelices workplace. The electoral process for the appointment of the new representative began on 10 December, so that in compliance with the legally established deadlines, as of 31 December 2020 the post was still vacant.

	ENUSA UNION REPRESENTATION 2020											
		JNIDAD ADRID			CASTILL	A Y LEÓN				INIDAD ICIANA	TO	
Trade union	Ma	drid	Juz	bado	Sae	lices	S Castill	um a y León		RSU llón ⁽²⁾		TAL
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
USO	0	0	4	30.8	0	0	4	30.8	0	0	4	19
CC.00.	0	0	4	30.8	0	0	4	30.8	0	0	4	19.0
UGT.	8	100	5	38.5	0	0	5	38.5	0	0	13	61.9
Others (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	100	13	100	0	0	13	100	0	0	21	100

⁽¹⁾ CSI-CSIF, CITE, Independents, etc.

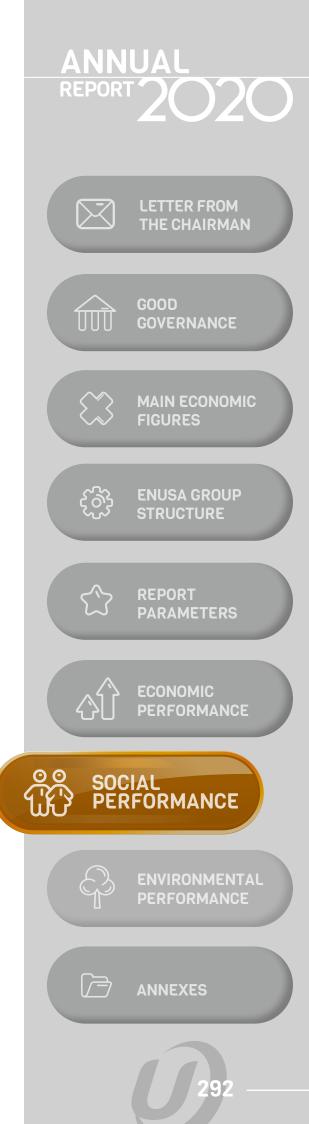
⁽²⁾ The information provided for the UTE RSU Castellón is only shown for the purposes of accounting consolidation, as its personnel is contracted directly by the UTE and not by ENUSA.

To facilitate communication between employees and their representatives, the trade unions and works councils at each workplace have specific forums on the intranet, as well as physical bulletin boards at the workplaces and their own e-mail accounts.

At **EMGRISA**, the organisation of social dialogue, including the procedures for informing and consulting personnel and negotiating with them, is carried out through the personnel delegates, with 100% of employees covered by the collective bargaining agreement for the sector of engineering companies and technical studies offices.

At **ETSA**, company agreements, existing agreements and the applicable sectoral collective bargaining agreement (Road Freight Transport Agreement for the province of Salamanca) comply with the provisions of the legislation in force and/ or the Workers' Statute. The personnel representation body is made up of three staff delegates (two for CC.OO. and one independent) in accordance with the result of the elections held on 7 December 2013.





REMUNERATION AND PRODUCTIVITY POLICY

The ENUSA Group Code of Conduct also refers to the right to just and favourable conditions of employment as another human right that deserves special attention, given its labour-related nature.

ENUSA uses a job evaluation system to ensure equal opportunities in the recruitment, remuneration and promotion of employees. This system consists of an evaluation of points per factor on the basis of which a qualitative hierarchy of values is established for each job, allowing for fairness in assessing job requirements and wage, regardless of the person occupying the job.

This procedure consists of:

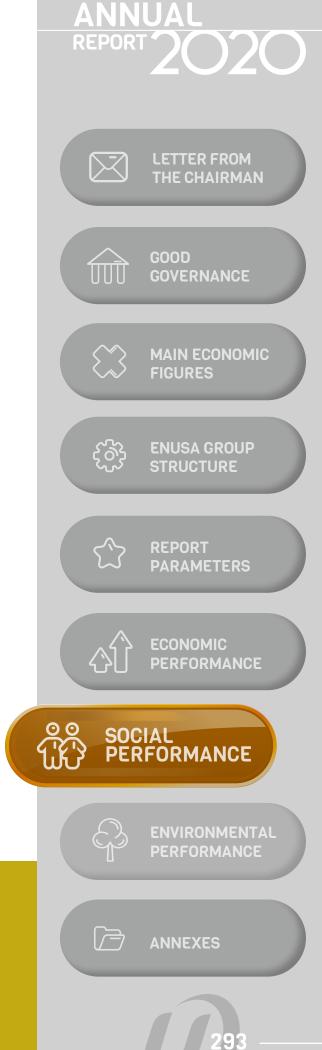
- ▷ Analysis and assessment of tasks.
- Job task assessment system.
- ▷ Mixed evaluation committee.
- \triangleright Job evaluation manual.

COMPARISON OF THE MINIMUM WAGE WITH ENUSA WAGE LEVELS								
ENUSA WAGE LEVELS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPARED TO ENUSA WAGES - 2019 (2)	MINIMUM WAGE COMPARED TO ENUSA WAGES - 2020 ⁽³⁾						
XIV	19.99%	20.58%						
XIII	21.88%	22.52%						
XII	23.96%	24.66%						
XI	26.19%	26.96%						
Х	28.47%	29.30%						
IX	30.79%	31.69%						
VIII	34.57%	35.58%						
VII	38.67%	39.81%						
VI	43.13%	44.40%						
V	48.14%	49.55%						
IV	53.42%	54.98%						
	59.11%	60.84%						
II	65.01%	66.91%						
	70.86%	72.94%						

⁽¹⁾ The wage levels of Castellón are not included as they are governed by the Collective Agreement of the Public Sanitation, Street Cleaning, Irrigation, Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal, Cleaning and Sewerage Maintenance Sector), and are totally different from those of the collective agreements of the ENUSA workplaces (Madrid, Juzbado and Saelices).

⁽²⁾ The corresponding Minimum Wage for the year 2019 is € 12,600.

 $^{\scriptscriptstyle (3)}$ The corresponding Minimum Wage for the year 2020 is €13,300.



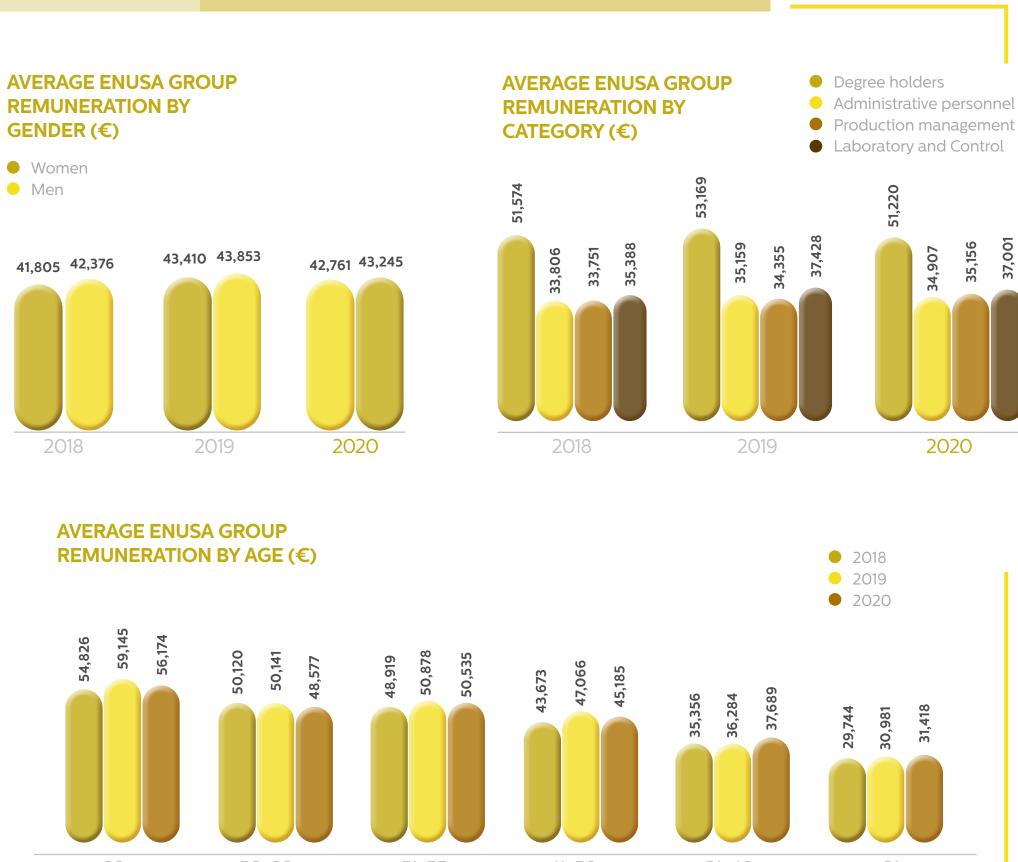
Line managers carry out quarterly performance appraisals of their personnel in order to properly monitor staff activity and performance. These evaluations consider the following points:

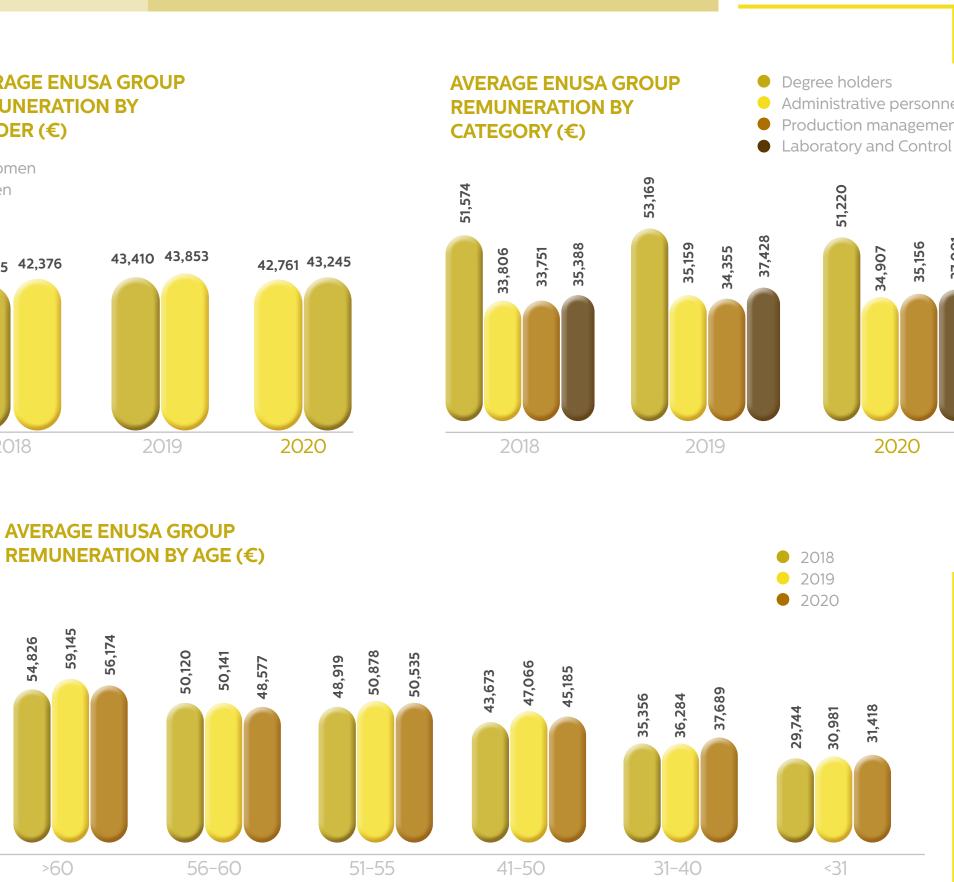
- > Strengths: positive behaviour, exceptional actions, achievement of targets set, etc.
- > Aspects to improve: shortcomings found in the subordinate's performance, proposed solutions, etc.

In order to increase productivity and to check that the company's strategy has been communicated and understood, annual personnel appraisal interviews are also carried out. There is also a Variable Collective Productivity Incentive to encourage workers' direct participation in the company's results. This is an annual financial incentive subject to the achievement of targets set between management and the works councils of the various workplaces.

The members of the Executive Committee are evaluated annually, in this case by SEPI, ENUSA's main shareholder.

The average remuneration data for ENUSA Group employees, broken down by gender, age and professional classification, are shown below.







GENDER PAY GAP IN THE ENUSA GROUP

The concept of the pay gap refers to the difference between men's and women's wages. It is expressed as a percentage which, if positive, means that it penalises women, while if the percentage is negative, it expresses a gender gap that penalises men.

Below is the data on the calculation of the gender pay gap in the ENUSA Group companies, broken down by age, professional classification and type of contract. When interpreting these data, the following should be considered:

- \triangleright The calculation excludes part-time retirees as the 25 or 33% of working time and salary received by this group distorts the data.
- ▷ As there is no reduction in working hours of more than 20%, they are not excluded for the purposes of the calculation.

When analysing the data, it should be borne in mind that information is only included for those categories that have data for men and women and can therefore be compared.

ENUSA GENDER PAY GAP - PERMANENT STAFF (WITHOUT SENIOR MANAGEMENT STAFF)								
	>60	55-60	51-55	41-50	31-40	<31		
Degree holders	-3.59%	2.72%	1.78%	11.75%	-2.40%	-2.88%		
Administrative personnel	5.58%	12.84%	-2.18%					
Production management		1.68%		1.49%				
Laboratory and Control	7.34%	6.53%			0%	8%		

ENUSA GENDER PAY GAP - TEMPO >60 55-60 Degree holders Administrative personnel Production management Laboratory and Control

UTE GENDER PAY GAP - PERMANENT STAFF									
	>60 55-60 51-55 41-50 31-40 <31								
Degree holders	1.16%								
Administrative personnel									
Production management									
Laboratory and Control									

ORARY PERSONNEL								
51-55	41-50	31-40	<31					
		-4.97%	1.29%					
	28.19%		1.36%					
		0.57%	5.69%					
		9.89%	3.82%					

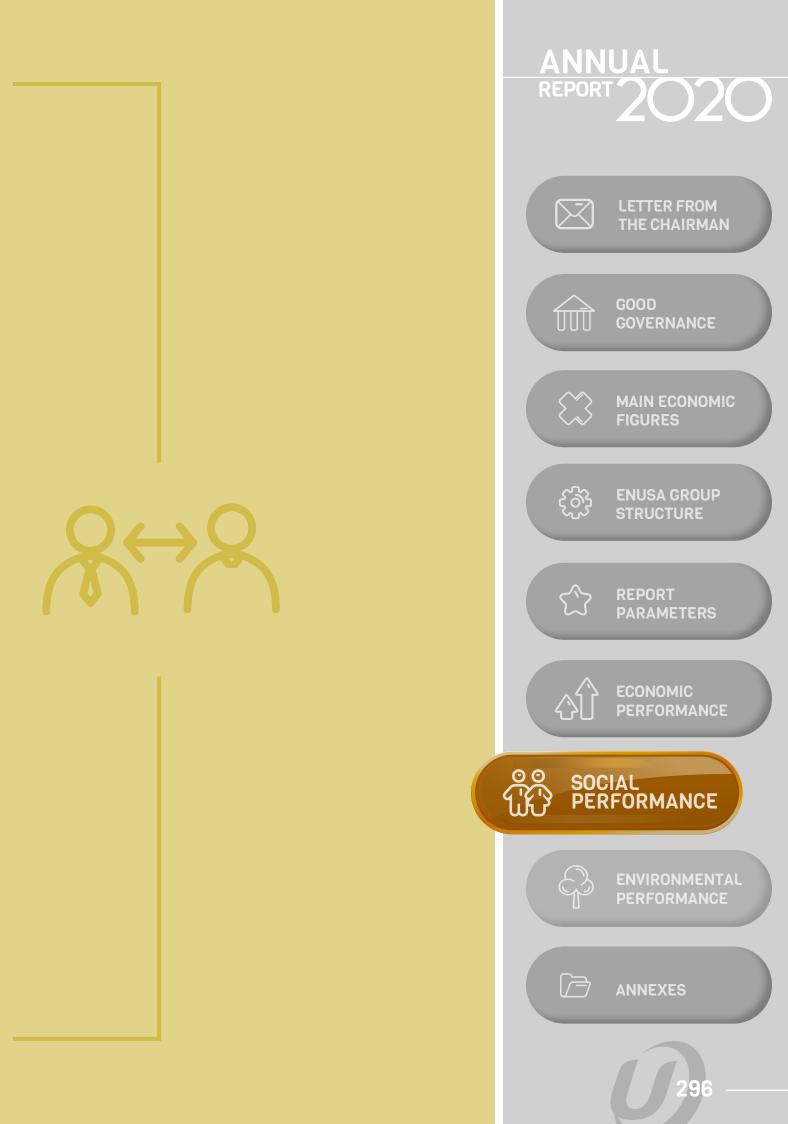


EMGRISA GENDER PAY GAP - PERMANENT STAFF									
	>60	55-60	51-55	41-50	31-40	<31			
Degree holders		-	-45.39%	2.25%	-6.96%				
Administrative personnel	0.74%	21.52%		-8.13%					
Production management									
Laboratory and Control									

EMGRISA GENDER PAY GAP - TEMPORARY STAFF									
	>60	55-60	51-55	41-50	31-40	<31			
Degree holders			-0.73%		-31.31%	-1.09%			
Administrative personnel									
Production management									
Laboratory and Control	Laboratory and Control								

ETSA GENDER PAY GAP - PERMANENT STAFF								
	>60	55-60	51-55	41-50	31-40	<31		
Degree holders	32.02%							
Administrative personnel					27.38%			
Production management	oduction management							
Laboratory and Control								

BRECHA SALARIAL DE GÉNERO DE ETSA - PERSONAL TEMPORAL								
	>60	55-60	51-55	41-50	31-40	<31		
Degree holders				-	_	-20.42%		
Administrative personnel						2.70%		
Production management								
Laboratory and Control								



RECONCILIATION OF PERSONAL, FAMILY AND WORK LIFE

The ENUSA Group has designed a flexible working hours policy that favours the reconciliation of personal, family and work life. In addition to the possibility of requesting a reduction in working hours, the ENUSA Equality Plan contains specific measures to promote work-life balance.

ENU	SA GROL	IP PERSC	NNEL W		JCED WO		IOURS	
	2(017	20	2018)19	2020	
	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	W
Madrid	2	5	2	5	2	7	2	4
Juzbado	2	6	2	6	2	5	4	6
Saelices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTE RSU Castellón	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ENUSA	4	11	4	11	4	12	6	10
ETSA	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
EMGRISA	1	5	1	4	3	4	1	4
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES	1	7	1	6	3	5	1	5
TOTAL ENUSA GROUP	5	18	5	17	7	17	7	15

MATERNITY AND PATERNITY

During 2020, 24 workers (3 women and 21 men) took maternity or paternity leave in the ENUSA Group. During the same year, 24 workers (3 women and 21 men) were reinstated from maternity or paternity leave.

ENUSA GROUP 2020 RETURN TO WORK AND JOB RETENTION RATES

	RETUR	N TO WOR	K RATE	JOB RETENTION RATE			
	W	М	TOTAL	W	М	TOTAL	
ENUSA	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	97.5%	
EMGRISA	100%	_	100%	_	_	_	
ETSA	_	_	_	_	_	_	





ANNUA

SOCIAL BENEFITS

ENUSA

The social benefits described in this section are limited each year to the expenditure authorised by the Ministry of Finance for each wage bill of the Group, as they are included in the General State Budget Law of the year of application in all matters relating to personnel expenses.

Access to the social benefits enjoyed by the ENUSA workforce varies according to the length of service in the company and, in some cases, the type of contract of the worker. However, access is always regulated by the applicable collective bargaining agreement or the standard issued each year for certain concepts (school aid, etc.) and only in exceptional situations does the general rule not apply (e.g. registration for health insurance for workers with a contract of uncertain duration and so on).

Aids for children's studies

ENUSA offers study aid to the children of its personnel

AID FUND FOR EMPLOYEES' CHILDREN 2020									
	MADRID	JUZBADO	SAELICES	TOTAL					
Amount (€)	69,540.62	103,280.20	4,059.57	176,880.39					
No. children who have benefited	128	155	6	289					

Other social benefits

- Extra-salary aid for food and transportation.
- > Aid for worker training.
- ▷ Bonus for birth or legal adoption.

- company.
- insurance.
- workers have arranged.
- in successive General State Budget Laws.
- paid in full.
- months' net salary.

EMGRISA

The subsidiary EMGRISA offers its employees various social benefits such as accident insurance, 50% of the cost of medical insurance, meal vouchers and the possibility of replacing them with childcare vouchers, transport bonuses and training aid.

ETSA

At ETSA employees can benefit from meal allowance, transport allowance and health insurance.

 \triangleright Loyalty awards, upon reaching 20 and 25 years of service in the

> Accident and/or other permanent or total disability and death

> 50% of the amount of a voluntary family health insurance that

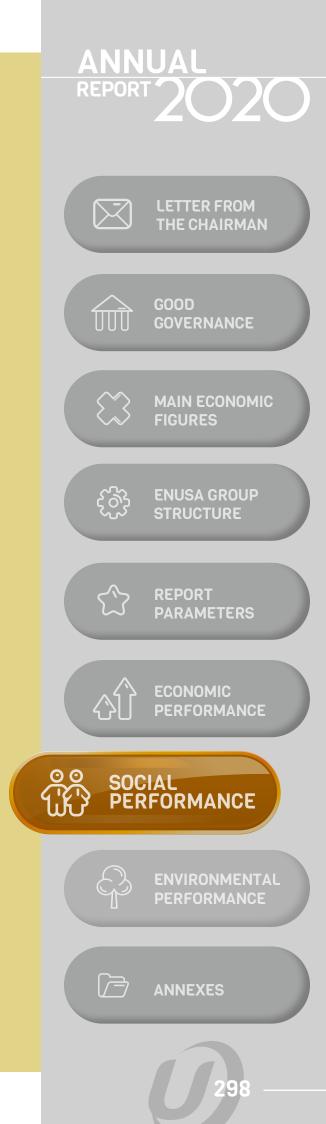
 \triangleright Orphan aid for the education of children under 18 years of age.

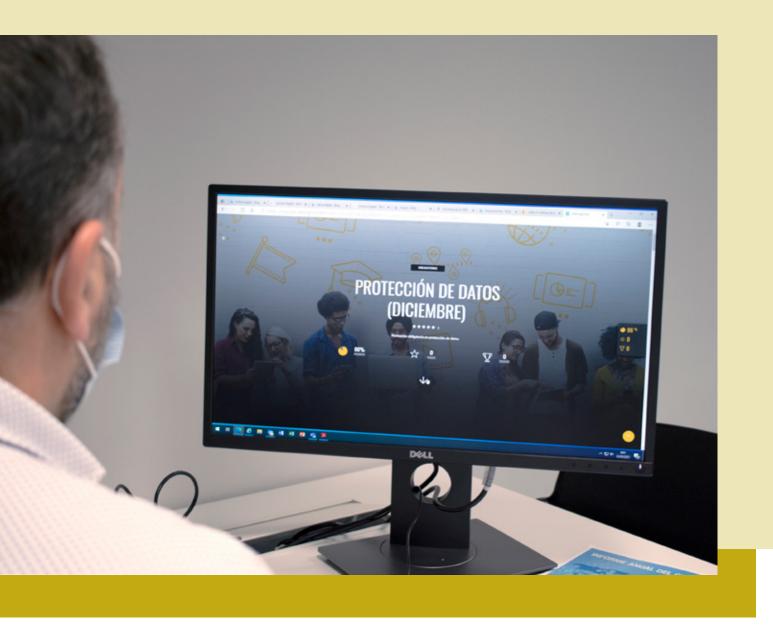
 \triangleright Pension plan that can be voluntarily joined by all company employees with a recognised length of service of one year in the case of permanent employees and two years in the case of temporary employees. The company's contributions to the pension plan have been suspended since 2012 due to the application of the measures to contain personnel costs in the state public sector

> Leave due to illness or accident is not penalised, as long as it is recognised by the Medical Service, and 100% of the real wage is

> Permanent employees are entitled to receive a loan of four

> The company endorses its permanent employees before financial and credit institutions for the purchase or renovation of their homes.





2. TRAINING

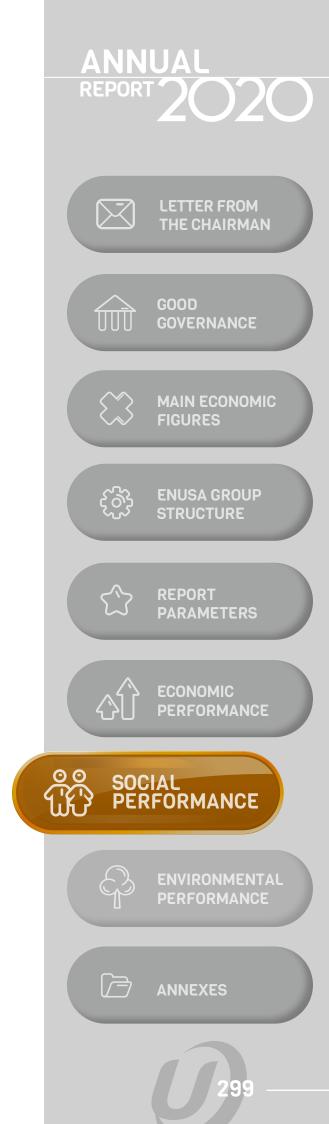
As training is one of our main values, despite the serious situation resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, ENUSA has continued with its training activities, although it has been forced to change the previous mostly face-to-face methodology to an online methodology, with the resulting restructuring for the development of tailor-made courses using telematic and interactive media.

This has led to a decrease in training hours in 2020, with the cancellation of most external face-to-face courses. However, there has been an increased effort in the design, development and management of activities related to online training actions, which has also entailed a large investment to provide us with an effective and user-friendly platform.

Training in 2020, despite the limitations, as in previous years and in response to our needs, consisted of the following blocks: Annual Training Action Plan, Potential Development Plans and Internship Programme.

ANNUAL TRAINING ACTION PLAN

One of the objectives of ENUSA's Training Action Plan is to guarantee continuous training that provides the awareness and training that our human resources need to comply with the laws, instructions and procedures in legal and regulatory matters, both external and internal (risk prevention, crime prevention, cybersecurity, data protection, etc.) and, mainly in relation to the nuclear sector, to ensure the safety of people, facilities and the environment.



On the other hand, the advanced technologies used in our sector require the adaptation and continuous improvement of both knowledge and skills in order to equip people with a high level of specialisation, so that ENUSA can compete with guarantees in an extremely demanding market.

OBJECTIVES:

- > To guarantee staff members' aptitude in matters of mandatory compliance with current regulations required by official national, international and sectoral bodies in the areas of prevention (occupational risks, criminal offences, etc.) and safety (conventional, nuclear, cybersecurity, data protection, etc.), as well as those arising from environmental protection and sustainability.
- > Maintain and improve human resources' skills in order to compete successfully in the sector, complemented by training that allows for appropriate adaptation to new scenarios (Industry 4.0 - digitalisation) and frequent technological changes in ENUSA's different areas of activity.

BLOCKS OF TRAINING ACTIONS THAT MAKE UP THE PLAN:

Compulsory training actions: required by the legislation and regulations applicable to industrial activity in general, to the state public sector and to the nuclear field in particular: safety, occupational risk prevention, crime prevention, quality and environment.

 \triangleright Other training actions:

- Technical: to adapt and update the knowledge and skills required by the main activity.
- Management: for the performance of cross-cutting functions.

- and organisational changes.

The hierarchical managers of the organisational areas identify individuals among their employees who need training in order to fulfil their duties or increase their development opportunities. Mandatory training actions are formulated by the heads of the competent functional areas, identifying the persons to whom they should be addressed. In both cases, the organisation responsible for training is asked to implement actions to cover these needs, identifying those that are essential for the activity to be carried out.

EMGRISA's training policy is focused on increasing professional gualifications, both technical and managerial, in order to achieve a higher level of competitiveness, productivity, profitability and quality, as well as to acquire and maintain staff proficiency in safety and prevention means, with the aim of preventing or minimising risks for staff and continuously improving the company's prevention systems.

Training at ETSA is classified into regulation-based mandatory training and proactive training, and is focused on the following groups: driving staff, technical staff, traffic and administrative staff, and senior management and middle management. The training programme is based on continuous assessment, improvement of organisational efficacy and the pursuit of technical efficiency. It is evaluated annually according to the following criteria: intended results, unintended results, participant satisfaction and carry-over to work.

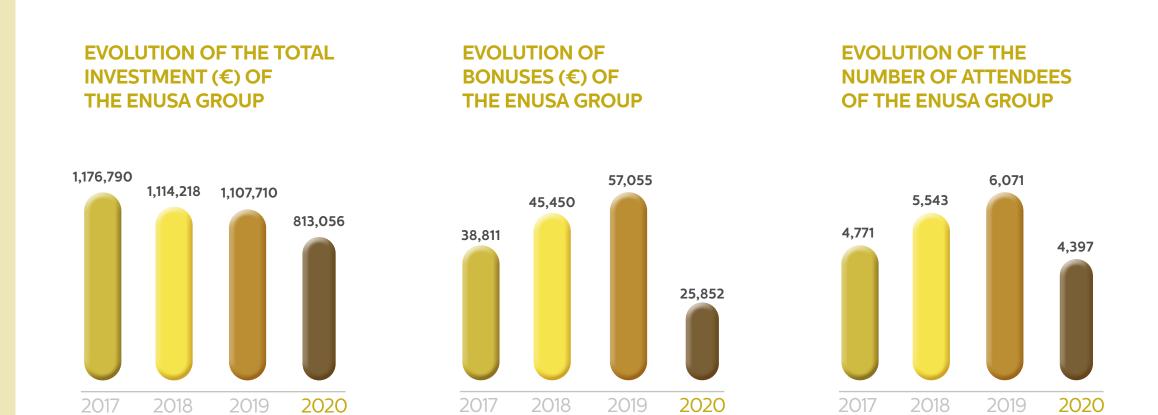
The training actions carried out in 2020 are shown in the following tables, which show the main indicators relating to the ENUSA Group.

• Multidisciplinary: complementary to role-specific training.

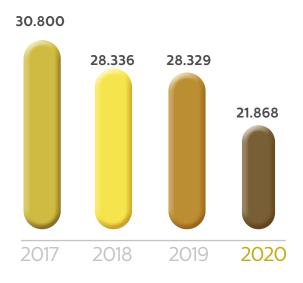
Competence-based: to address future strategies and cultural



ENUSA GROUP TRAINING INDICATORS								
	2017	2018	2019	2020				
Total investment (\in) (courses, travel, accommodation, financial value of working hours invested in training)	1,176,790	1,114,218	1,107,710	813,056				
Training cost (€) (Cash)	306,925	297,119	265,003	152,759				
Bonuses from the State Foundation for Employment Training (FEFE) (\leqslant)	38,811	45,450	57,055	25,852				
Training hours	30,800	28,336	28,329	21,868				
Number of attendees	4,771	5,543	6,071	4,397				
Number of courses	671	815	882	1,115				



EVOLUTION OF TRAINING HOURS OF THE ENUSA GROUP



ANNUAL REPORT LETTER FROM \square THE CHAIRMAN GOOD GOVERNANCE GOOD MAIN ECONOMIC \sum ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE ξĝ} REPORT PARAMETERS $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE SOCIAL PERFORMANCE PERFORMANCE

TRAINING BROKEN DOWN BY COURSES, ATTENDEES, HOURS AND COST (ENUSA GROUP)

	NO. COURSES	NO. ATTENDEES	HOURS	COST (CASH) (€)
ENUSA	1,080	4,077	16,049	113,859
EMGRISA	20	230	1,384	18,092
ETSA	15	90	4,435	20,808
TOTAL ENUSA GROUP	1,115	4,397	21,868	152,759

NUMBER OF COURSES TAUGHT IN THE ENUSA GROUP (BREAKDOWN BY TRAINING PLANS)

	ENUSA	EMGRISA	ETSA	TOTAL ENUSA GROUP
Mandatory	1,002	11	4	1,017
Others (management, technical, multidisciplinary and competence-based)	78	9	11	98
TOTAL	1,080	20	15	1,115

NUMBER OF ATTENDEES OF THE ENUSA GROUP BY PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY

	ENUSA	EMGRISA	ETSA	TOTAL ENUSA GROUP
Management, senior engineers and degree holders	1,370	168	19	1,557
Technical engineers, mid-level graduates and qualified assistants	254	5	0	259
Technical and administrative personnel	988	36	20	1,044
Operators	1,465	21	51	1,537
TOTAL	4,077	230	90	4,397

DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER OF EMPLOYEES TRAINED AT THE ENUSA GROUP

	ENUSA	EMGRISA	ETSA	TOTAL ENUSA GROUP
Women	116	26	7	149
Men	405	38	45	488
TOTAL	521	64	52	637

TRAINING HOURS ACCORDING TO WORKING HOURS AT THE ENUSA GROUP								
	ENUSA	EMGRISA	ETSA	TOTAL ENUSA GROUP				
Within the work day	15,084	1,193	593	16,870				
Outside working hours	965	191	3,842	4,998				
TOTAL	16,049	1,384	4,435	21,868				



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ANNUAL TRAINING HOURS BROKEN DOWN BY GENDER AND PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY AT THE ENUSA GROUP									
Professional groups	NO. PEOPLE 637		TOTAL HOURS 21,868		% HOURS OUT OF TOTAL CARRIED OUT		AVERAGE HOURS CARRIED OUT/PROFESSIONAL GROUP		
	W	М	W	М	W	М	W	М	
Management, senior engineers and degree holders	99	161	3,448	7,651	15.8%	35.0%	35	48	
Technical engineers, mid-level graduates and qualified assistants	5	31	200	866	0.9%	4.0%	40	28	
Technical and administrative personnel	43	118	1,540	3,334	7.0%	15.2%	36	28	
Operators	2	178	80	4,749	0.4%	21.7%	40	27	
TOTAL	149	488	5,268	16,600	24.1%	75.9%	-	-	

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Individual training plans for personnel identified as having potential were finalised in 2020, after a delay last year due to the need to update and migrate data to the new platform imposed by the supplier.

The limitations posed by the problem of changing work arrangements for a large part of the staff due to the need to work remotely have prevented the continuation of the objective-based skills programme, which in many cases is difficult to observe and therefore difficult to evaluate.







INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

Despite the limitations, in 2020, the ENUSA Group, in accordance with its public nature, continued to provide internships to students who need real work experience to complete their studies, with the aim of helping young people get their foot in the door of the job market.

This group includes young people in university and vocational training. The latter, who accounted for a larger number, worked at our Juzbado factory in Salamanca.

In 2019, ENUSA signed a collaboration agreement with the Asperger's Association Madrid to facilitate the employment of people with diverse abilities, which ended in 2020 with one of the interns completing their pre-employment internship. The results have been highly satisfactory for the Association and for ENUSA, which has become aware of the value provided by the skills of these people.

ENUSA GROUP INTERNS ACCORDING TO ORIGIN								
	2017	2018	2019	2020				
SEPI Foundation	0	0	0	0				
University	18	17	16	6				
Others	16	20	17	23				
TOTAL	34	37	33	29				



ENUSA GROUP INTERNSHIPS 2020									
	UNIVERSITY	OTHERS	TOTAL						
TOTAL ENUSA	3	15	18						
Madrid	2	1	3						
Juzbado	1	14	15						
Saelices	0	0	0						
UTE RSU Castellón	0	0	0						
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES	3	8	11						
EMGRISA	3	8	11						
ETSA	0	0	0						
TOTAL ENUSA GROUP	6	23	29						

ANNUAL REPORT 2020



3. HEALTH AND **SAFETY AT WORK**

The ENUSA Group places the utmost importance on protecting the physical integrity and health of people and preventing any kind of risk to them in the workplace.

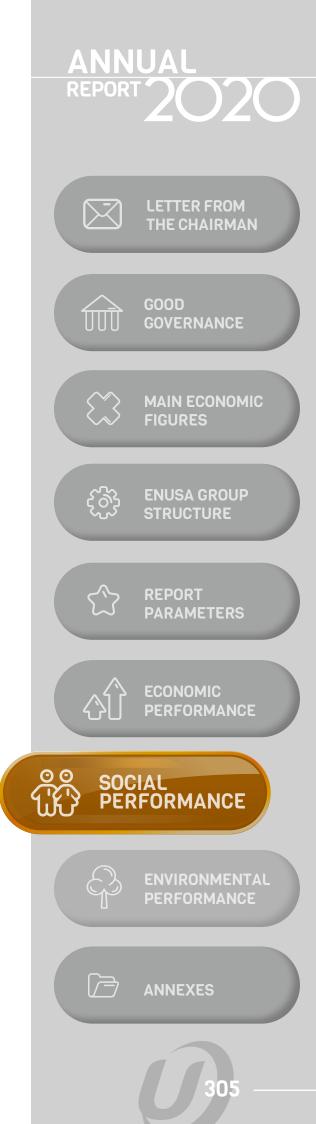
HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT MODEL

Following the enactment of the Law on Occupational Risk Prevention (LPRL), ENUSA created the Joint Occupational Risk Prevention Service of the ENUSA Group, which has the four legally established preventive specialities (industrial safety, industrial hygiene, occupational medicine, ergonomics and psycho-sociology) and covers all its workplaces and the subsidiary ETSA. The EMGRISA subsidiary has an external prevention service.

The ENUSA Group's Occupational Risk Prevention Manual includes the main actions on which the occupational health and safety management system is based, based on the PDCA cycle (plan, do, check and act).

▷ Plan: The Preventive Activity Planning (a document issued annually) plans actions to improve the health and safety of employees, identifies new risks and proposes the appropriate corrective measures.





- Do: The different tasks are assigned to the organisations responsible for implementing the improvements.
- Check: The status of the actions is periodically reviewed, with monthly reporting on their status and progress.
- Act: improvement actions should be undertaken to obtain the greatest benefits for the safety and health of employees.

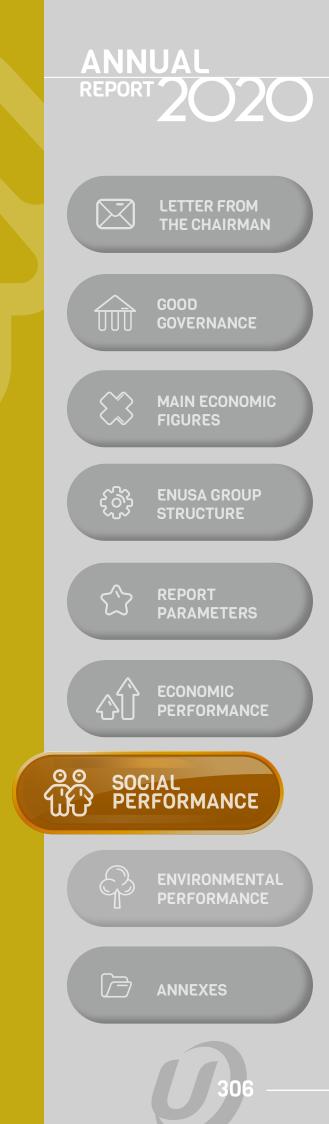
This system is subject both to regular internal audits within the framework of the Quality Management System and to external audits, in particular statutory audits in accordance with the provisions of article 30.6 of the Law on Occupational Risk Prevention. In addition, since the end of 2016, ENUSA has been certified as a Healthy Company – Healthy Integrated Management System (HIMS), which was renewed in 2019.

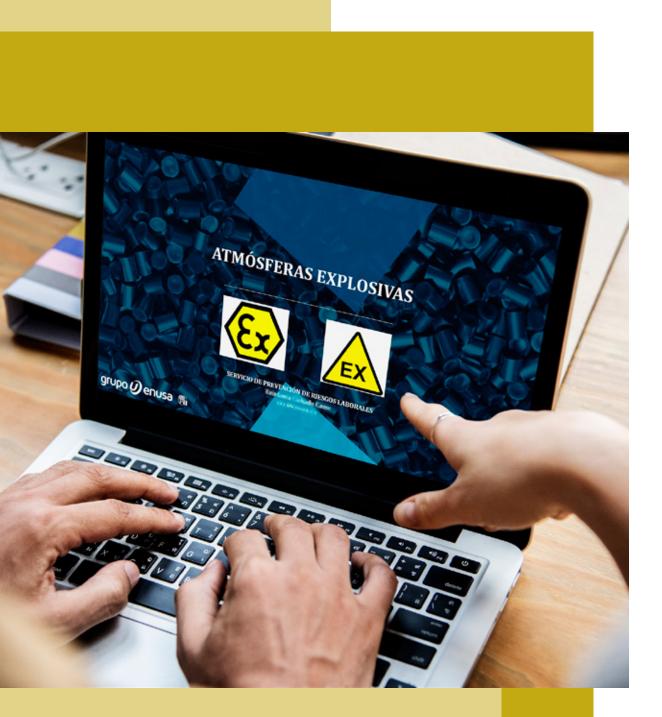
Workers' participation in health and safety issues at the Madrid and Juzbado workplaces is organised through the Health and Safety Committees, made up of three company representatives and three personnel representatives. At its meetings, all preventive and health activities are monitored, processes are reviewed, and occupational health and safety results and programmes are analysed and monitored. Throughout 2020 the Health and Safety Committees have held eight meetings. In the rest of the workplaces, there are Prevention Delegates.

Furthermore, in order to comply with Article 24 of the Law on Occupational Risk Prevention, implemented in Royal Decree 171/2004, the ENUSA Group has drawn up and issued a procedure to guarantee the coordination of business activities between ENUSA and those companies and self-employed workers who provide services at its workplaces. To this end, an exchange of information is carried out in which ENUSA informs of the risks existing in its workplaces as well as the actions to be taken in the event of an emergency, receiving accreditation of compliance with the Law on Occupational Risk Prevention as well as the risks associated with the activities to be carried out by the contracted company or self-employed worker, so that, together with effective supervision, the necessary measures can be taken to guarantee safe work. The final objective is, therefore, to eliminate or minimise the occupational risks that may exist in the services provided by contracted companies and self-employed workers in the workplaces belonging to ENUSA, so that both the company's own personnel and those of third parties receive effective health and safety protection.

In addition to the aforementioned documentation and depending on the risk or scope of the work to be carried out, the Joint Prevention Service may request the appointment of Prevention Officers, specific training certificates for risky work, specific prevention plans and any other information it considers relevant to ensure the coordination of business activities, including scheduling meetings or requesting the presence of prevention technicians from the prevention services of the contracted companies.

Likewise, ENUSA, through its Joint Prevention Service, establishes the necessary and sufficient coordination mechanisms with the different companies (mainly Spanish and foreign nuclear power plants and nuclear cycle facilities) in which ENUSA undertakes most of its commercial activity. In this regard, specific prevention plans are drawn up for each commercial activity contracted to ENUSA in facilities other than our workplaces, thus mitigating the impact on health and safety that these tasks may have on ENUSA workers and on those of the companies where the services are provided.





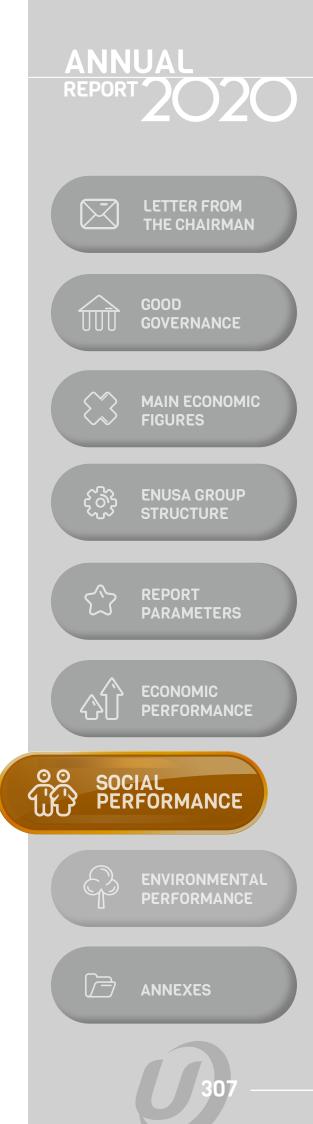
TRAINING IN HEALTH AND OCCUPATIONAL RISK PREVENTION

In order to comply with the provisions of article 19 of the Law on Occupational Risk Prevention, the Prevention Service, in conjunction with accredited external bodies, provides training in preventing occupational risks in accordance with the risk assessment carried out. This regulation establishes the obligation to guarantee that personnel receive specific preventive training for the jobs they perform, both when they are hired and when the nature or equipment of their job is changed. This may also happen when the Prevention Service deems it appropriate due to having observed malpractice or as a result of the investigation of accidents and incidents that have occurred.

During 2020, the ENUSA Group has given its employees a total of 3,228 hours of training related to safety, hygiene, ergonomics and occupational health, with a total of 1,271 attendees.

	TRAINING IN HEALTH AND ORP - ENUSA GROUP									
	20	17	20	2018		2019		2020		
	ATTENDEES	HOURS	ATTENDEES	HOURS	ATTENDEES	HOURS	ATTENDEES	HOURS		
Juzbado	1,281	3,671	1,115	3,565	1,551	3,477	1,043	2,608		
Madrid	35	135	424	804	63	216	19	36		
Saelices	78	587	26	616	114	505	48	72		
UTE RSU Castellón (*)	13	43	5	29	26	74	13	13		
TOTAL ENUSA	1,407	4,436	1,570	5,014	1,754	4,272	1,123	2,729		
EMGRISA	41	1,187	25	248	8	17	134	445		
ETSA	60	97	8	16	15	318	14	54		
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES	101	1,284	33	264	23	335	148	499		
TOTAL ENUSA GROUP	1,508	5,720	1,603	5,278	1,777	4,607	1,271	3,228		

^(*) Data referring to ENUSA's 85.69% stake in the UTE (joint venture).



Below is a breakdown of the type of training carried out in 2020 in each workplace:

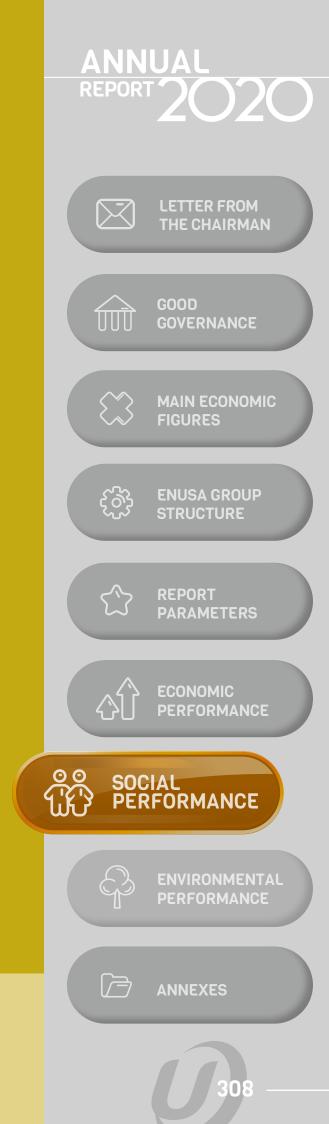
TYPE OF TRAINING IN HEALTH AND ORP								
	JUZBADO	MADRID	SAELICES	UTE RSU CASTELLÓN	EMGRISA	ETSA		
Fire Brigade First Response	116	0	_	-	-	-		
Fire Brigade Second Response	1,143	_	_	_	_	_		
Safety, Hygiene, Ergonomics	1,191.8	35.5	72	0	410	53.5		
Occupational health	157	0	0	13	35	0		
TOTAL	2,607.8	35.5	72	13	445	53.5		

There is currently no incidence or high risk of developing an occupational disease in the ENUSA Group. In accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 1299/2006 of 10 November on the list of occupational diseases, Group 2A (exposure to ionising radiation) and 2I (exposure to noise) activities are carried out.

In order to prevent the occurrence of diseases due to this exposure, and as primary prevention, in 2020, ENUSA implemented:

- > Specific training on ionising radiation: 1,277 hours in 244 sessions attended by 608 people.
- > Specific health surveillance targeted at these risks by applying the Health Surveillance Protocols of the Ministry of Health periodically and with the content stipulated therein:
 - Ionising radiation: 481 medical examinations in 2020.
 - Noise: 39 medical examinations.





SAFETY AND RADIATION PROTECTION

Safety is another of the commitments of the company, the management and all personnel, and is considered an ever present factor in the company's activities. Special attention is paid to training, the development of new processes, innovation in equipment and facilities, information for society and interest groups, and participation in technical societies and conferences.

The facility and its operation are subject to ongoing monitoring from: the Nuclear Safety Council (CSN), EURATOM and the IAEA. During 2020 the Inspections Programme was affected by the health situation arising from COVID-19 and some of the inspections included in the CSN's Basic Inspection Programme were cancelled and postponed to 2021.

RADIATION PROTECTION

The basic aim of radiation protection is to protect the environment and people who may be exposed to ionising radiation, in this case due to the factory's activities, taking into account the existing impact and its long-term effects.

By applying the fundamental principles of radiation protection (justification, limitation and optimisation) since the factory was just a project, the quality standards achieved have been considered an international benchmark.

The support that the management has always given to radiation protection criteria has led all organisations and all personnel to become involved in achieving rates of improvement that would be difficult to achieve by applying technical innovations alone.

The new criteria implemented in the development of international and national regulations have been surpassed, thanks to:

- \triangleright The use of new technologies.
- instruments.
- \triangleright The incorporation of state-of-the-art surveillance systems.
- > The development of new computer applications and the application of new mathematical models.
- and other facilities' experience.

The radiation protection programme develops the following aspects:

- \triangleright Control of doses received by personnel.
- contamination in the areas.
- Control of radioactive sources.
- ▷ Surveillance and control of liquid and gaseous effluents.
- Control of solid waste generated.
- \triangleright Development of the dose optimisation programme (ALARA).
- systems and processes.
- \triangleright Continuous and periodic training of all exposed personnel.
- Programme.

Its results are measured objectively through the values of external and internal doses received by personnel, and through the activity borne by liquid and gaseous effluents that are being discharged and the doses potentially received by the public from these emissions.

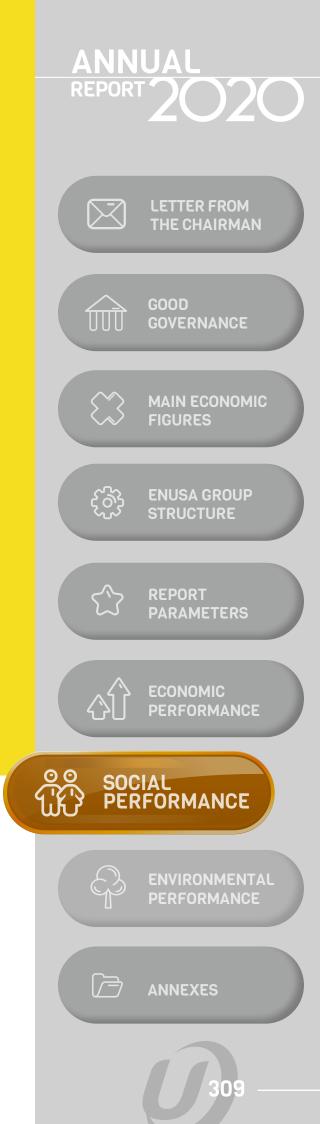
> The continuous renewal of measuring and control equipment and

 \triangleright The adaptation of operating procedures, taking into account own

Control of radiation rates and surface and environmental

 \triangleright Continuous assessment of risks associated with equipment,

> Development of the Environmental Radiological Monitoring



EXTERNAL DOSIMETRY

External irradiation occurs at workstations where there is an accumulation of radioactive material and depends on the geometrical arrangement of the source term in relation to the working positions of the personnel. An individual thermoluminescence dosimeter (TLD) is assigned to monitor workers.

Workforce external doses have been on a downward trend over the years. Although production has been increasing, from an average of 150 tonnes of uranium in the early years to 289 tonnes last year, collective doses per tonne are unchanged from the previous year, with average personnel doses remaining below the public dose limit of 1 mSv. This keeps maximum annual doses below 5% of the limit for exposed personnel.

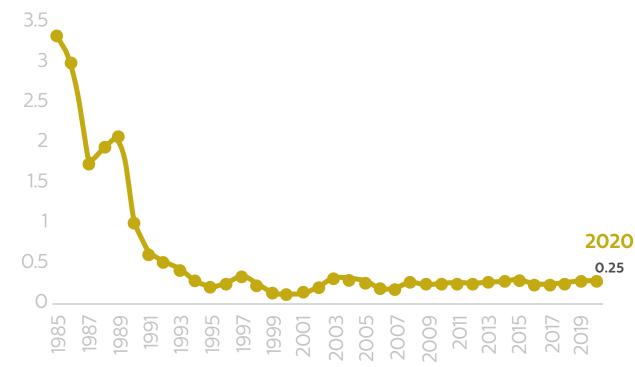
INTERNAL DOSIMETRY

Areas where potentially dispersible uranium oxide powder is used present a risk of radioactive isotopes entering the body, which could result in internal doses to personnel.

Monitoring of environmental contamination in the areas is carried out with the Radiation Protection System, consisting of silicon particle samplers. The system also has a network made up of more than 150 continuous sampling points. In 2020, a staff geolocation prototype in relation to each sampling point was tested to replace the current administrative system. This system will be extended to the entire ceramic zone during 2021. Official internal dosimetry is performed by two CSNapproved internal dosimetry services based on the measurement of alpha isotopes in 24-hour urine samples taken periodically.

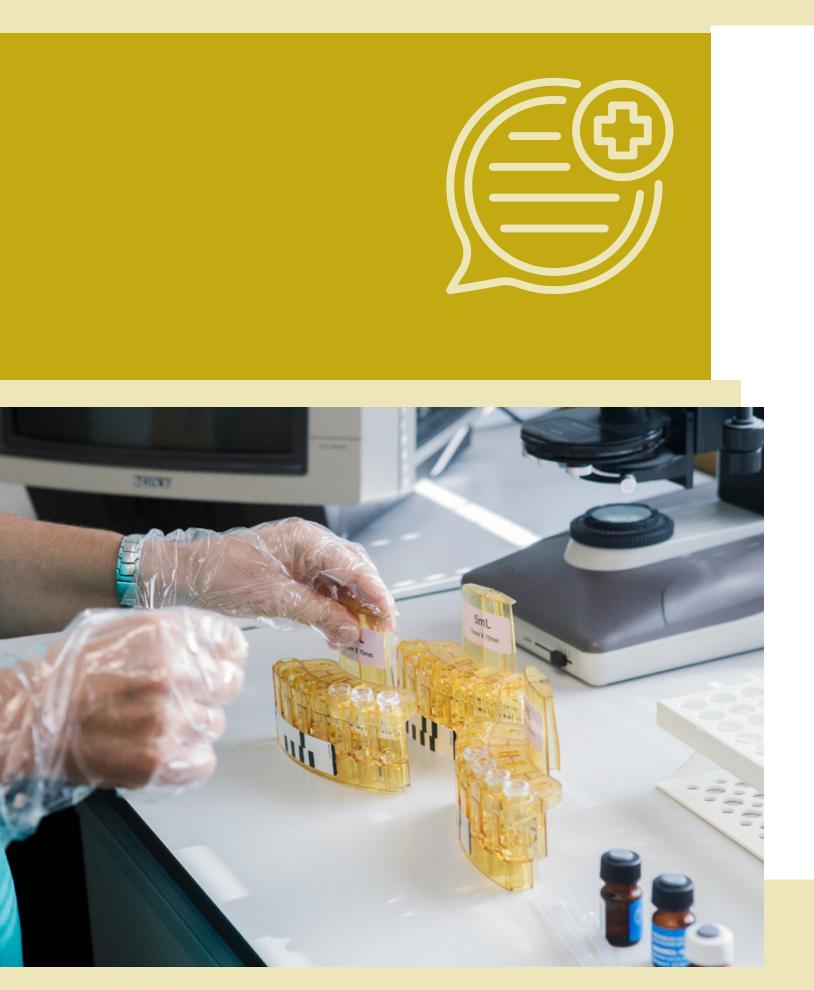


EVOLUTION OF DEEP COLLECTIVE DOSE (mSv/tUeq)



ANNUA REPORT





OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

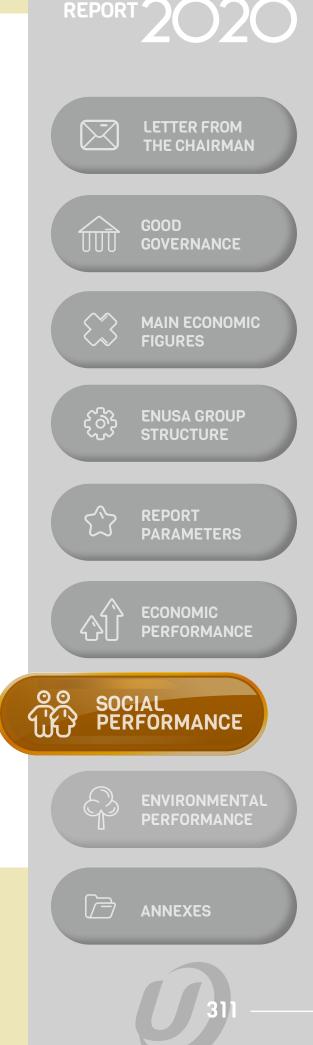
The Occupational Health area, which serves the three ENUSA workplaces, is made up of a Basic Health Unit located in the Juzbado factory, made up of an occupational physician and three Occupational Nursing Graduates, and is governed by the provisions of Royal Decree 843/2011, which establishes the basic criteria for the organisation of resources to carry out the healthcare activities of the prevention services. The functions of the Occupational Health area include, among others:

- > Health surveillance of workers in relation to the risks of the workplace.
- \triangleright To study all illnesses occurring among workers, for the sole purpose of the health hazards that may occur in the workplace.
- Promote health promotion programmes in the workplace, in coordination with the National Health System.
- > Providing first aid and emergency care to workers who need it due to present at the workplace.

The data handled by the Occupational Health area are specially protected data and are therefore subject to special processing. The data processing system has archiving equipment and material with safekeeping systems that guarantee confidentiality and security in accordance with Royal Decree 843/2011, of 17 June.

being able to identify any relationship between the causes of illness and

accident or illness in cases where health professionals are physically



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In addition to activities arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, which due to their importance in 2020 are dealt with in a specific section, it continued with its usual activities, including attending to health and medical emergencies, a total of 5,465 and 21 respectively, and carrying out medical check-ups. A total of 532 medical check-ups were carried out in 2020 for the companies ENUSA and ETSA, including ordinary check-ups (448), check-ups for new employees (36), check-ups for staff returning to or changing jobs (1), check-ups for interns or trainees (14) and special COVID-19 check-ups (33).

Other occupational health activities during 2020 included:

- \triangleright As part of promoting health at work, the special cardiology surveillance campaign continued for members of the 2nd Response Fire Brigade at the Juzbado workplace, in collaboration with the Cardiology, Cardiac Rehabilitation and Sports Cardiology Clinic of Salamanca.
- \triangleright In 2020, as a result of the pandemic, retraining and induction courses in the training and use of cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques and the use of automated external defibrillators were cancelled.
- > The specific health surveillance protocols applicable to the ENUSA Group were reviewed.
- ▷ The "Cardiovascular disease prevention" programme for ENUSA Group staff, which began in 1995, continues.

- surveillance.
- training process with a total of 168 teaching hours.
- hospital in Madrid.

> An epidemiological study was carried out on the entire ENUSA workforce to identify the most relevant and prevalent health problems in the ENUSA Group's working population.

> A blood donation campaign was carried out at the Juzbado factory, in collaboration with the Blood Bank of the Junta de Castilla y León (Regional Government of Castilla y León).

Screening campaign for the prevention of metabolic diseases (primary prevention of diabetes) in the context of health

▷ In collaboration with SACYL, a Medical Intern was brought into rotation at the ENUSA Basic Health Unit during his

> We took part in discussion forums in the field of occupational medicine in nuclear facilities as members of the nuclear medical group of the Nuclear Forum and with the collaboration of the Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón





ABSENTEEISM RATE DUE TO ILLNESS ENUSA GROUP 2020										
	JUZBADO	MADRID	SAELICES	UTE RSU CASTELLÓN ⁽¹⁾	EMGRISA					
Members of the workforce ⁽²⁾	373.15	205.19	24.36	12.85	63.54					
Hours worked	574,588.51	324,602.27	35,507	23,228	104,192					
Total number of sick leave days	143	53	3	3.42	16					
Days lost	3,386.47	1,883.03	355.72	56.56	136					
Frequency index	38.32	25.83	12.32	26.61	25.18					
Severity index	23.68	35.53	118.57	16.54	8.5					
Disability index	9.08	9.18	14.6	4.40	2.14					



OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT RATE

As a result of the commitment made to effectively integrate prevention into the natural development of the different activities of the ENUSA Group companies, preventive inspections are carried out periodically to detect possible risks of accidents and incidents that may occur in the facilities, equipment or tools, caused by unsafe design conditions or inappropriate personnel practices, with the aim of correcting them before they can cause harm.

In the event of an accident or incident, the investigation is carried out by the personnel of the Occupational Risk Prevention Service, with the necessary collaboration of the injured person and the person directly responsible for the accident, and in addition, Designated Workers and/ or Prevention Delegates are encouraged to participate. In accidents with serious consequences, the Prevention Service will decide whether external technicians need to intervene.

The investigation of accidents/incidents and/or occupational diseases includes the following aspects:

- accident/incident/illness.
- corrective measures.

As in previous years, the low rates of occupational accidents and the absence of occupational disease among ENUSA Group personnel continue to be the same as in previous years.

The accident rate in contract work is zero in all workplaces except in the UTE, where there was one accident without sick leave that can be classified in the category of dislocations, sprains and strains. The factory Medical Service gives the first care, referring the accident to the company, external Prevention Service and/or Mutual Insurance Company.

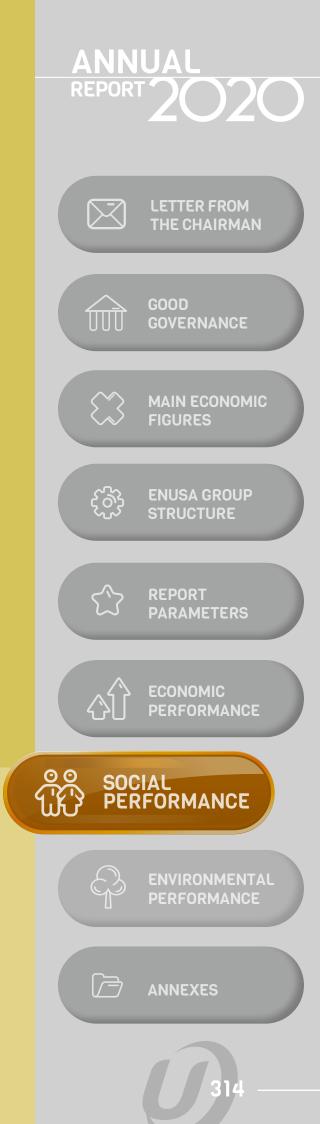


> Description of the accident and/or occupational disease: history, circumstances and conditions present at the time of the accident or occupational disease.

▷ Identification and analysis of the triggering causes of the

▷ Proposal of preventive and/or corrective measures.

> Monitoring of the implementation of preventive and/or



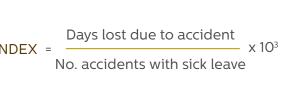
ACCIDENT RATES ENUSA GROUP 2020						
	JUZBADO	MADRID	SAELICES	UTE RSU CASTELLÓN ⁽¹⁾	EMGRISA	ETSA
Members of the workforce ⁽²⁾	373.15	205.19	24.36	12.85	63.54	52
Hours worked	574,589	324,602	35,507	23,228	104,192	88,067
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accidents with sick leave	2	0	0	0	1	1
Accidents without sick leave	9	0	2	3	0	0
Days lost	131	0	0	0	16	193
Accident to/from work	3	0	0	0	0	0
Days lost to accidents to/from work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incidence rate	29.48	0	82.10	233.46	15.74	19.23
General frequency index	19.14	0	56.33	129.15	9.60	11.35
Frequency rate with sick leave	3.48	0	0	0	9.60	11.35
Severity index	0.23	0	0	0	0.15	2.19
Average duration of disability	65.5	_	_	_	16	193
Absenteeism rate	0.35	0	0	0	0.25	3.71

⁽¹⁾ Data referring to ENUSA's 85.69% stake in the UTE (joint venture).

⁽²⁾ Average workforce.

⁽³⁾ All accidents that occurred in 2020 involved men, so all accident rates reflected correspond to this category, with zero for women.

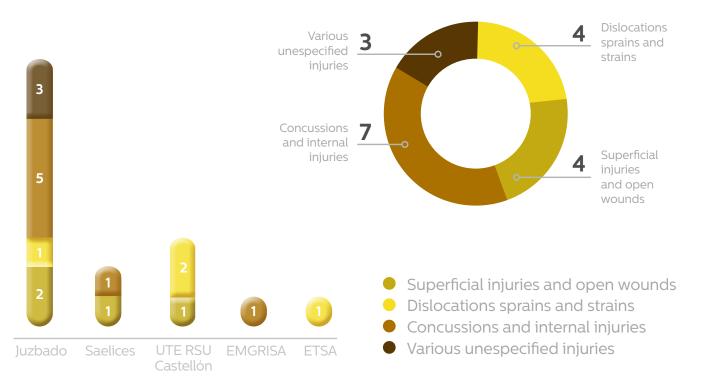
No. accidents with sick leave + No. accidents without sick leave No. accidents I. INCIDENCE = -- x 10³ – x 10⁶ GEN. FREQUENCY INDEX = SEVERITY INDEX = People on the No. hours worked workforce Days lost Days lost INDEX OF ABSENTEEISM due to accident due to accident AVERAGE LENGTH OF DISABILITY = -No. accidents with sick leave People on workforce DUE TOACCIDENT





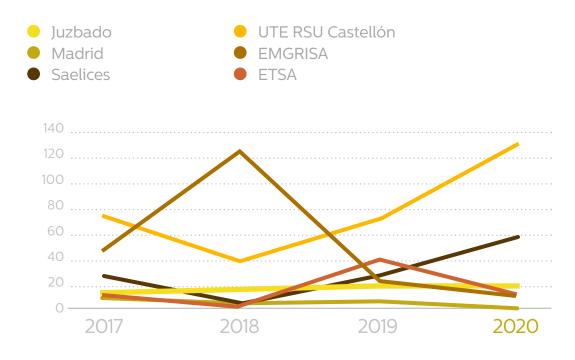


MOST FREQUENT TYPES OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT INJURIES ENUSA GROUP 2020

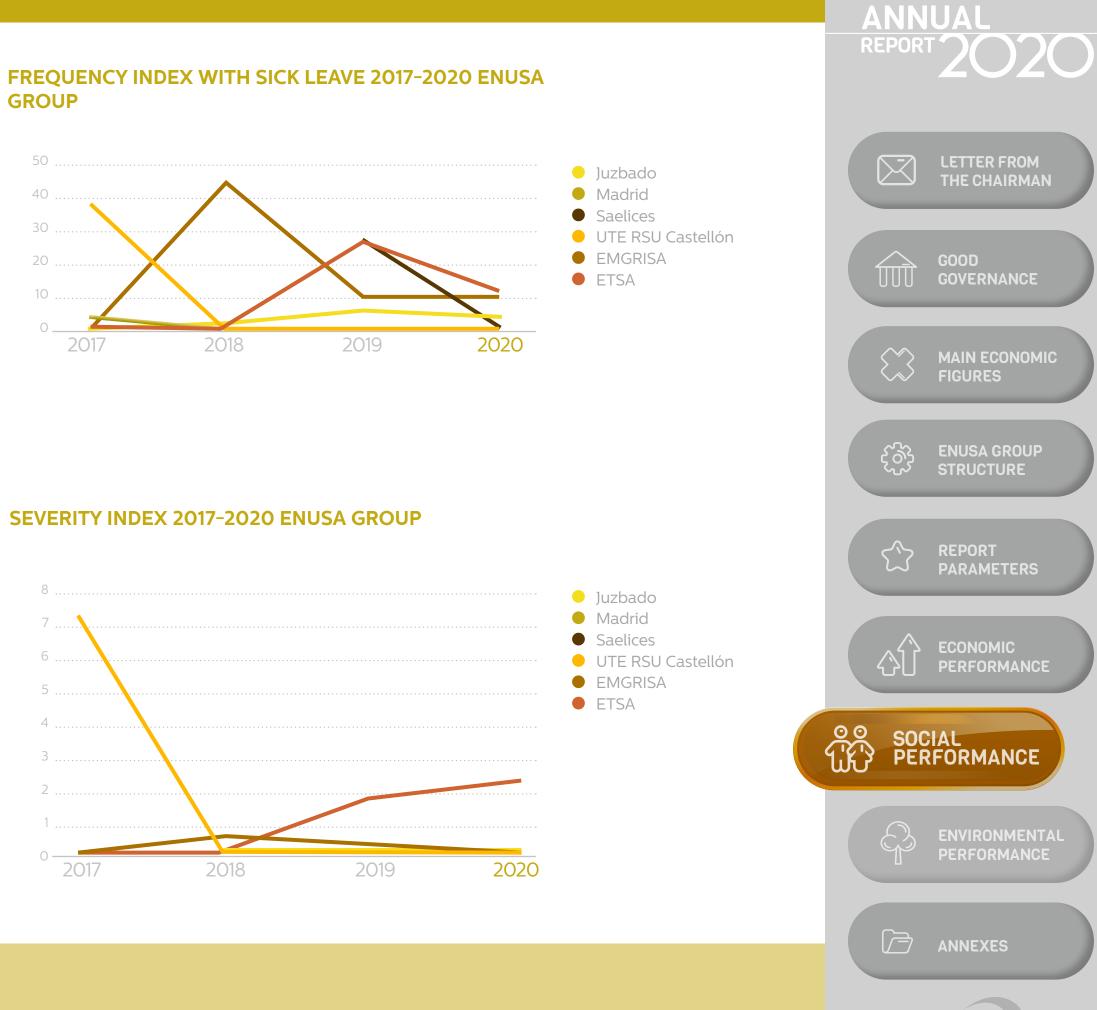


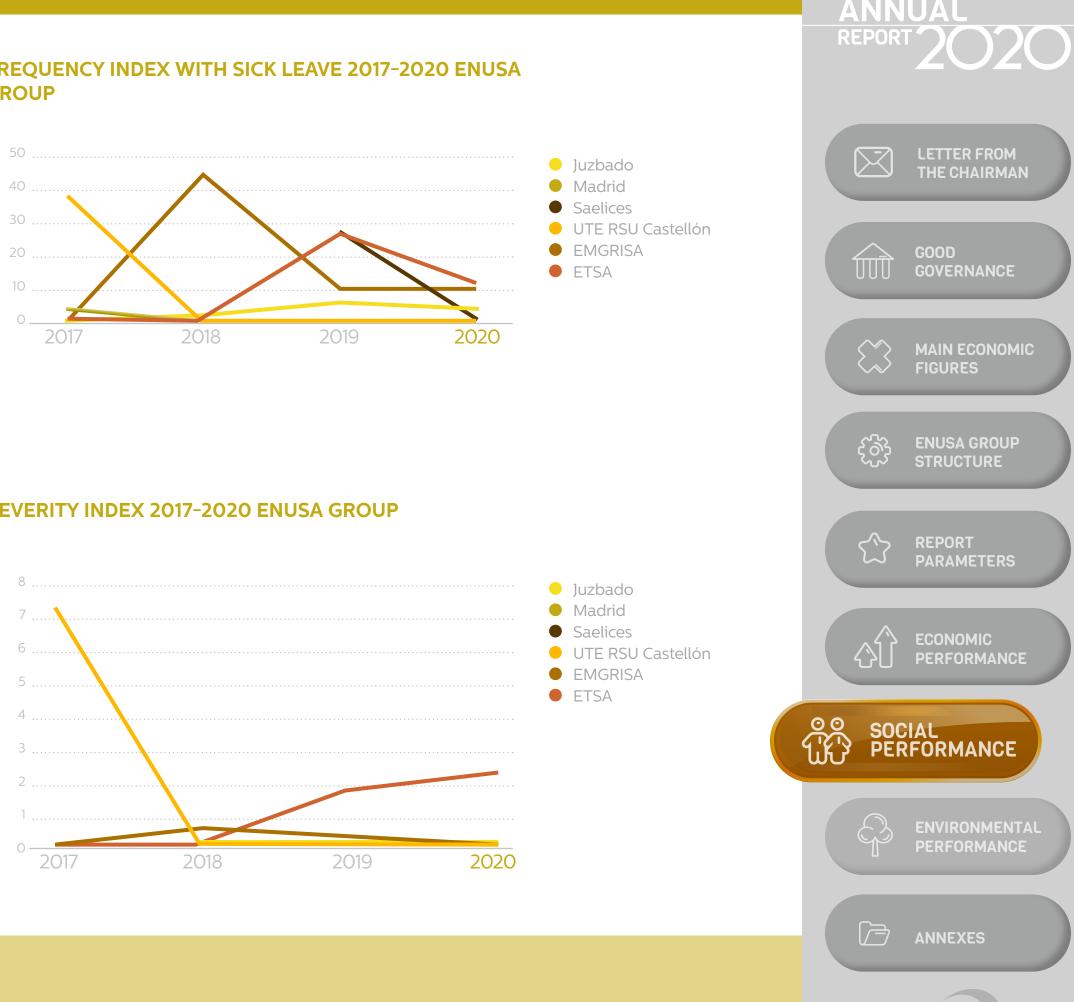
^(*) In 2020 there were no accidents in the Madrid workplace.

GENERAL FREQUENCY INDEX 2017-2020 ENUSA GROUP



GROUP





COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION AND ACTION PLAN AGAINST COVID-19

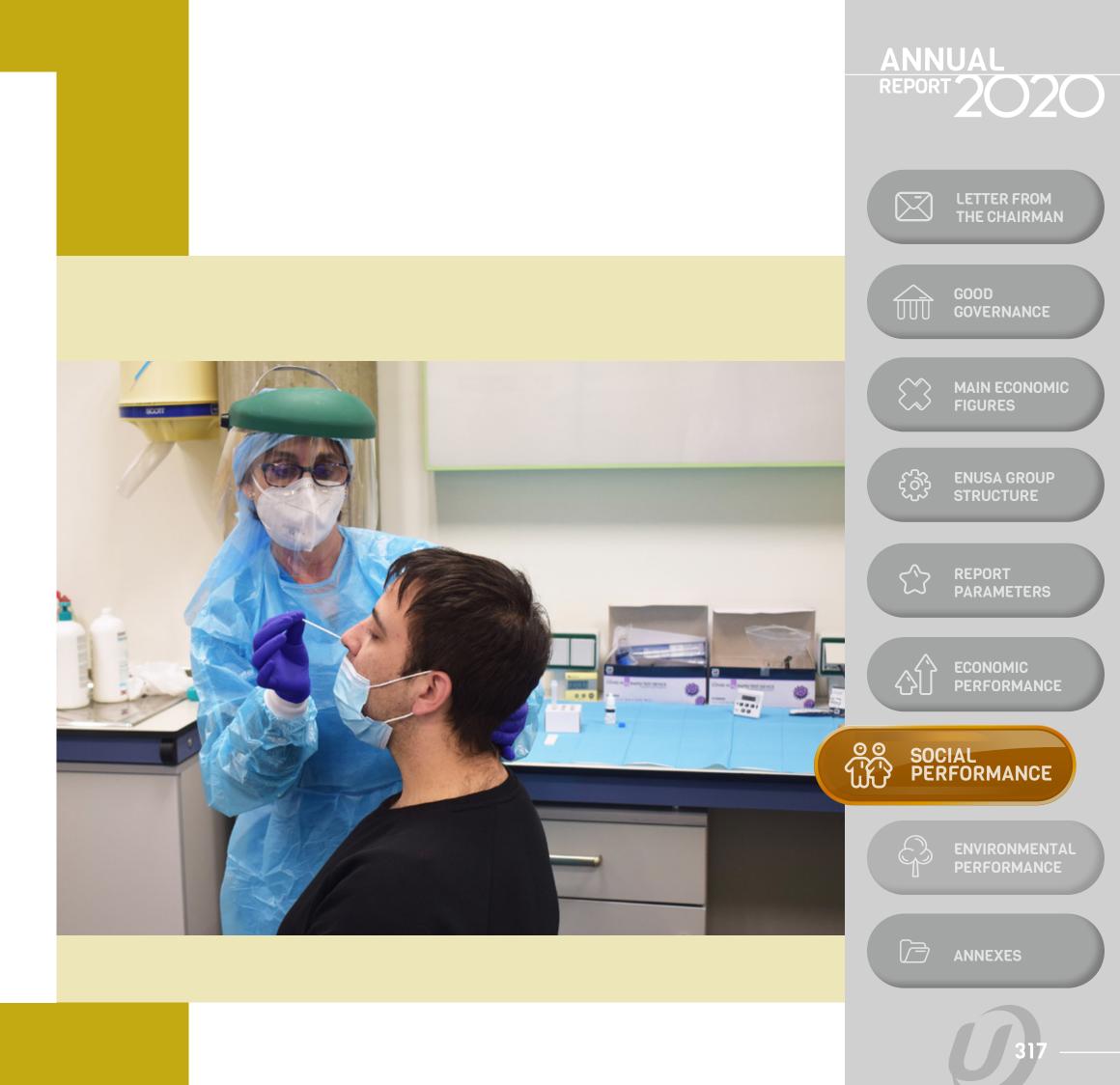
To deal with the coronavirus crisis, ENUSA designed an action plan against COVID-19, the aim of which was to prevent the disease among our workforce in the workplace. This plan has a comprehensive approach involving different areas of intervention to cover all the health, organisational and occupational aspects affected in a holistic manner.

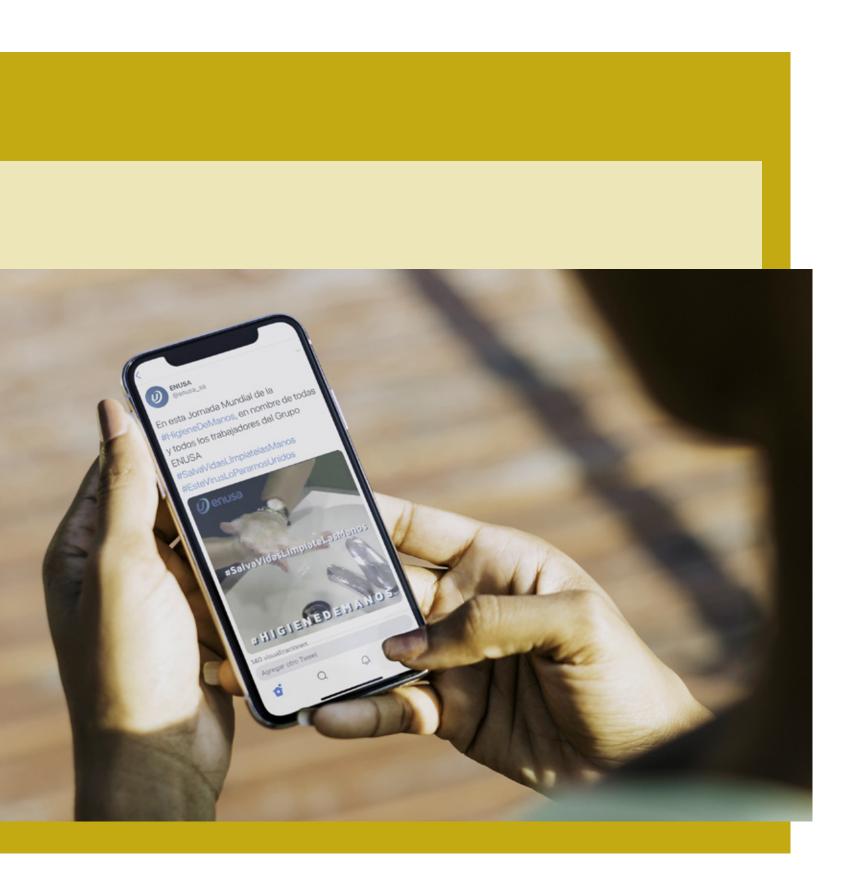
The specific areas covered by this plan are described below:

1. HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

ENUSA's COVID-19 Exposure Action Protocol establishes guidelines for the prevention, detection, early diagnosis, reporting and referral of suspected cases of COVID-19 coronavirus in the workplace. The purpose of this protocol is to determine the action flow diagrams and communication routes in the event of suspected cases of infection. Specifically, the following action was taken:

- Ildentification of suspected cases of COVID-19 coronavirus in workers.
- Management of particularly vulnerable workers in ENUSA's workplaces.
- ▷ Biohazard exposure assessment.
- ▷ Follow-up of symptomatic workers.
- ▷ Specific diagnostic tests for COVID-19.





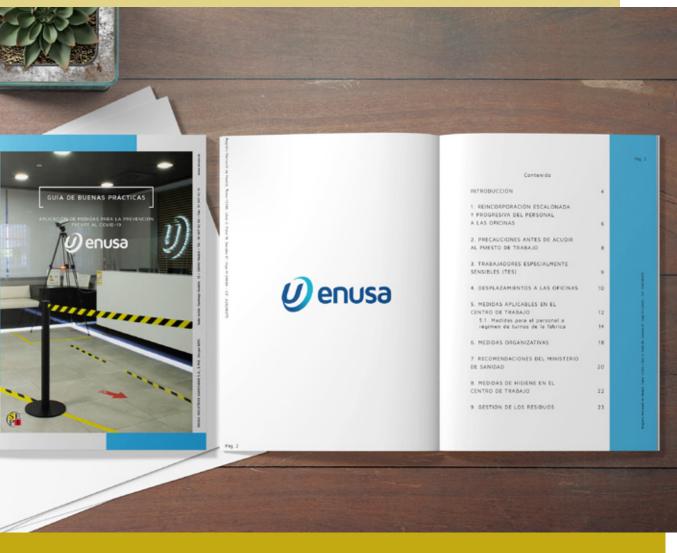
It should be pointed out that ENUSA's actions in response to this situation have followed the provisions issued by the Ministry of Health and the instructions of the Health Departments of the Comunidad de Madrid and Castilla y León, have been carried out under strict control and monitoring of the hygiene standards for the care of healthcare personnel and have complied with all the regulations on the management of information in accordance with the Organic Law on Personal Data Protection.

2. HYGIENE IN THE WORKPLACE

In parallel, a set of measures was defined to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in our facilities. Among others, the most significant ones are summarised below:

- \triangleright Increase in daily cleaning of work areas.
- ▷ Waste management by installing specific containers.
- ▷ Installation of protection screens in common areas and workstations.
- ▷ Distribution of sanitising hand gel dispensers.
- ▷ Capacity control and management of common areas.
- ▷ Distribution of work stations to ensure social distancing.
- Installation of thermal cameras and antibacterial mats at the entrances to workplaces.







3. WORK MEASURES

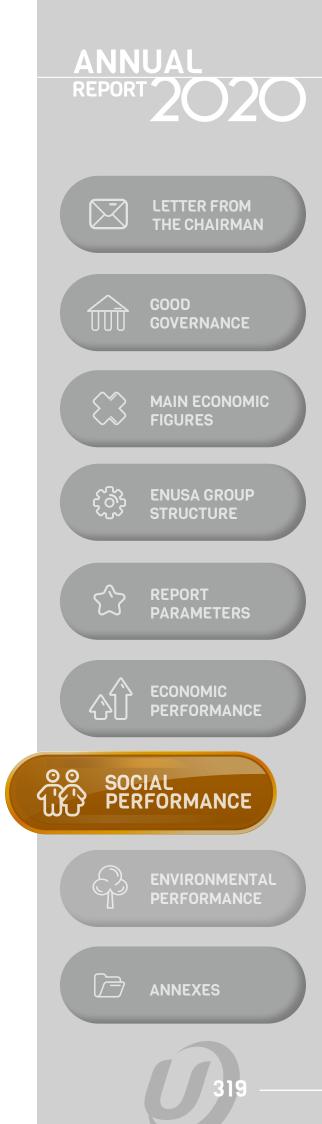
Work-related measures on teleworking, flexible working hours, working time and organisation were put in place to ensure that the core business of the company was maintained without undermining the health and safety of our workforce.

- > A teleworking system was implemented for all personnel not subject to production shifts in order to reduce attendance and travel to the workplaces.
- > The plan includes measures for flexible working hours and working days for those who have to work on-site.
- \triangleright Specific shift organisation protocols were established.

4. STAFF COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

Communication actions served to inform the workforce and raise awareness of the coronavirus. Weeks before the start of the state of alarm, information notes and warnings were sent to company staff both to communicate the different measures that had been implemented and to inform them about preventive aspects of COVID-19 and the importance of complying with all the established protocols.

This comprehensive plan is condensed in the Good Practice Guide. Application of prevention measures against COVID-19, a document available in pdf on our corporate intranet, published on paper and physically distributed to all our staff.



4. CUSTOMERS

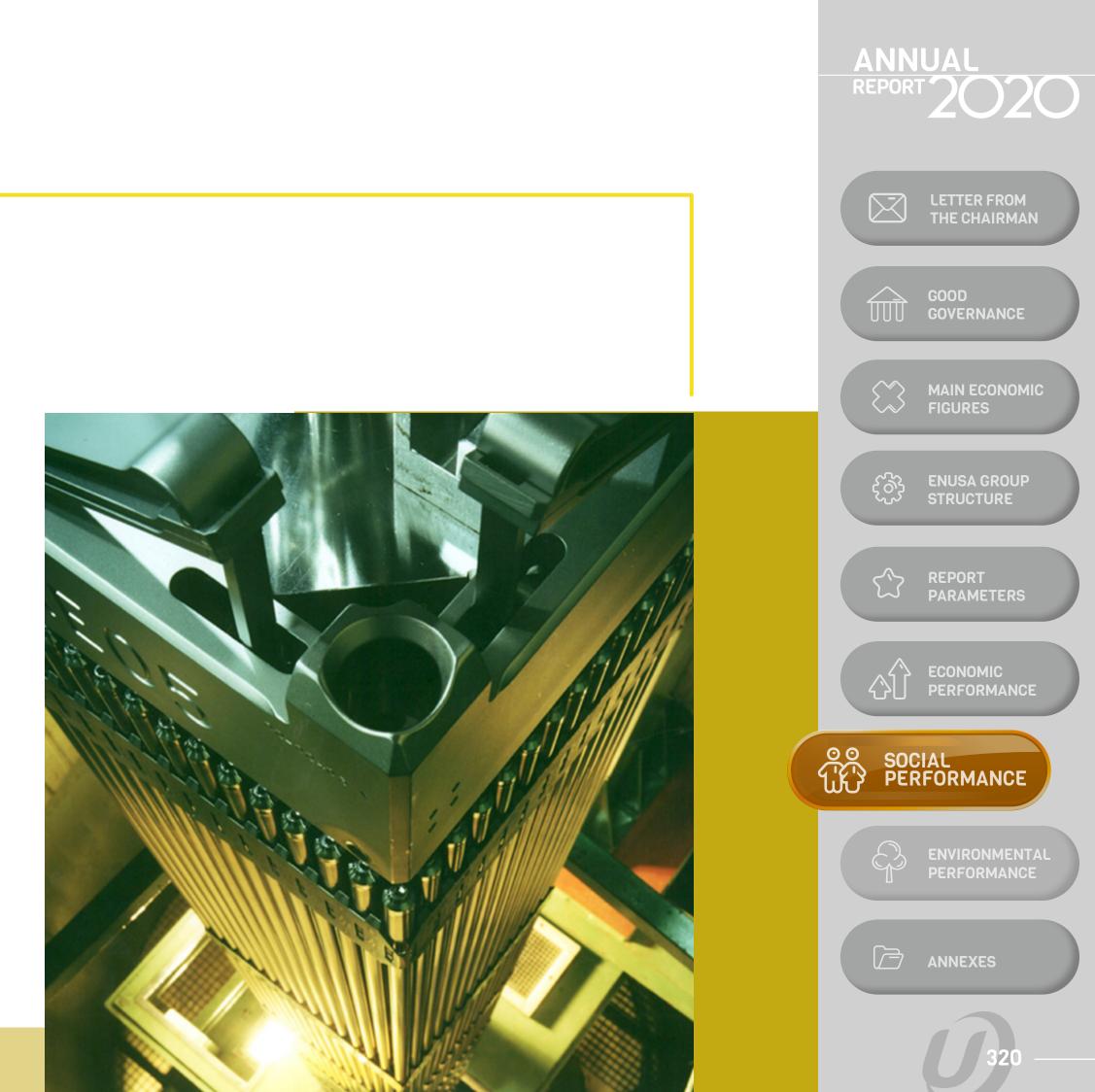
ENUSA has not been unaffected by the health crisis caused by COVID-19 and has had to adapt its activity to this complicated environment, ensuring that products and services were supplied to customers in compliance with all the health protocols in force.

It can be said with great satisfaction that, despite this situation, ENUSA has been able to fulfil all its contractual commitments to all its customers, minimising any impact on their operations and achieving their full satisfaction.

NUCLEAR AREA CUSTOMERS

ENUSA's activity in the nuclear business focuses on the following areas:

- > Uranium supply.
- ▷ Design and manufacture of fuel, both PWR and BWR.
- ▷ Engineering services.
- In-plant fuel services, related to the delivery of fresh fuel and support to the management of irradiated fuel.
- ▷ Supply of fuel inspection equipment, both fresh and irradiated.
- ▷ R+D+i projects.

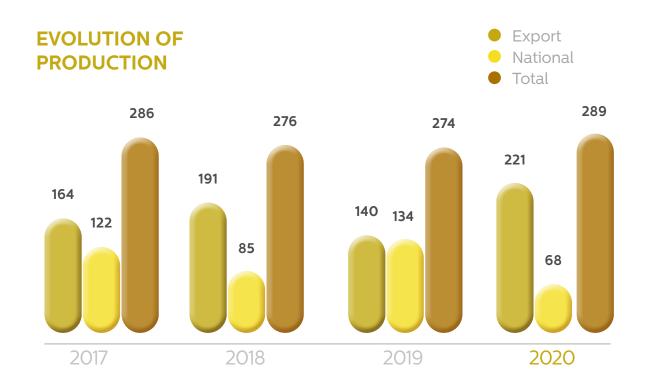


In view of the scheduled closure of some reactors in Europe in the coming years, ENUSA continues to explore the market for additional manufacturing volumes, and has thus continued to develop different actions related to the diversification of the supply of fuel for reactors in other designs, such as the VVER-440 and VVER-1000 designs.

On the other hand, ENUSA is working to complement these activities with responses to any possible needs that may arise in relation to the decommissioning of nuclear facilities and the management of operational waste, both nationally and in other international markets.

FUEL SALES

To meet the contractual commitments signed in previous years, 289 tonnes of uranium equivalent (tU) of fuel were fabricated during 2020, 5% more than in 2019, even considering the difficult circumstances in 2020. Of this volume, 76% were destined for export. In total, 819 fuel assemblies were manufactured at the Juzbado facilities.



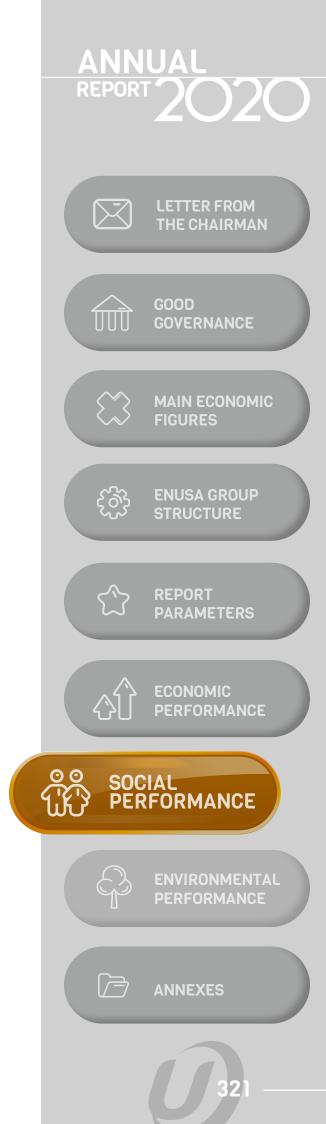
PWR market

During 2020, 204 enriched tU were manufactured for pressurised water reactors (PWRs) in Spain, France and Belgium.

In Spain, we continued to regularly supply fuel to the Spanish Westinghouse design PWR nuclear power plants. In 2020, 68 enriched tU were manufactured and 192 fuel assemblies were delivered for the Almaraz 1, Ascó I and Ascó II power plants, in accordance with the provisions of the contracts signed in 2018. With this, the fuel supplied from ENUSA's Juzbado factory is operating in the five Westinghouse design PWR plants in Spain.

Following the agreement reached between the electricity utilities and ENRESA for the orderly shutdown of the Spanish nuclear power plants and the energy transition strategy proposed by the Ministry of Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, the electricity utilities that own these five PWR technology reactors, Westinghouse and ENUSA concluded negotiations aimed at extending the current framework agreement to cover all the planned refuelling until these plants cease operation, according to the current agreed operating programme. This negotiation will take the form of a contract to be signed in early 2021, and will involve twelve additional refuels in addition to those already contracted.

To support these new refuels, ENUSA has concluded negotiations with Westinghouse for the supply of the necessary components and conversion services. This negotiation will take the form of contracts to be signed simultaneously with the signing of the supply contract with the Spanish electricity utilities.



To market PWR nuclear fuel products and services abroad, ENUSA continues the European Fuel Group (EFG) Alliance with Westinghouse, in force until 31 December 2020. All of this is covered by the technological cooperation agreement in force since 1974 and renewed until 31 December 2024.

During 2020 there were substantial changes regarding this alliance. First of all, negotiations with Westinghouse were concluded in order to define the shares for the French electricity utility EDF for the period 2021-2024. With this agreement, which is embodied in the corresponding contract with Westinghouse, ENUSA secures its position as a manufacturer for EDF for the next four years.

The other important milestone is the agreement reached between Westinghouse and ENUSA to change the relationship model between the two companies from 2021. This means the termination of the EFG alliance, which will be replaced by this new partnership agreement to be launched in early 2021. This new agreement will cover all aspects of fuel supply, engineering services and the provision of plant services in Europe and will thus allow potential opportunities in all areas to be addressed in the most technically and economically optimal way.

To date, Westinghouse continues to supply components from its US factories and UO₂ powder conversion services through its UK subsidiary, Springfields Fuel Limited (SFL), in connection with the contract to supply fuel to the Spanish PWR Westinghouse-design plants.

In order to diversify supply, taking into account that SFL is located in the United Kingdom, and thus be prepared for the possible consequences of Brexit, in 2020 ENUSA continued with the process to qualify TVEL as a supplier of these services.

With respect to the French market, 217 RFA 1300 and RFA 900 fuel assemblies equivalent to 110 enriched tU were delivered to EDF's French plants. In relation to this customer, all commitments set out in amendments 1 and 2 to the fuel supply and services contract, related to contract governance, monitoring of product performance, as well as standardisation of the RFA 900 and RFA 1300 product and the introduction of Optimised Zirlo Liners (OZL) for the RFA 1300 design, were progressively fulfilled.

In Belgium, within the framework of the existing contract with Engie Electrabel and Tractebel Engineering, 104 fuel assemblies, corresponding to 56 enriched tU, were delivered. These include deliveries of fuel assemblies with Lead Test Rods (LTRs) containing chrome-coated liners that were made in March 2020 in Doel unit 4, as part of the Accident Tolerant Fuel (ATF) project. A comprehensive performance monitoring plan will be carried out over the next few years after each of the three irradiation cycles.

With regard to the Trillo nuclear power plant, contacts at the highest level with the owner organisation (CNAT) continued in 2020 to make progress on the roadmap of activities for unrestricted licensing of EFG fuel to assess the supply of refuels from 2023 onwards.





EFG

Commercial strategic alliance Westinghouse & ENUSA

GENUSA Enterprise incorporation GNF & ENUSA

GNF

WESTINGHOUSE

agreement

Technology transfer

Technology transfer agreement

SNGC

Constitution of Economic Interest Group between ENSA, TECNATOM, RINGO VÁLVULAS & ENUSA to supply nuclear services

MNF

Agreement of technology interchange

KNF Technology cooperation

agreement



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

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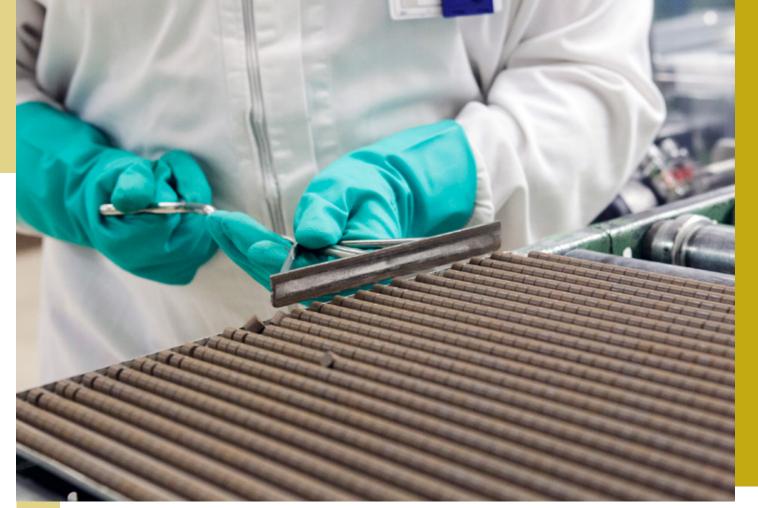
BWR Market

For marketing in the boiling water reactor (BWR) fuel market, since 1996 ENUSA has been a partner in the company GENUSA with General Electric, through Global Nuclear Fuel Americas, and holds the corresponding technological cooperation agreement with General Electric Hitachi (GEH), which is the basis for all activities in the European BWR fuel market.

The GENUSA agreement is valid until 31 December 2024 and regulates the division of labour in relation to the supply of refuels for the Nordic customers Vattenfall and TVO, and, in Spain, for the Cofrentes nuclear power plant (Iberdrola), with its renewal planned in order to include the supply to the Swiss Leibstadt power plant.

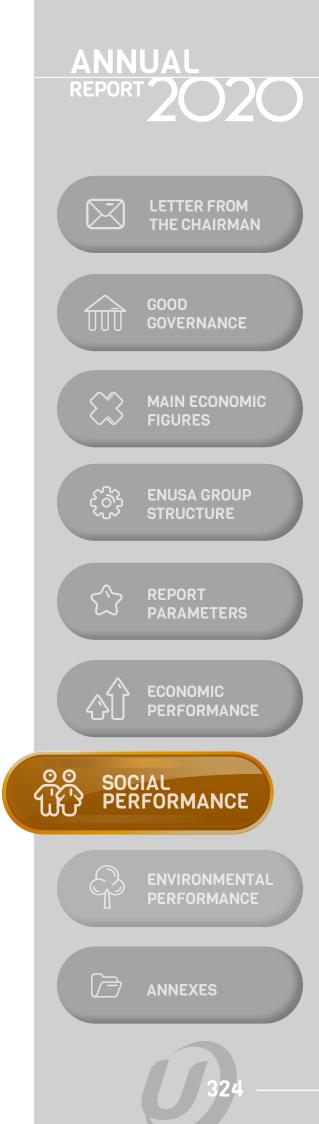
Through these agreements, General Electric Hitachi (GEH) and Global Nuclear Fuel (GNF) provide UF6 to UO_2 powder conversion technology, components and services while ENUSA provides fuel fabrication and transportation services to customers.

In 2020, 86 enriched tU were produced, representing almost 30% of total production. Of these, 38 enriched tU, corresponding to 210 fuel assemblies, were delivered this year to units 1 and 2 of the Swedish Forsmark nuclear power plant, and 17 enriched tU, corresponding to 96 fuel assemblies, to the Finnish Olkiluoto plant.



In addition to the heavy workload related to the fulfilment of these contractual commitments, the biggest milestone to mention is that the Swiss electricity company AXPO, in charge of managing the Leibstadt nuclear power plant (KKL), awarded GENUSA a contract for the supply of fuel and associated services. Through this contract, GENUSA will manufacture eight fuel assemblies of GNF2 design and engineering and inspection works will be carried out at the plant. The purpose of this supply is to qualify and license the operation of this type of fuel in this Swiss power plant.

Also this year, the offer for the supply of fuel and associated services to Iberdrola for the Cofrentes power plant was delivered. It is expected that it will be awarded and the contract will be signed some time in 2021.



FUEL CUSTOMERS





TEOLLISUUDEN VOIMA OYJ

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

LETTER FROM

GOOD GOVERNANCE

THE CHAIRMAN

MAIN ECONOMIC

ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE

REPORT PARAMETERS

ECONOMIC

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE

ANNEXES

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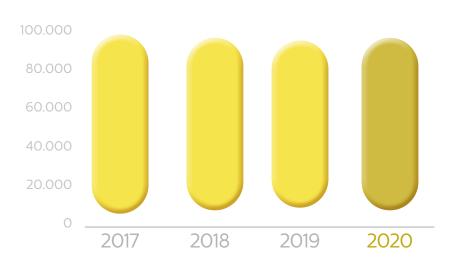
FINDLAND Olkiluoto 1 & 2

AXPO SWITZERLAND Leibstadt

ENGINEERING AND FUEL SERVICES

Complementary to its manufacturing activities, ENUSA carries out the corresponding engineering services, including refuelling design for the Spanish PWR nuclear reactors and support for licensing and operation, support for manufacturing activities, methodology development activities, support for ENRESA and ENSA, and other activities related to the European market.

It should be noted that ENUSA's engineers have dedicated more than 95,000 hours to services for all customers.



HOURS OF ENGINEERING SERVICES

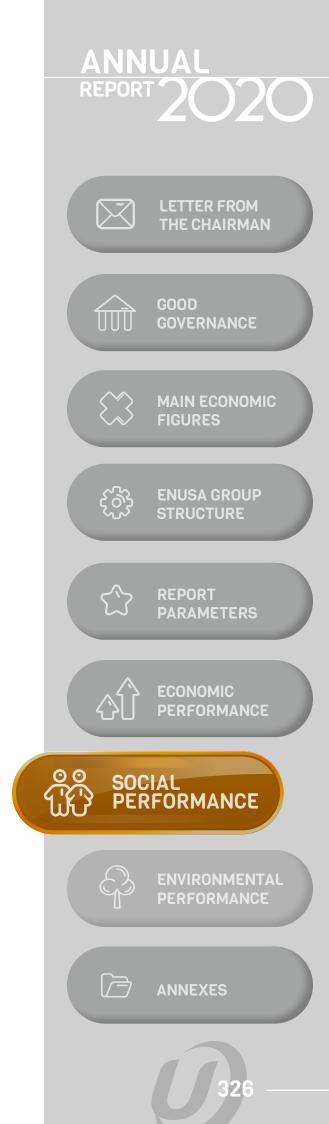
It can be seen that ENUSA's engineering department has dedicated a similar number of hours to projects for its customers in the last four years, with an average of over 90,000 hours/year, and totalling almost 375,000 hours dedicated to engineering services in the last four years. On the other hand, fuel services performed at nuclear power plants continue to be active. This is mainly due to renewed agreements with national PWR customers, leading to a progressive consolidation in the scope of the services rendered by ENUSA in relation to refuelling services, the inspection of irradiated fuel stored in the fuel pools and its characterisation and classification.

ENUSA has maintained partners and alliances to carry out fuel services for several years. The ENUSA-ENSA EIG (Economic Interest Grouping), the organisation that provides the fuel services contracted by ENUSA in relation to the operation of the plants with the support of its partners ENSA and ENWESA, carries out all the services required by its customers, both refuelling and spent fuel management services, including the loading of containers, optimisation of the fuel pool frames and nuclear engineering services related to the design and licensing of containers and racks for the storage of spent fuel.

It also benefits from the necessary collaboration with Westinghouse Technlogy Services (WTS) for fuel services at nuclear power plants, guaranteed by the collaboration agreement between ENUSA and WTS, which was also signed in 2017.

ENUSA continues to count on the collaboration of Tecnatom, a technological partner with which it has developed the SICOM equipment, the family of equipment for providing fuel characterisation services, owned jointly by the two companies.

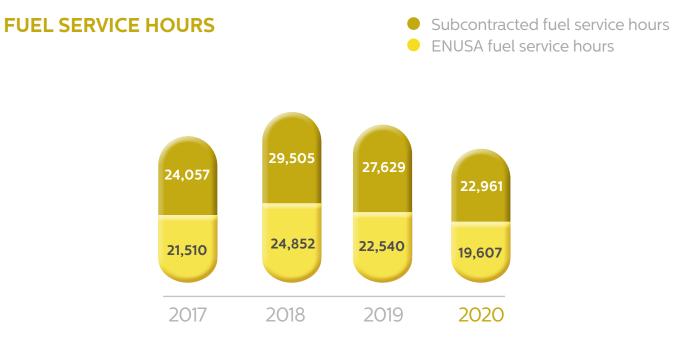
Another of ENUSA's strategic agreements in the area of plant services is with the North American company Dominion Engineering, for the development of fuel cleaning equipment using ultrasound techniques and equipment for the detection of leaking elements.



In 2020, ENUSA, together with its subcontractors, dedicated 42 thousand hours to the provision of high value-added fuel services in nuclear power plants, mainly in Spain, but also taking part in projects in other European and Chinese plants.

It can be seen that the annual workload is more or less homogeneous, with the small variability caused by the length of the operating cycles of the Spanish PWR plants of 18 months, which means that every few years there are four outages, as opposed to the usual three outages per year.

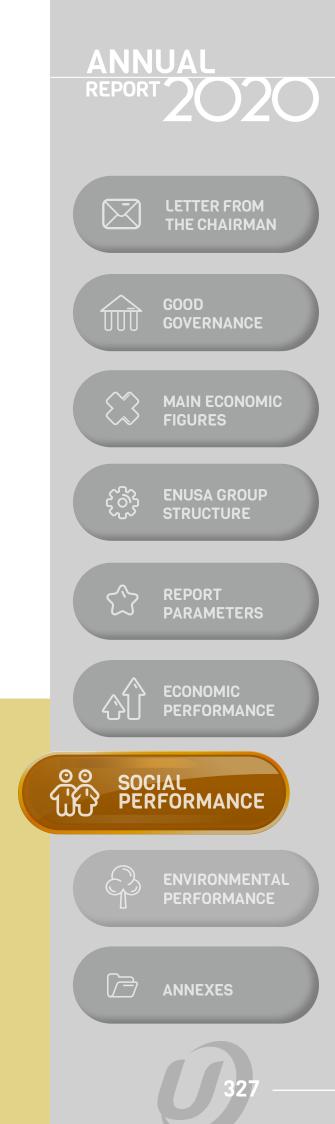




ENUSA continues to support nuclear power plants with respect to plant services and, as a result, it has consolidated its involvement in various European reactors and has begun to provide services at the Trillo nuclear power plant, which will be progressively extended in 2021. The in-depth technological knowledge of nuclear fuel and the extensive experience acquired in recent years have made ENUSA a benchmark for nuclear power plants in multiple areas of spent fuel management.

The spent fuel management support offered by ENUSA to its customers has two components. One relates to engineering work to identify inspection needs, analyse the results of these inspections, classify fuel and minimise the number of items to be classified as damaged. The other relates to fuel services to be carried out at the plant for inspection, reconditioning of damaged items and loading of containers. During 2020, intensive work has been done to provide support in both components to Spanish PWR nuclear power plant managers.

In order to minimise the number of assemblies to be classified as damaged, different methodologies and a conditioning device have been developed in recent years. The methodology for classifying fuel with exfoliation is noteworthy. In 2018, this methodology obtained the CSN's favourable endorsement for Holtec's containerised AEF fuel. In 2019, ENRESA, together with the PWR plant managers, asked



ENUSA to adapt this methodology to the different fuel designs and storage systems currently existing in Spain. In 2020, this work was completed, obtaining a favourable assessment for the rest of the fuel designs that have operated at the Ascó nuclear power plant in Holtec cask. The CSN is expected to approve the same in 2021 for the fuel assemblies of the Almaraz nuclear power plant in ENUN-32P cask.

In relation to minimising the number of fuel assemblies to be classified as damaged, it is also important to highlight the development of the Espiga device. In the last four years, ENUSA has installed a number of Espiga devices allowing corrosion-affected fuel assemblies in the upper head hoses to be handled without restrictions. In 2019 and 2020, ENUSA has been working intensively



on a project aimed at adapting the installation tools for this device so that they can be used in locations in the pools that cannot be accessed with the usual tools.

This year, ENUSA also completed a project to develop tools for repairing assemblies with damaged gratings. This will minimise the risks of snagging the assemblies when they are placed in storage containers, as well as ensuring their structural integrity, again minimising the number of assemblies classified as damaged.

In the last two years, ENUSA has provided support to PWR plants for characterising waste located in the spent fuel pools, such as loose heads or core components, with the aim of being able to reclassify these wastes as medium level wastes, thus minimising the volume of high level waste. In the coming years, ENUSA could support plants in the final management of this waste.

These activities are expected to continue in the coming years until the Spanish plant operators' objective of having all the fuel in the pools classified and ready to be placed in storage and transport casks is achieved. ENUSA, as a fuel technologist, has equipped itself with all the necessary resources, both in engineering and fuel services, to meet the demands of its customers.

Now that the activities of the second part of the fuel cycle have been consolidated in Spain, ENUSA has begun to provide support in this area to foreign customers.





ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE CENTRALISED TEMPORARY STORAGE (CTS) AND THE IRRADIATED FUEL STORAGE CASKS

In 2020 the project of the Centralised Temporary Storage (CTS) of Villar de Cañas (Cuenca) was suspended. Despite this, in accordance with the contract with ENRESA, during 2020 ENUSA continued to work on the detailed design project for the CTS capsules, albeit with a smaller scope than initially foreseen. The main focus was to design a capsule that can load the fuel directly into the nuclear power plants and, without further handling, transport it to its final storage. Analyses of the applicability of this work to a future Deep Geological Repository (DGR) were also carried out.

Within the framework of the ENUSA-ENSA Economic Interest Grouping (EIG), several nuclear engineering activities were carried out for ENSA, focused mainly on the optimisation of the ENUN casks for the storage and transport of damaged or highly burnt nuclear fuel from the Almaraz and Trillo plants. Support was also provided for the design and licensing of spent fuel for a Chinese power plant. In addition, plant services were provided for the project to optimise the space of the pool at the Vandellós nuclear power plant.

R+D+I

Technological excellence is an essential differential factor for ENUSA's development and growth and forms the basis on which customer confidence is based. This excellence is achieved through two basic elements: on the one hand, agreements with benchmark technology partners in the nuclear industry and, on the other, by carrying out its own R+D+i activities in key business fields and highly oriented towards its customers' most specific needs. While the former ensures the soundness of the technology's foundations, it is the latter that ensures consolidation and growth.

For this reason, ENUSA invests considerable financial and human resources in R+D+i projects. In 2020, more than 3% of industrial sales were allocated to approximately 50 projects, involving the equivalent of 17 fully dedicated experts, and involving the promotion of and participation in distinguished programmes in collaboration with licensors, technology partners, regulators or customers.

ENUSA continues to take part in the main national and international forums with the aim of incorporating the latest technologies that serve to improve products and services, as well as technological capabilities. The effort and dedication made in 2020 to projects related to the development and introduction of new products, research into the in-service behaviour of nuclear fuel, research into the properties and behaviour of spent fuel, and the development of solutions and capabilities related to the decommissioning of nuclear facilities should be highlighted.



In 2020, significant innovations were also introduced in the management system, such as the creation of the R+D+i Committee, a cross-cutting body that oversees the integration of R+D+i activities into the company's strategy. Important actions were also taken to revive traditional forums for institutional collaboration through, for example, the signing of the "Multilateral instrument for cooperation in R+D+i in the context of nuclear energy" between ENUSA, the CSN, CIEMAT, ENRESA and ENSA. And finally, it was agreed to tender services to strengthen the capacity to access R+D+i subsidies and to manage R+D+i tax benefits.



R+D+i helps to foster an entrepreneurial dynamic in the company and provides knowledge and technological training in order to offer competitive products and services in traditional markets and to take advantage of opportunities for growth in new activities.

INTERNATIONALISATION

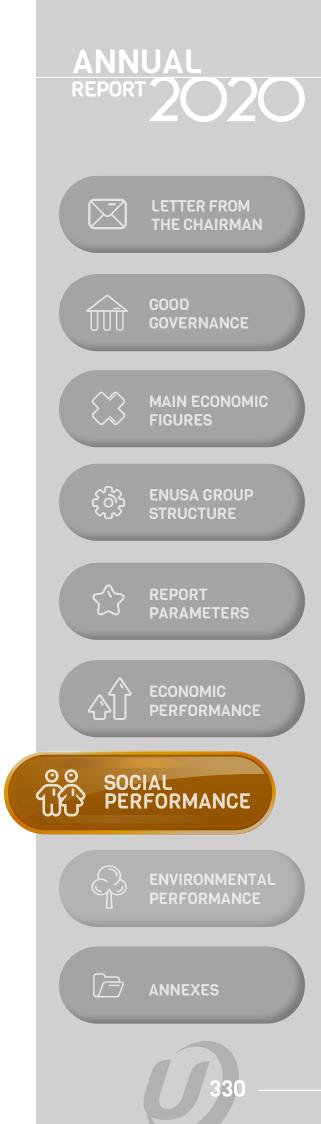
Throughout 2020, ENUSA worked hard to expand its business in international markets, despite the difficulties caused by the impossibility of travelling as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this regard, a contract was signed with the Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation (ENEC) to carry out a time and cost study for a potential fuel factory in the country, a study that is being carried out in cooperation with the engineering firm IDOM.

Likewise, at the end of the year, the Korean company KEPCO-NF awarded a contract for the supply of SICOM-NG-FA burn measurement equipment, which will be ENUSA's first supply to a South Korean company.

In July, a Cooperation Agreement was signed with China General Nuclear - Uranium Resources Corporation (CGN-URC), which allows ENUSA access to and participation in the project for the new Yangjiang fuel factory.

In the area of fuel equipment supply, ENUSA has submitted a bid to China Jianzhong Nuclear Fuel (CJNF) for the supply of irradiated fuel inspection and repair equipment. A bid was also submitted to the Chinese company Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research and Design Institute (SNERDI) for the supply of a passive scanner for the Yangjiang plant, a project that will be put out to tender in 2021.



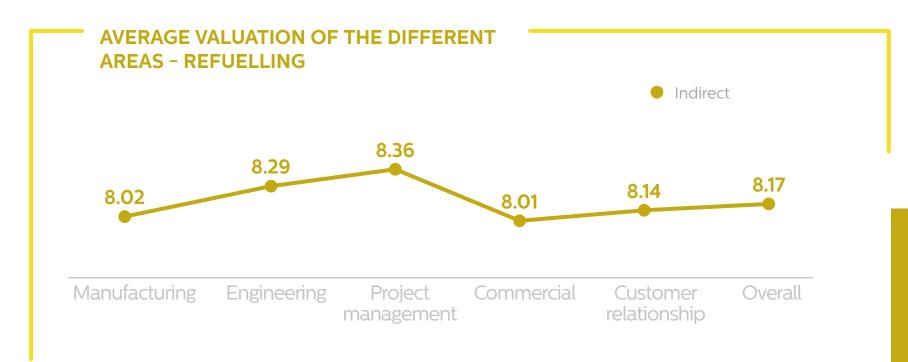
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEYS

ENUSA measures the quality of the services it provides to its customers by means of two different indicators:

- \triangleright Firstly, their degree of satisfaction is assessed by analysing certain indicators which can be evaluated and the results obtained either through face-toface customer satisfaction surveys or through self-assessment of the critical quality parameters (CTQs), based on the aspects that customers have mentioned on previous occasions and on the experience resulting from the many meetings that are held with them on a regular basis.
- \triangleright On the other hand, possible dissatisfaction is analysed, accepting any complaints and/or claims that may be made concerning specific events related to the services provided by ENUSA.

In relation to the latter, it should be noted that no complaints and/or claims were received in 2020.

With regard to the degree of satisfaction, the analysis carried out in 2020 comes entirely from the selfassessments, as the COVID-19 pandemic has prevented face-to-face surveys. The result of the assessments carried out on the design and manufacturing of the refuels of Ascó I and II, Vandellós II, Almaraz 1 and 2, Forsmark 1 and 2, Olkiluoto 1, as well as for supplies to EDF's French plants, gives an average quality index of 8.17.

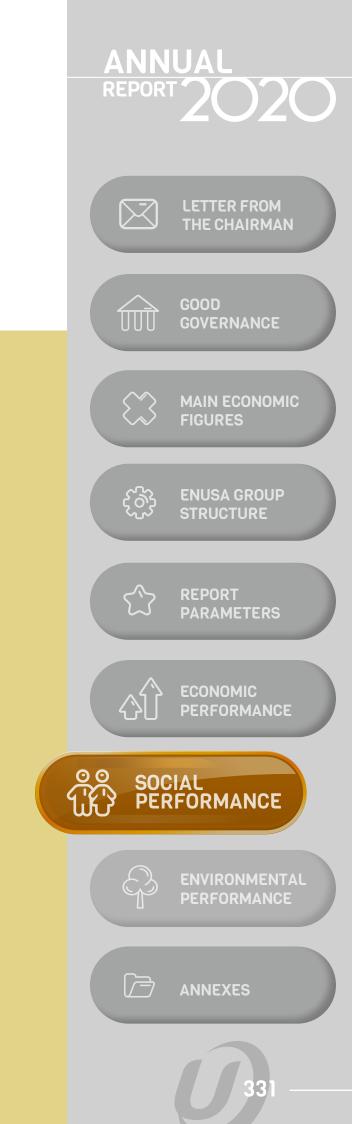


On the other hand, a self-assessment of the most relevant Fuel Services campaigns was started in 2020. Specifically, this year it was carried out for the Plant Services of Refuel 26 of Ascó II nuclear power plant, with a result of 8.54.

In any case, and in view of the increasing difficulty of conducting face-to-face surveys, an initiative was launched at the end of 2020 to improve the perception of customer satisfaction, and two additional methods will be implemented in the first months of 2021:

- > The first will address satisfaction with the technical and contractual documentation sent to customers by means of an online survey that customers will be asked to complete immediately after receiving the documentation.
- > The second will seek to address general aspects of satisfaction, and will be carried out by asking questions at the end of the various regular meetings held with customers.

The final result of the whole evaluation will lead, for each project, to a satisfaction indicator and an associated improvement action plan.



ENVIRONMENTAL AREA CUSTOMERS

During 2020, the Technical Environmental Office continued to work on its two main lines of action: the provision of environmental services and the biogas plant with its associated projects.

On the other hand, and in accordance with the Strategic Plan of the ENUSA Group's environmental business, the external activities that the Office has been carrying out have been incorporated into EMGRISA's portfolio of services.

The most relevant activities carried out in each of the abovementioned areas are as follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Engineering services to support other ENUSA activities

Within the close cooperation maintained with the Saelices el Chico centre, three lines of action should be highlighted: firstly, collaboration with the centre's technical personnel in reviewing the documentation required by the Nuclear Safety Council for the dismantling and closure of the Quercus Plant facilities; secondly, the monitoring and justification of the TEKURA R+D Project, which uses *technosols* to prevent the generation of acid mine water; and thirdly, the conception of a new R+D Project, MINETRA, which will allow experimentation with activated *technosols* in the Fe-3.1 waste dump. Likewise, close contact was maintained with EMGRISA, both for work on monitoring programmes (especially radiological programmes) and in order to present the ENUSA Group's environmental services capabilities. Two milestones in the cooperation with the environmental subsidiary stand out this year: on the one hand, collaboration in the analytical control and localisation of waste in the TEKURA Project, and on the other, cooperation in the feasibility study of green hydrogen to replace grey hydrogen at the fuel factory.

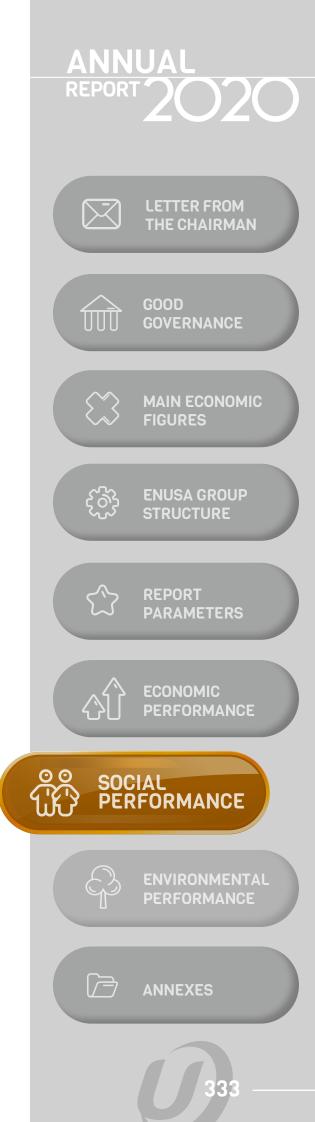
Finally, collaboration with the ENUSA fuel assembly factory in Juzbado continued on the project to replace the fuel oil boilers used in the air-conditioning and domestic hot water (DHW) system of the facilities. The aim of this replacement, in addition to energy savings and increased energy efficiency, is to improve safety by eliminating fuel storage within the factory premises and, at the same time, to reduce gas emissions.





Environmental radiological monitoring programmes

- > Water monitoring programme in the area surrounding the former Andújar uranium factory in Jaén. Sampling carried out by EMGRISA. It should be noted that on 3rd November, ENRESA awarded ENUSA the contract for the Main Laboratory Service for the Water and Crop Monitoring and Control Programme at the Andújar Uranium Factory, for the period 2021-2024, with the possibility of an extension for a further year.
- ▷ Long-term institutional monitoring programme of the restored LOBO-G Plant site in La Haba (Badajoz). Sampling carried out by EMGRISA.
- > Monitoring and maintenance programme for the restoration works at the former uranium mines of Valdemascaño and Casillas de Flores, both in Salamanca.
- Economic and administrative coordination in the environmental dosimetry service for Berkeley in Villavieja de Yeltes and Retortillo (Salamanca).
- Environmental dosimetry work contracted by Geocisa for the José Cabrera, El Cabril, Vandellós and Ascó facilities.



CUSTOMERS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL CABINET

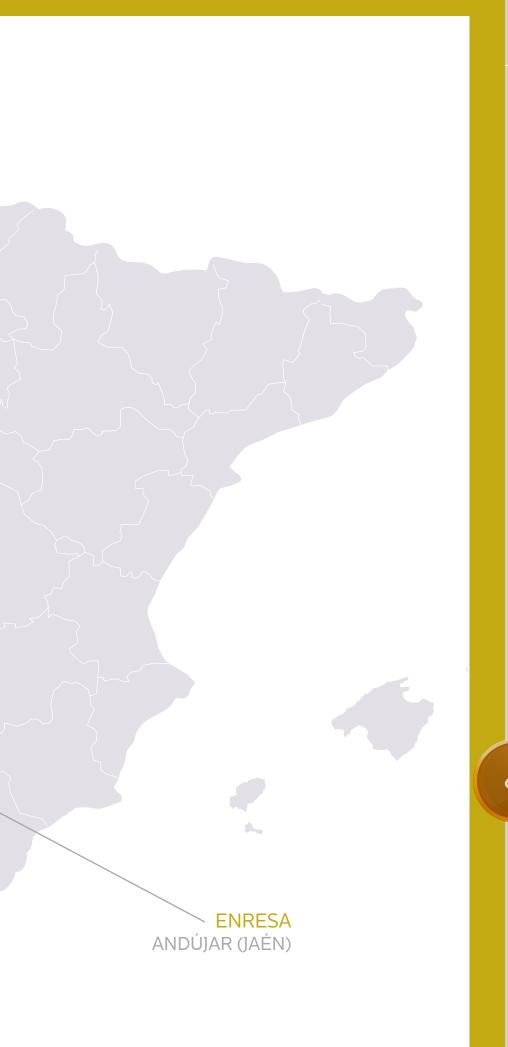
GNERA

JUZBADO (SALAMANCA)

ENRESA VALDEMASCAÑO AND CASILLAS DE FLORES (SALAMANCA)

BERKELEY VILLAVIEJA DE YELTES AND RETORTILLO (SALAMANCA)

> ENRESA LA HABA (BADAJOZ)







BIOGAS PLANT AND ASSOCIATED PROJECTS

On 12 June, the public deed was signed for the sale of the industrial assets of ENUSA's biogas plant in Juzbado (Salamanca). Until that date, the Office continued to operate the plant which, from the beginning of the year until its sale, treated a total of 2,441 tonnes of agro-livestock and agroindustrial waste, supplying the electricity distribution network with a total of 341,650 kWhe. This means that, since its start-up and until 13 June 2020, a cumulative value of 15,251,273 kWhe was injected into the network. Since then and until the end of the year, the buyer was trained in the operation and management of the facility.

On the other hand, since the new system of boilers that run on biogas and natural gas came into operation in 2016, the biogas plant has supplied the Juzbado factory with a total of 8,524,864 thermal kWht to meet the air conditioning and domestic hot water (DHW) needs of this facility, with 2,145,378 kWht generated in 2020.

Within this area, and in relation to the LIFE Ammonia Trapping Project for the recovery of ammonia from liquid (slurry and digestate) and gaseous effluents, in which the Office is directly involved, throughout this year the reports required by the European Commission were drawn up, alongside the necessary dissemination efforts to finalise the project with the aim of receiving the last payment, which entails a 60% subsidy for next year. This project, which is currently in the justification period, is being carried out with the participation of the Agricultural Technology Institute of Castilla y León (ITACYL), the University of Valladolid and three companies from the agro-livestock sector.



5. SUPPLIERS

VALUE CHAIN

The nuclear fuel cycle is the set of operations necessary for the fabrication of fuel for nuclear power plants, as well as the treatment of spent fuel produced by the operation of nuclear power plants. The so-called open cycle includes mining, production of uranium concentrates, conversion to UF6 and enrichment (if applicable), fabrication of fuel assemblies, their use in the reactor and storage of the irradiated fuel assemblies.

ENUSA is actively involved in all phases of this value chain, purchasing all the enriched uranium components (uranium concentrates and conversion and enrichment services) destined for the Spanish power plants on behalf of the owner utilities, manufacturing the fuel assemblies not only for most of them, but also for many other European companies, and collaborating with its customers and ENRESA in the safe storage of spent fuels.

The subsidiary **EMGRISA** provides a wide range of environmental conservation services in the fields of contaminated soil and water, industrial waste treatment, environmental engineering and consultancy, as well as the design, development and operation of contaminated soil and/or waste treatment units.

In its supply chain, suppliers and subcontractors are involved in design activities, operational activities, material supply and other key support activities.



ETSA, as a global and intermodal transport operator of hazardous, complex and highliability goods, operates in three sectors with very different needs that require different and specialised operational structures, material and human resources: logistics of nuclear medicine and radioactive products in general, nuclear industry and hazardous chemical products in tanks.

The scope of ETSA's service includes: specific flow and routing studies, provision of packaging and validation of packages and stowage instructions, development of procedures and preparation of shipment documentation, ship and aircraft chartering, physical and radiological protection and other related services.

MAIN SUPPLIERS

PROCUREMENT

At ENUSA, uranium procurement consists mainly of managing the purchase of uranium concentrates and conversion and enrichment services in order to provide customers with the enriched uranium necessary for the operation of Spanish nuclear reactors. This management is carried out under the parameters of security of supply and according to the applicable rules and standards under the authority of the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The suppliers contracted are leading companies in the uranium market. A total of seven companies were contracted this year, some of which not only supply the uranium product but also conversion and enrichment services.

Most suppliers are geographically located in Europe, America, as well as Africa, as Africa is a major uranium producer.

Uranium procurement operates in a highly regulated sector controlled by international organisations in which all supply stages are carried out under the strictest quality and safety standards.

MANUFACTURING

In 2020, the volume of purchases and investments of the Juzbado factory amounted to 122.52 million euros, with the following breakdown:

- Salamanca: 1.02.
- ▷ Foreign: 98.34.

EMGRISA

EMGRISA's suppliers are diverse as a result of the wide range of activities carried out by the subsidiary. They provide consultancy services for design work, as well as excavation, transport, drilling, dismantling, construction, installation, maintenance and supply of materials. Laboratories are also contracted to provide support services in key areas.

ETSA

ETSA's service providers are classified into three main groups according to the characteristics of the supplies:

- materials by road.
- materials by sea and air.

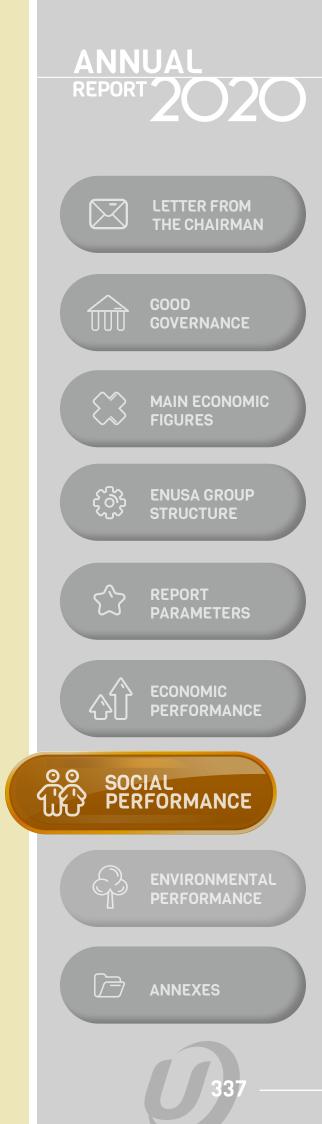
Most of the suppliers are geographically located in Spain, but ETSA has a European distribution network and permits in all countries of origin, transit and destination.

 \triangleright National: 24.18 \rightarrow Castilla y León: 2.84 and, specifically,

> Suppliers transporting hazardous and non-hazardous

> Suppliers transporting hazardous and non-hazardous

> Suppliers performing ancillary and complementary services to transport or related to the environment.



SUPPLIER QUALITY

Only ENUSA suppliers included in the List of Approved Suppliers are authorised to supply goods and services that affect the quality of the product and/or the safety of the facility.

These have been assessed and approved according to a documented procedure that requires periodic (minimum three-yearly) reassessment to ensure that the conditions that initially granted approval are maintained.

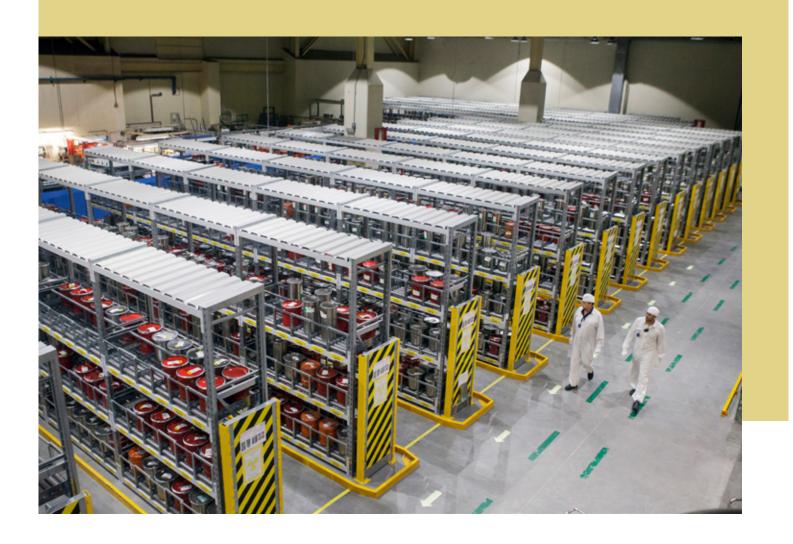
The type of assessment is defined according to the quality assurance requirements demanded by the applicable regulations that ENUSA and/or its customers establish through their contracts, and takes into account the importance, complexity and degree of control over the element or service to be acquired that ENUSA exercises through its quality management system.

ENUSA suppliers are classified into four large groups according to the characteristics of the supplies:

- ▷ Related to nuclear fuel manufacturing processes.
- \triangleright Related to the operating processes of the Juzbado Factory.
- \triangleright Related to engineering service processes.
- \triangleright Related to the supply of equipment and in-plant services related to fuel operation and the provision of decommissioning and radioactive waste management services to customers in the nuclear sector.

Their selection, evaluation and subsequent approval is based on one of the following criteria:

> Assessment of the supplier's ability to deliver the goods or services to be procured and of the supplier's quality system by means of an audit in accordance with the requirements of nuclear standards: UNE 73 401, 10CFR50 Appendix B or ASME NQA-1.

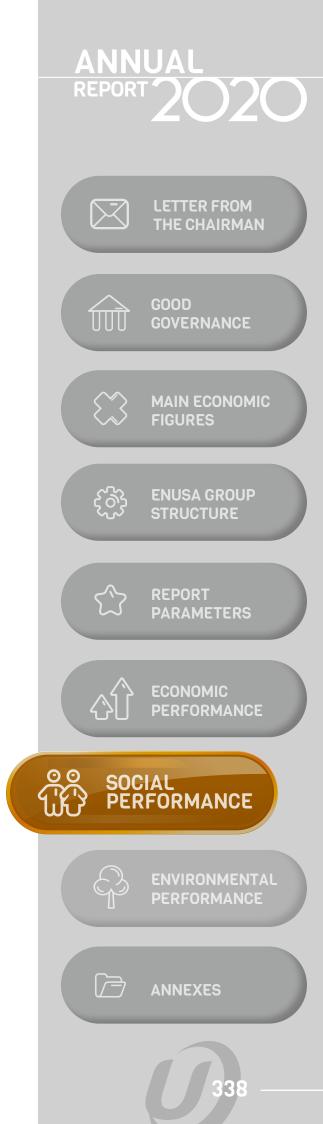


- same (inspection of the product or supervision of the service).
- supply or service.

EMGRISA has a list of approved suppliers that it assesses periodically and at the end of each project. The criteria assessed include the service provided, the quality of the service, deadlines, environmental management and occupational risk prevention.

> Assessment of the supplier's Quality System according to the requirements of the nuclear standard UNE 73 401, 10CFR50 Appendix B, or ASME NQA-1, to determine the ability to comply with the technical and quality requirements of the supply, in addition to the monitoring of the

▷ Third-party assessment of the supplier's Quality System, with valid certification according to the ISO 9001 standard issued by an accredited entity, accreditation by ENAC or equivalent (ILAC) according to the ISO/ IEC 17025 standard, homologation or authorisation by a competent official body or any other applicable related body, depending on the



ETSA demands the highest level of quality from all its suppliers in the products and services they provide, and this requirement is explicitly stated in the tender documents and requests for tenders.

Supplier assessments take into account the evaluation of their environmental performance in relation to the goods and services supplied. Furthermore, suppliers must be familiar with and commit themselves to complying with ETSA's established quality and environmental policy and must have the appropriate means to comply with it.

In those cases where it is deemed necessary, due to their criticality and impact on ETSA's activity, the supplier must also commit to a series of specific quality and environmental requirements, mainly related to legal compliance, waste management and minimisation of consumption. For this purpose, external certifications, the signing of the company's environmental commitment, as well as the establishment of specific contractual or ordering conditions can be used to verify compliance.

The successful tenderer (before, during or after the service) must provide documentary evidence of the quality management and environmental management features required of them, as well as evidence of compliance with the legislation in force for the service provided. ETSA reserves the right to request additional information, carry out audits or monitoring following the opening of a "Non Conformity" or detection of a drop in the level of service in order to verify the validity of the requirements demanded.

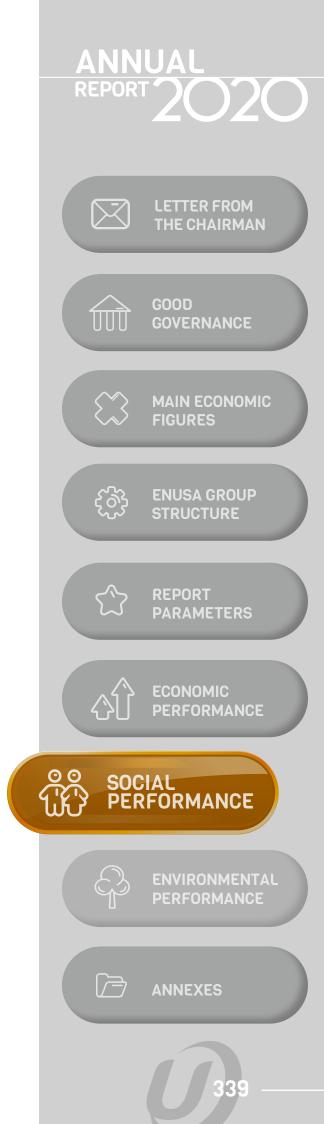
EXTENSION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO THE VALUE CHAIN

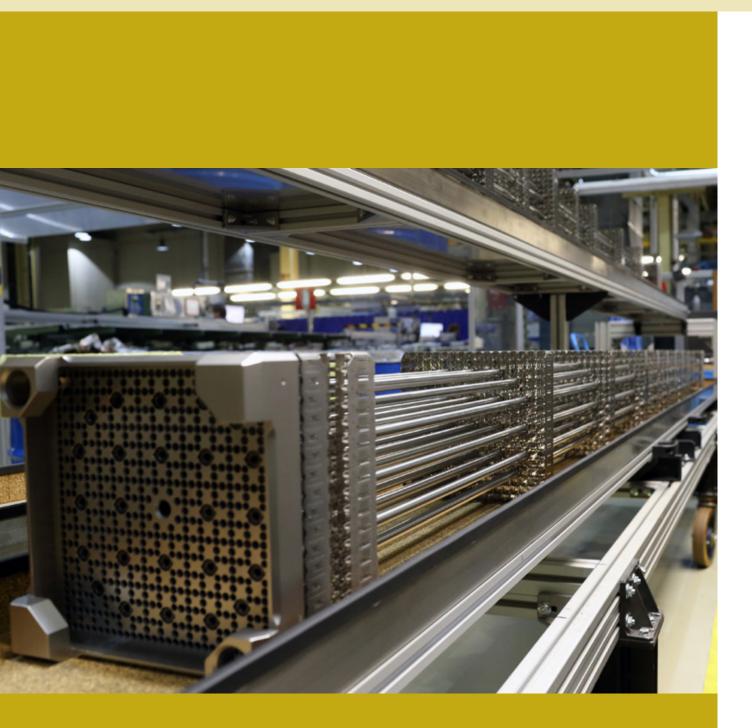
One of ENUSA's long-term objectives is to ensure that its responsible practices are passed on to its suppliers. Therefore, supplier assessment and qualification also takes into account environmental management systems relating to the goods and services supplied, as well as their commitment to Social Responsibility in order to operate in an ethical, integrated and transparent manner.

In the field of uranium procurement, ENUSA goes a step further and expresses its interest in learning about the policies and practices of the suppliers with which it works. To this end, the Corporate Social Responsibility area studies the CSR policies and practices implemented by the uranium suppliers with which it collaborates.

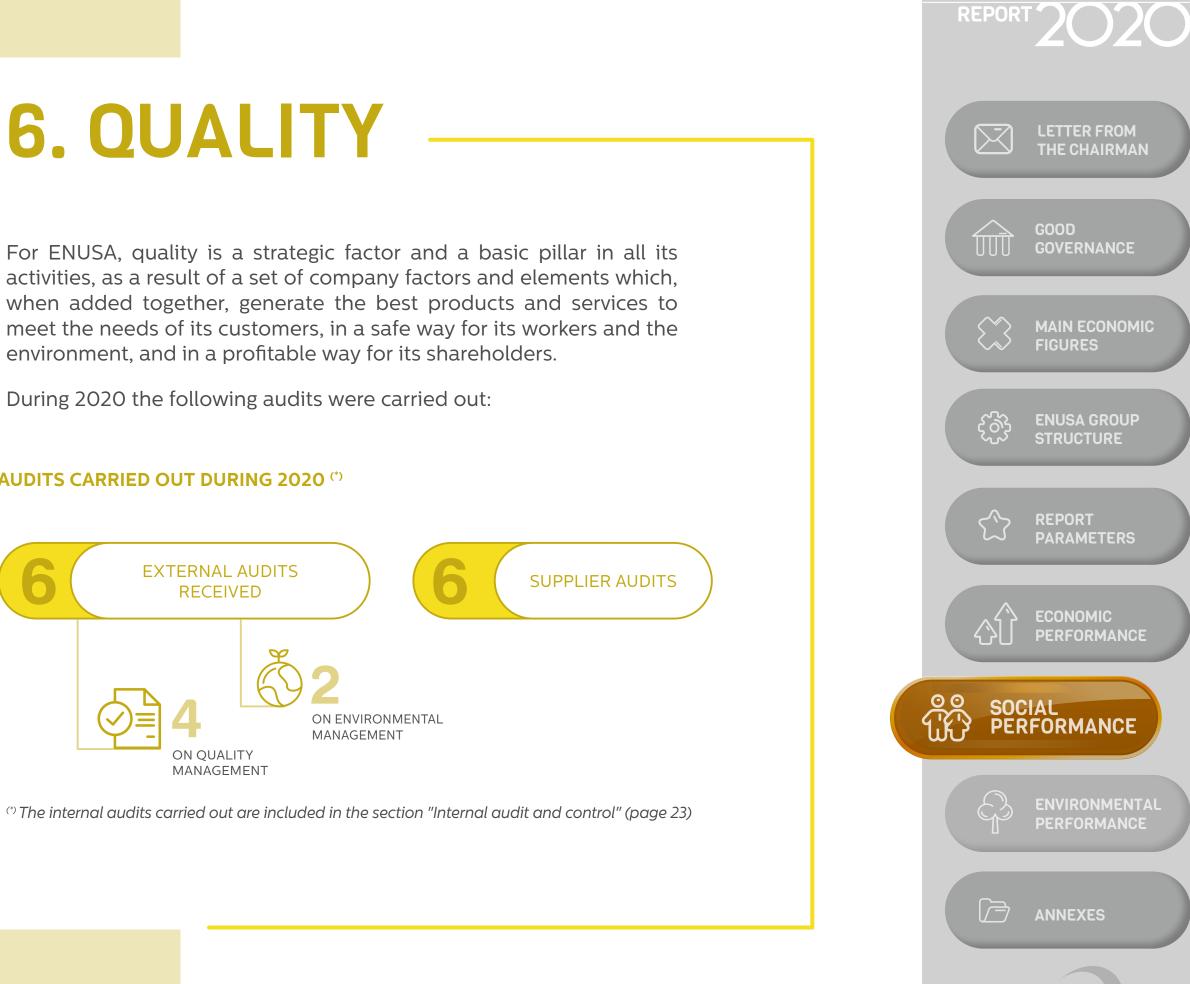
This research, which began in 2013 and continues today, is conducted through a questionnaire that collects information of interest within the framework of Corporate Social Responsibility. In addition, updates are regularly requested from the different suppliers to monitor progress and the current situation in this area. In 2020, public information on these companies continued to be reviewed and examined, and further requests for supporting documentation were made in order to gain a more in-depth knowledge of their social responsibility practices. At the end of 2020, ENUSA had questionnaires from twenty-nine suppliers, both for uranium concentrates and for conversion and enrichment services.

In addition, a Supplier and Subcontractor Code is in place to ensure that suppliers adhere to and commit themselves to basic principles of ethics and professional conduct. This document was introduced in 2015 and its principles were included in the contracts signed with uranium suppliers. As of 2017, it began to be delivered as a separate document to the suppliers of the Juzbado centre, and since then 200 of the factory's suppliers have signed it without any issues.





AUDITS CARRIED OUT DURING 2020 (*)



ANNUA

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

ENUSA, on its path towards excellence, continues to work on Continuous Improvement, a basic tool that includes a whole series of techniques aimed at the analysis, streamlining and optimisation of production processes. This continuous improvement policy is essential to maintain the strategic lines in the fuel business, and to ensure growth and competitiveness.

At the organisational level, the Continuous Improvement Programme is directed and coordinated through the Quality Committee, which is made up of the heads of ENUSA's operational organisations. During 2020 the Quality Improvement Groups (QIG for Manufacturing, Design and Supply) were renamed as Digital Transformation and Improvement Groups (DTIG for Manufacturing, Corporate Processes, Engineering and Services, Systems and Customers and Markets) due to the integration of the Continuous Improvement and Digital Transformation organisations.

Reporting directly to this Committee, the DTIGs pursue the quality objectives by creating Quality Operations Groups (QOG), monitoring their work and approving proposals for improvement. The Quality Committee monitors actions and projects that apply only to Continuous Improvement.

With this structure and associated working method, the different organisations work towards Continuous Improvement in a synchronised way and pursue common goals.

At the end of 2020, ENUSA has one full-time Master Black Belt dedicated to improvement activities, as well as nine Black Belts and forty-five certified Green Belts.

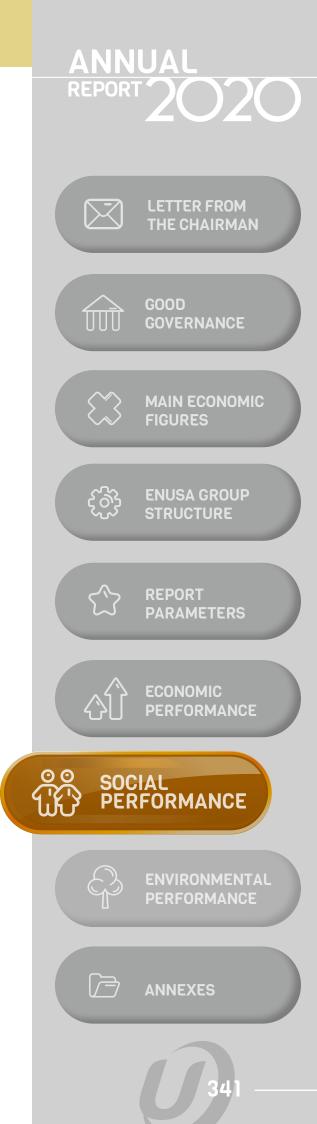
Throughout 2020, and considering both the Juzbado and Madrid workplaces, a total of three QOGs were started and three others were completed.

Of the various improvement projects worked on during 2020, the following QOGs are worth mentioning: "Improvement of P-OE for engineering project management" and "Identification of weaknesses in the internal process of procurement and receipt of components".

Likewise, and in relation to the Improvement Plans, a total of 29 improvement actions were initiated (some of them QOGs), distributed as follows:

- \triangleright Manufacturing \rightarrow 5 actions
- \triangleright Plant services \rightarrow 7 actions
- \triangleright Design \rightarrow 6 actions
- \triangleright Supplies \rightarrow 2 actions
- \triangleright Information systems \rightarrow 9 actions

In terms of institutions, ENUSA holds a seat on the Operational Excellence Commission of the Quality Community of the Spanish Association for Quality, as well as a seat on AENOR's SC3 Subcommittee on Statistical Methods.



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Performance Management Organisation (PMO) has the mission to foster the improvement of leadership capabilities in the field of safety. This is done by systematising work practices focused on preventing human error through leadership, improving human reliability, learning from experience and operational communication.

The biennial Organisation and Human Factors Programme promotes the set of critical actions necessary to achieve continuous improvement in the performance of all workers and at all organisational levels, prioritising those activities that have an impact on the safety of the facility and the quality of the manufactured product.

Other more operational actions are also undertaken which, although not included in this programme, are carried out by the PMO with the same objective. Of particular note is the assessment of safety culture, the integration of human-factors engineering in design modifications associated with manufacturing equipment and safety systems, training



in safety culture and human factors and performing root cause analyses of events of undesirable events from the point of view of organisation and human factors, with the aim of identifying corrective and improvement actions to reduce the probability of occurrence.

Among the milestones achieved in 2020, and as part of the actions defined in the Organisation and Human Factors programme, mention should be made of the promotion of the Safety Culture improvement area (in relation to the external assessment of safety culture and the first steps of the Just Culture programme) and the prioritisation of the programme's critical projects by the factory's technical management following an in-depth analysis of its current status.

Other activities associated with the operational safety culture improvement plan, which reflect the commitment of the Juzbado factory management in this area, include the Head of Operations' additional efforts in annual safety training sessions on the use and adherence to procedures, preparatory and work assessment meetings, behavioural expectations of leaders and workers, as well as the use of the INCIFAB computer application as a tool for recording aspects related to safety, quality and manufacturing that personnel identify as requiring evaluation by the organisation.



QUALITY IN OUR PRODUCTS AND **SERVICES**

FUEL AREA

The guality of products and services is of paramount importance to ENUSA, which is why responsibility does not end with delivering the product to the customer. For each of the stages of the fuel assembly cycle, quality is evaluated to ensure that there is no risk to the health and safety of workers, customers and the population in general.

Fuel assembly life cycle:

- 1. Fresh fuel storage at the plant
- 2. Loading and unloading in the reactor core (generally 3 or 4 times over the life of the fuel)
- 3. In-core operation to generate energy (generally 3 or 4 cycles of 12 to 24 months each)
- **4.** Spent fuel storage
- 5. Reprocessing (optional)

Taking into account the characteristics of the product manufactured at ENUSA, 100% is subject to the procedures in force and regulations that require exhaustive information.

ENUSA's quality system is basically structured according to the criteria of the UNE-EN-ISO-9001 standard "Quality management systems. Requirements", also including the requirements of the standards UNE-73 401 "Quality Assurance in Nuclear Facilities" and UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17025 "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories". ENUSA's guality system also meets the requirements of the standards

10CFR50 App. B, "Quality assurance criteria for nuclear power plants" and fuel reprocessing plants" (Nuclear Regulatory Commission - NRC -USA), ASME NQA1, "Quality assurance requirements for nuclear facility applications" and KTA 1401 (Nuclear Safety Standards Commission) "General requirements regarding quality assurance".

without undue risk to people or the environment.

Fuel assemblies, at the different stages of their life cycle, must also comply with specific requirements such as:

- submission.
- nuclear power plant.

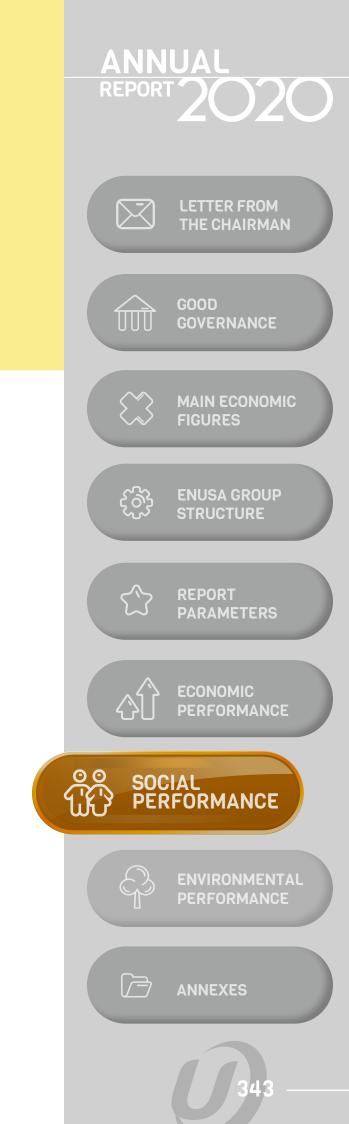
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

In order to guarantee the e nvironmental services provided by ENUSA, and as part of its own quality management activities, throughout 2020 the measuring equipment calibration programme was kept up to date at all times and work procedures were drawn up for the activities that reauired it.

> A detailed description of the quality assurance criteria has been developed taking into account the instructions of the Nuclear Safety Council (CSN) in Spain and the other regulatory bodies to which ENUSA supplies fuel. These instructions set out the requirements relating to the safe operation of nuclear and radioactive facilities

 Instruction IS-02 and Safety Guide 1.5 specify the documentation required by the CSN to assess the safety and correct performance of nuclear fuel renewal processes, identifying the processes for which it is necessary to submit information to the Council, the contents thereof and the recommended deadlines for its

CSN Instruction IS-12 defines the gualification requirements for personnel whose duties are related to the safe operation of the





CERTIFICATIONS

Since its inception, the ENUSA Group has paid special attention not only to the quality of its products and services, but also to the quality of its management in general. This is reflected in the guality and environmental certifications it holds from independent accreditation bodies.

ENUSA 2020 ACCREDITATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS:

- > The audit for the renewal of the certification of the Quality Management System according to ISO 9001: 2015 was carried out by AENOR.
- > The second follow-up audit of the certification of the Environmental Management System according to the new ISO 14001:2015 standard was carried out by AENOR.
- ▷ The Environmental Management System was verified by AENOR in accordance with EC Regulation 1221/2009 (EMAS) as amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1505 and Regulation (EU) 2018/2026.
- > The certification of the Quality Management System according to KTA 1401 was maintained.
- > The accreditation of the laboratory's radiochemical testing techniques, according to the ISO 17025:2017 standard by ENAC under no. 368/ LE735, was maintained.

ACCREDITATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS OF INVESTEE COMPANIES:

- ▷ EMGRISA:
 - Quality management system, according to ISO 9001.2015.
 - Environmental management system, according to ISO 14001.2015.
 - Health and safety management system, according to ISO 45001.2018.
 - Company accredited bv ENAC (National Accreditation Entity) as an Inspection Entity, according to ISO 17020:2012, for inspection activities in the environmental area in the field of potentially contaminated soils and associated groundwater.

\triangleright ETSA:

- Quality management system according to ISO 9001:2015.
- Environmental management system according to ISO 14001:2015.
- EITA (European Isotopes Transport Association).





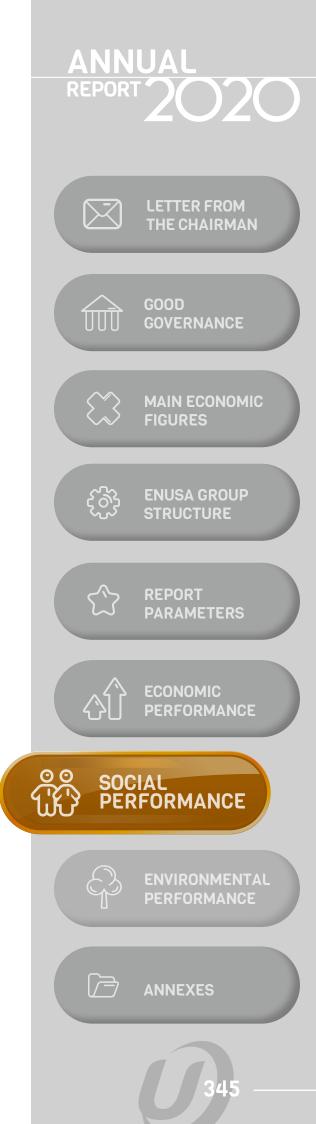
7. ADDING VALUE TO OUR COMMUNITIES

ENUSA has a close relationship with the province of Salamanca, as two of its three workplaces are located there: the Juzbado fuel assembly factory and the Saelices el Chico centre. Between them, they account for 65% of the total workforce, with the majority of the staff originating from Castilla y León.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ENUSA WORKFORCE



The vast majority of the young people who benefit from the scholarship and internship programme that ENUSA has arranged with different educational institutions to facilitate experience in the job market are also from this same Autonomous Community (see par. "Training", page 299).



The following table shows the most significant data on the added economic value of ENUSA's presence in Salamanca:

ENUSA'S ADDED VALUE IN SALAMANCA (€)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Suppliers	4,109,332	5,172,789	4,692,723	5,538,447	
Customs	1,250,172	842,037	1,118,521	1,880,458	
Taxes and other expenses	235,563	289,749	256,613	295,644	
Visit expenses	33,340	49,345	51,740	19,720	
Payroll + SS	20,042,094	20,751,556	20,612,752	22,498,252	
TOTAL	25,670,501	27,105,476	26,732,349	30,232,521	

In the case of the UTE (joint venture), the impact of operations on employment, development and local welfare is very relevant, as a public service is provided to all the municipalities in the north of the province of Castellón, which implies very close contact with all the players in the local communities, both political and social. Employment, except for the management team, is entirely local.

A significant part of communication is aimed at promoting good environmental practices among the population of Zone 1, by organising visits to the facilities, both for schools and other associations in the area. School drawing competitions, sculpture competitions using recycled elements and waste, photography competitions, competitions for cleaning up beaches or monuments (littering), etc. have also been organised.

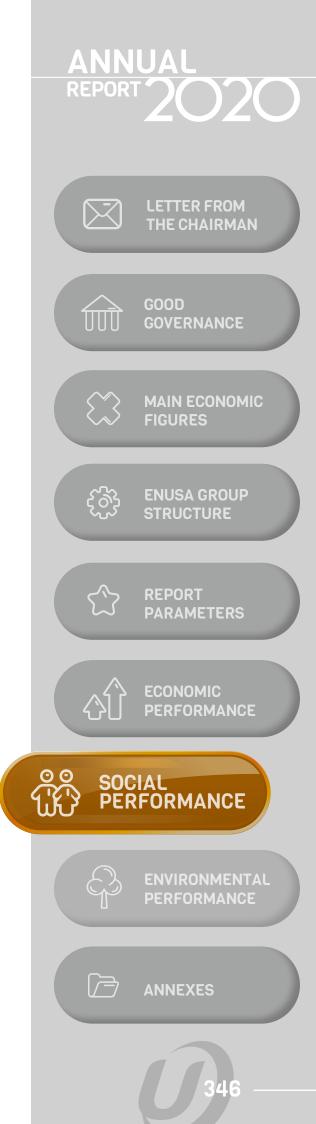
Collaboration programmes have also been set up with universities in the area of influence, both for conferences and for students to carry out their final degree project.

On the other hand, collaboration agreements have also been reached with the two nearest city councils (festivals, sporting events, etc.) and with non-profit sporting associations for the development of grassroots sport. In 2020 collaborations were carried out with:

- Cervera City Council
- Càlig City Council
- Club Ciclista Cadete de Cervera del Maestre

EMGRISA's actions imply, by their very purpose, a commitment to sustainability and a positive impact on the environment in which it operates. Furthermore, due to the characteristics and requirements in many contexts, the operations decided and the logistics to be carried out, there must be dialogue and cooperation with the different local actors, which is reflected in events such as the reclamation of spaces, the temporary creation of employment and investment in the local sphere.

ETSA has a close relationship with the province of Salamanca as its workplace is located there and it is the place of origin of most of its employees as well as of the young people who are hired as interns to facilitate early experience in the job market. In addition to the above, the scope of ETSA's service extends to the entire national territory, which means that its actions have a positive impact on the areas where it operates.





8. SOCIAL ACTION

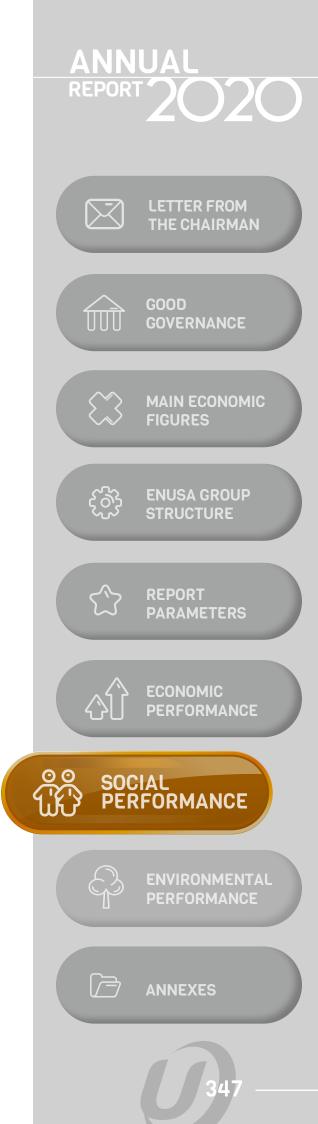
Conscious of the demands of its stakeholders, ENUSA has, from the outset, pursued initiatives aimed at generating a positive influence within the communities in which it operates. A business philosophy that has led it to strive for maximum integration between its work, both inside and outside the organisation, and its concern for the needs of the society in which its workplaces are located.

Therefore, rather than simply providing certain products and services to its customers, ENUSA has always set in motion management actions and policies where values such as environmental protection, promoting education and research, fostering training, culture and contributing to social causes play a fundamental role.

SPONSORSHIP AND PATRONAGE

Throughout this year, ENUSA has maintained its collaboration with administrations, institutions, organisations and entities in its surroundings to implement sponsorship and patronage initiatives through which to contribute to projects of general interest.

Since 2013, ENUSA has had a Sponsorship and Patronage plan which defines the priority areas of action each year, especially the collaboration with the city councils in the area of influence in order to launch initiatives that promote their development and contribute to improving the quality of life of the people who live in the municipalities. Specifically, the Sponsorship and Patronage Plan sets as a constant the annual sponsorship of environmental investments, cultural activities, local development or infrastructures requested by the local city councils in the area of influence, subject to the availability of funds.



The following organisations and general projects were supported in the past year:

CULTURAL COLLABORATIONS:

- > Amigos del Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía Foundation
- ▷ Amigos del Museo del Prado Foundation
- ▷ Ciudad Rodrigo 2006 Foundation

ACADEMIC COLLABORATIONS:

Fundación ASTI Talent & Technology Foundation - STEM Talent Girl

COLLABORATIONS WITH OTHER NON-PROFIT ENTITIES:

- Empresa y Clima Foundation (FEC)
- Energía Sin Fronteras Foundation
- Association against Leukaemia and Blood Diseases (ASCOL)
- ▷ PICA Association (Protection of Children Against Abuse)
- Spanish Red Cross Project SEPI responds

COLLABORATIONS WITH LOCAL ENTITIES IN THE AREA OF INFLUENCE:

- ▷ Ledesma City Council
- Saelices el Chico City Council
- ▷ San Pedro del Valle City Council

INVOLVEMENT IN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANISATIONS (NATIONAL AND **INTERNATIONAL)**:

- Spanish Society for Radiation Protection
- Spanish Global Compact Network
- Spanish Association of Accounting and Business Administration (AECA)
- Spanish Association for Quality (AEC)
- Nuclear Industry Forum
- Forética
- Spanish Nuclear Society
- ▷ World Nuclear Association
- ▷ World Nuclear Transport Institute (WINTI)
- Spanish Association of Non-Destructive Testing
- ▷ Institute of Internal Auditors of Spain





OUTSTANDING COLLABORATIONS

INCORPORATION AS A GOLD MEMBER TO THE EMPRESA Y CLIMA FOUNDATION (FEC)



In July, ENUSA became a Gold member of the FEC, a non-profit organisation that works for business leadership and commitment in the fight against climate change.

This incorporation will allow the ENUSA Group to be more active in the fight against climate change and thus reinforce its business and corporate commitment to the environment. In addition, it will provide direct and immediate access to news, legislative regulations, agendas and all kinds of relevant information, as well as more technical services such as calculating the emissions generated by its operations.

PATRON OF ENERGÍA SIN FRONTERAS



Energía Sin Fronteras ("Energy Without Borders") is a development NGO established in 2003 at the initiative of a group of professionals in the energy sector whose mission is to contribute, in line with the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, to improving the quality of life of disadvantaged people and communities by providing access to modern energy, drinking water and sanitation services in a safe and sustainable way to those who do not have them or who have them in a precarious or unaffordable way.

Joining Energía Sin Fronteras is an opportunity for ENUSA to contribute to SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), one of the priority SDGs for the company in its capacity as an energy company.



COLLABORATION IN THE PROJECT FOR THE REFURBISHMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE LEDESMA FORTRESS

In April, ENUSA and the City Council of Ledesma, a municipality bordering the Juzbado fuel assembly factory, signed a business collaboration agreement for activities of general interest for the project to refurbish and enhance the value of the Ledesma Fortress, one of the most emblematic buildings in the municipality, declared a Place of Cultural Interest in 1949.

The aim of this agreement is to undertake an ambitious recovery project to definitively enhance the value of this building, with a view to it being used for cultural and tourist purposes, given that, despite being one of the most important parts of the municipality's heritage, it was severely neglected for a large part of the 20th century. REPORT LETTER FROM \square THE CHAIRMAN GOOD GOOD GOVERNANCE MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE
 REPORT PARAMETERS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE



ENVIRONMENTAL

PERFORMANCE

CORPORATE VOLUNTEERING

ENUSA's Corporate Volunteering Programme was created in 2015 in the area of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and has the support and commitment of Management when it comes to promoting it and committing resources.

It aims to get employees involved in causes, projects and non-profit organisations by dedicating their time, skills and talent.

In order to achieve this, employee participation is essential, as they themselves promote the different initiatives through the volunteer groups that exist in the company.

In this sense, ENUSA's corporate volunteering areas have been defined by taking into account employees' values, culture and interests:

- Environmental volunteering
- Social volunteering
- Professional volunteering
- Solidarity-based management

2020 was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, which also had an impact on ENUSA's Corporate Volunteering Programme. The preventive measures implemented to prevent the spread of the disease meant that, in the days prior to the declaration of the state of alarm, two volunteer projects planned for the end of March had to be cancelled: the environmental solidarity day with the Tormes Foundation, scheduled for Saturday 21 March in Golpejas (Salamanca) and the ENUSA Group solidarity barbecue, scheduled for Saturday 28 March at the Mirador de Adaja (Ávila). Since then, all the projects in which it has been involved have been either by telephone or virtually. Below is a brief summary of the projects organised during the year and their results:

1. STEM Talent Girl workshop at the Juzbado factory

On Thursday 27th February, the students enrolled in STEM Talent Girl Salamanca, the educational project promoted by ASTI Foundation to develop talent and promote science and technology vocations in girls and teenagers, visited the facilities of our factory in Juzbado with the aim of sharing a day with our colleagues, who showed the girls how our company works in an educational and fun way through a practical workshop on radiation measurement and control.





2. Environmental volunteering day with the Reforesta association

On Saturday 29th February, eight volunteers from ENUSA and one from EMGRISA, accompanied in some cases by their families, took part in the environmental day organised together with the Reforesta association in Navacerrada.

Throughout the morning, three activities took place: planting holm oaks, ash trees and acorns, putting up protective fences for previously planted trees that had been growing well, and making insect hotels and bird feeders.

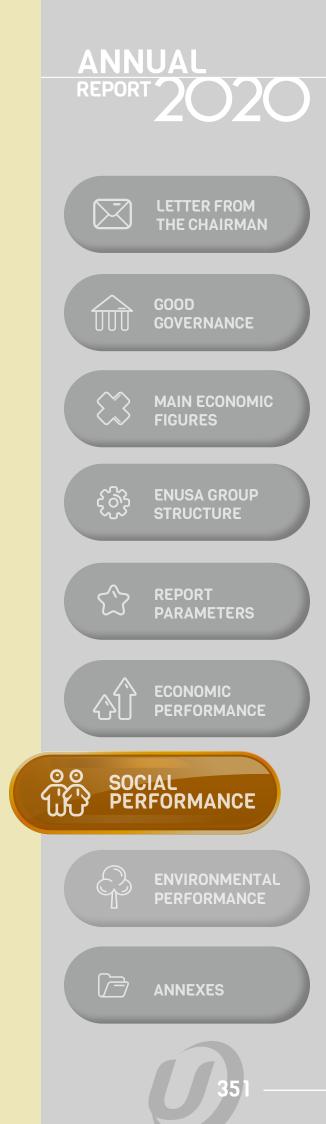




3. "Minutos en Compañía" ('Minutes in Company') programme with the Adopta Un Abuelo association

On 5 May, still in lockdown due to Covid-19, ENUSA joined the "Minutes in Company" initiative, a programme developed by the Adopta un Abuelo ("Adopt a Grandparent") association with the aim of alleviating the loneliness and isolation suffered by thousands of elderly people, which has been exacerbated by the effects of the coronavirus.

The ENUSA volunteers who signed up received basic online training beforehand from the Adopta un Abuelo staff. Over the course of three months, the eight volunteers made 79 phone calls, which amounted to a total of 2,053 minutes of company for the elderly beneficiaries.



4. Implementation of a quality management system in the Asperger's Association Madrid

After almost two years of intense work, on May 27th the Board of Directors of the Asperger's Association Madrid approved the association's Quality Management Manual and Procedures on which our colleagues from the Quality Management area have been working together with members of the association.

For the Asperger's Association Madrid this is an important step that has been made possible thanks to the support of the two volunteers, who have lent their technical knowledge with the aim of helping the association to implement a working model to help its programmes run smoothly.





programa mentor woman

Si estas cursando 1º o 2º de Bachillerato no dejes de inscribirte al programa de "Mentor Women".

Un programa de mentorización en el que serás mentorizada por mujeres profesionales STEM que te acompañarán y orientaràn'en tu desarrollo profesional y con las que desarrollarás proyectos , de investigación de tu interés

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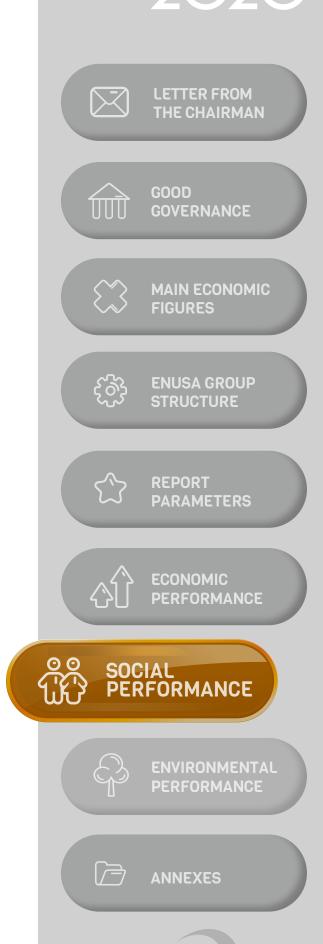
5. Participation in the STEM Talent Girl "Mentor Woman" Programme

In September, coinciding with the launch of the 2020-2021 academic year and the start of registration for the STEM Talent Girl programme, ENUSA called on its female employees to take part in one of the three mentoring programmes that the ASTI Foundation has developed, Mentor Woman, which consists of mentoring high school and university students through virtual sessions in developing research projects of interest to them.

As a result of this call, an employee from the Engineering Technical Department joined this programme and, having been chosen by a student to be her mentor, is contributing her knowledge and experience to guide her in her academic and professional development.

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ANNUA

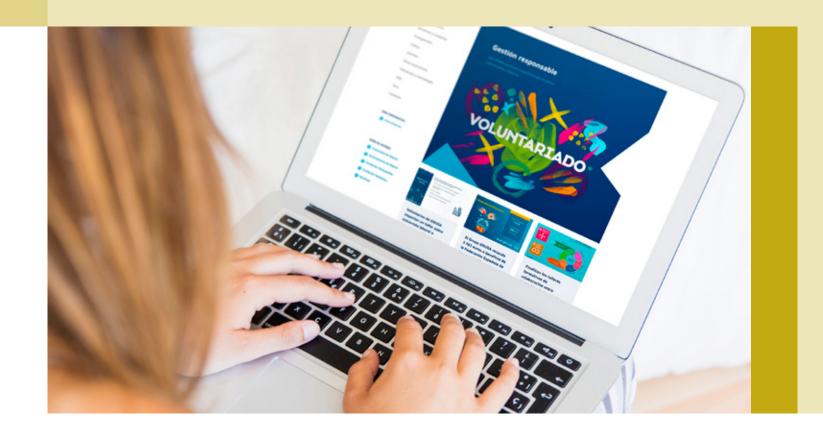
REPORT



6. Online workshops on the environment for users of the Asperger's Association Madrid's work integration programme.

In December 2020, two EMGRISA volunteers were involved in giving online workshops to users of the Asperger's Association Madrid's job placement programme with the aim of raising awareness of the importance of the environment.

Following prior training by the association, three sessions were organised via Google Meet, in which a total of 20 people diagnosed with Asperger's Syndrome were able to familiarise themselves with current waste management strategies (prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal) and the new concept of the circular economy.



7. #SiAyudamosGanamos, online donation campaign for the Spanish Food Bank Federation (FESBAL).

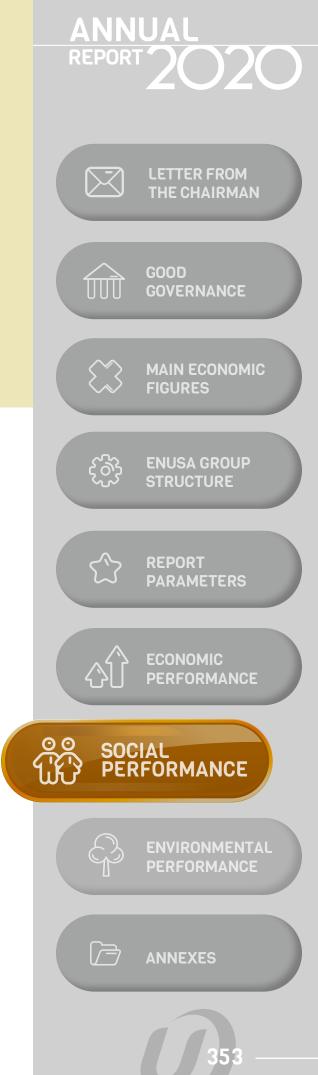
Also in December, coinciding with the start of the Christmas period and the increase in demand for food caused by the COVID-19 crisis, the ENUSA Group launched the "Si Ayudamos, Ganamos" (If we help, we win) campaign in favour of the Spanish Food Bank Federation (FESBAL).

For safety reasons and to avoid the risk of infection, an online donation campaign was launched and extended to both staff and external stakeholders. The campaign ended on 8 January 2021 and raised a total of \in 3,162, of which \in 2,000 was contributed by ENUSA.

CORPORATE VOLUNTEERING PORTAL

All these activities, along with other content considered of interest in the area of CSR, can be consulted on the Corporate Volunteering Portal.







9. COMMUNICATION WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS

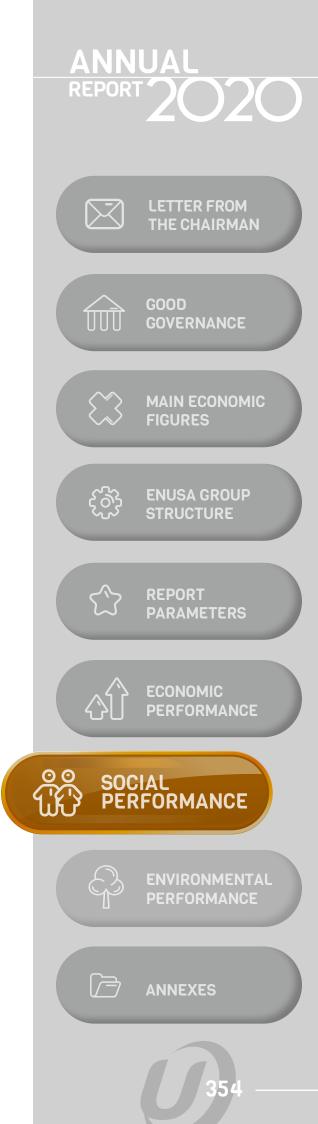
For the ENUSA Group, communication is a key factor in its stakeholder relations strategy, a central aspect of its commitment to society in general.

Our strategy in this area aims to serve different social and business purposes that are at the heart of our philosophy: to convey an image of a sound company committed to its business, social and environmental objectives. Transparency and accountability are fundamental pillars of our communication strategy and give meaning to the activities we carry out on a daily basis.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Our workforce is one of the most important groups for the ENUSA Group. Our commitment to transparency and corporate accountability, essential to achieving our business objectives and to upholding the values that underpin our activity, is conveyed to our workforce through our internal communication policy.

This policy, which encompasses all communication tools and channels, contributes to these objectives and helps to create an appropriate working environment that fosters a sense of belonging, generates a corporate culture and facilitates professional performance.

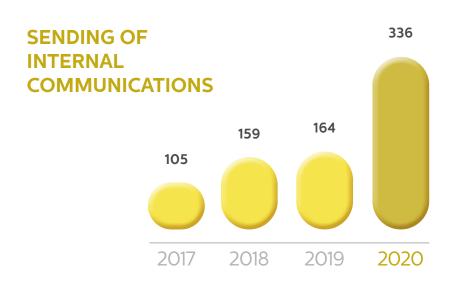


INTERNAL MEMOS

Internal memos are a fundamental tool for communication with the workforce, essential to providing adequate information to the people who make up our Group's personnel.

Two types of communications are sent: notices, communiqués issued by the various organisations with information of a more operational nature; and briefing notes, news or announcements of a general institutional or strategic nature, which may include business information and other information on social issues.

During 2020, in the context of the health crisis we are going through, notices and information on COVID-19 have featured heavily, especially during the months of strictest lockdown, and have contributed to the marked increase in the volume of memos sent out, which is double the number of communications published the previous year.



ENUSA WEBSITE AND CORPORATE INTRANET

Throughout 2020, design and IT development work was carried out to update these platforms, both of which are key tools for internal and external communication with our stakeholders.

The project has focused on designing the new web structures of the two platforms, as well as updating the visual design to a more contemporary brand image. Another objective was to simplify and improve the usability of our intranet and provide a better user experience on the corporate website.

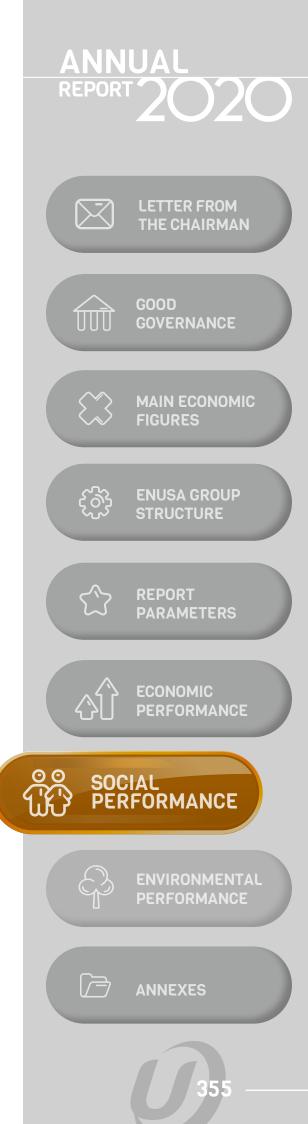
ENUSA plans to launch its new external website and intranet in the first quarter of 2021.

DIGITAL SIGNAGE

During 2020, new content has been added to our corporate screens, expanding our audiovisual repository by compiling and adapting old material and recording, mounting, editing and labelling original pieces.

As an important milestone of this in 2020, several screens were installed throughout the Juzbado workplace, which allowed a very large percentage of the workforce to access our corporate content programming.





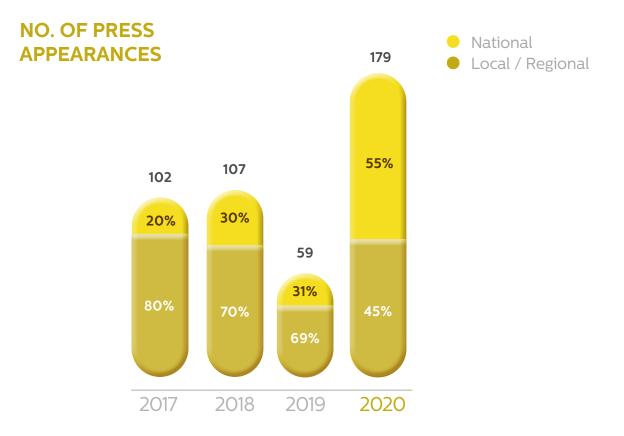
ENUSA IN THE MEDIA

For the ENUSA Group, the media represent a key element in its relationship with citizens and society as a whole.

Our relations with the media encompass different spheres, both in geographical and institutional terms: local (in Salamanca, where our fuel assembly plant is located), national and international general media; specialised scientific media such as the Nuclear Forum, the SNE magazine, or the Corresponsables and CompromisoRSE yearbooks. There is also a close collaboration with the SEPI communication office.

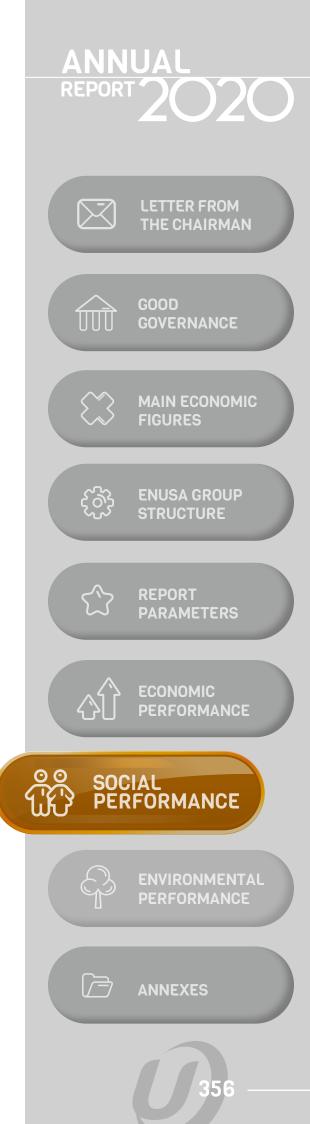
Writing press releases and articles also contributes to media relations.





In our relations with the media, and insofar as pandemic restrictions have allowed, we continued to take part in economic and business forums as a channel that connects ENUSA to spaces where key players in the economic, social, institutional and academic life of our areas of influence meet and where debate and knowledge on matters of relevance and interest to our company are generated.

One of these meetings in 2020 was the Gaceta de la Educación Forum "University and companies, allies to attract talent and employment", in both face-to-face and online formats, at which our corporate director, Rosario Arévalo, spoke alongside the deputy minister for Universities and Research of the University of Salamanca, Pilar Garcés, to analyse the desirability of establishing a strategic alliance between the University and companies.



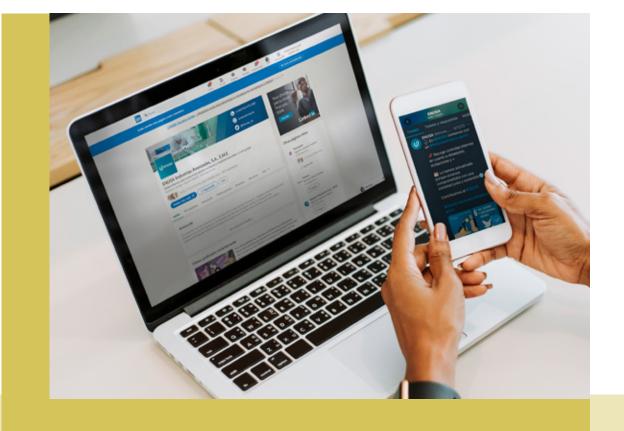
SOCIAL MEDIA

Social networks are another key element for communicating with our public and sharing our activities, and have been incorporated into the corporate communication strategy as one of the most important channels.

This is shown in the Social Media Action Plan, a document that guides ENUSA's activity in the channels where we are active: Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and YouTube.

In addition, our social media strategy was further developed in 2020 with the establishment of content creator, copywriter and community manager roles, as well as creating specific content, writing texts and planning and publishing them.

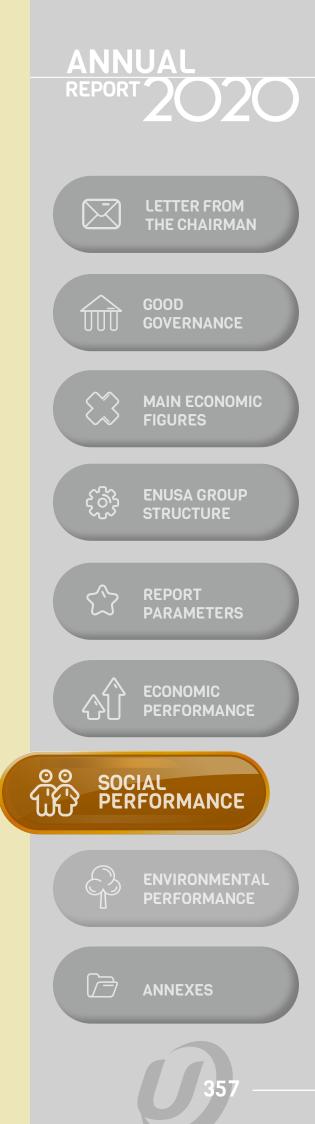




COLLABORATION WITH OTHER AREAS

Working in collaboration with other departments is a regular part of Communication. Some of the actions undertaken in this area are summarised below:

- > As we do every year, we worked with RSC to design the Annual Report and produce graphic material for various projects, such as the online donation campaign for the Spanish Food Bank Federation (FESBAL). To mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, we also prepared a video for the event held annually by the Asperger's Association Madrid, with interviews with people from ENUSA who have taken part in a corporate volunteering activity with this association.
- ▷ Given the high volume of activity generated by the pandemic, there was close collaboration with the Occupational Health and Occupational Risk Prevention areas, designing and publishing a range of materials: posters, guides, videos, etc. A guide to measures against COVID-19 in the workplace was also designed, printed and distributed among the workforce.



- Efforts have been made in conjunction with Human Resources to draw up a welcome plan for new recruits to the company.
- > Other collaborations: the Compliance area was advised on the development of a training video on this subject. A collaboration is underway with the Business Development organisation to design logos and a promotional catalogue for new equipment.

VISITS

Due to the limitation imposed by the COVID-19 health crisis, visits have been significantly reduced.

However, before the start of the pandemic, the students of the XXXV TEDAX- NRBQ Specialisation Course of the National Police Force were able to visit us, who, as every year, receive a session of this training at the plant. ENUSA experts in each area spoke to them about the work carried out at the factory, the critical risks during the transport of fissile materials and radiation protection. They also had the opportunity to visit the ceramic and mechanical manufacturing areas.

CONFERENCES AND FAIRS

The coronavirus pandemic also affected a number of congresses and trade fairs this year. Despite this, we continued to participate in the following events:

- \triangleright Annual Meeting of the Spanish Nuclear Society (SNE), which this year, for the reasons explained above, was held in a virtual format.
- ▷ Nuclear Industry China Fair: creation and design of posters and banners for the event and management of information mailings. Recording and editing of videos for later delivery.



COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

As usual, in 2020 we continued to use our own channels of communication with our stakeholders:

- Press release
- > Welcome manual
- Corporate intranet
- ▷ ENU-Agenda
- ▷ Email
- Corporate communications
- Corporate website
- ▷ B2B customer portal
- ▷ Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and LinkedIn

If you want to get in touch with the ENUSA Communication area, send an email to comunicacion@enusa.es.



10. KEY SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS, **RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**



- ▷ Experience and qualification of personnel.
- ▷ Management systems implemented and certifications in all ENUSA Group companies.

RISKS

- ▷ Knowledge transfer and talent retention.
- Cybersecurity.

SHORTCOMINGS

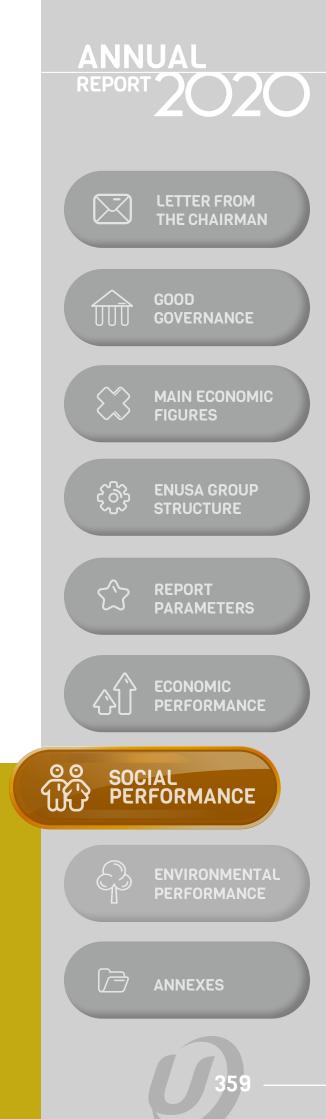
- ▷ Impact of the measures imposed to reduce the public deficit, which directly affect the regulation of staff recruitment in public corporations.
- Sector with little female presence.

OPPORTUNITIES

- company into the strategy.

▷ Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) identified as having the highest level of impact for the

Centralised procurement and purchasing policy at ENUSA.



11. OBJECTIVES -

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Continue to integrate digital technologies in all areas of the business, improving the way we operate and generating customer value through innovation and the creation of new solutions

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Implementation of the new intranet and strengthening of communication through digital signage

Partial

EQUALITY

Strengthen gender equality training and awareness-raising with more actions

Non-compliance

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

factory

Total

2020 (Degree of compliance)

Total

HUMAN

RESOURCES

New HR

management model

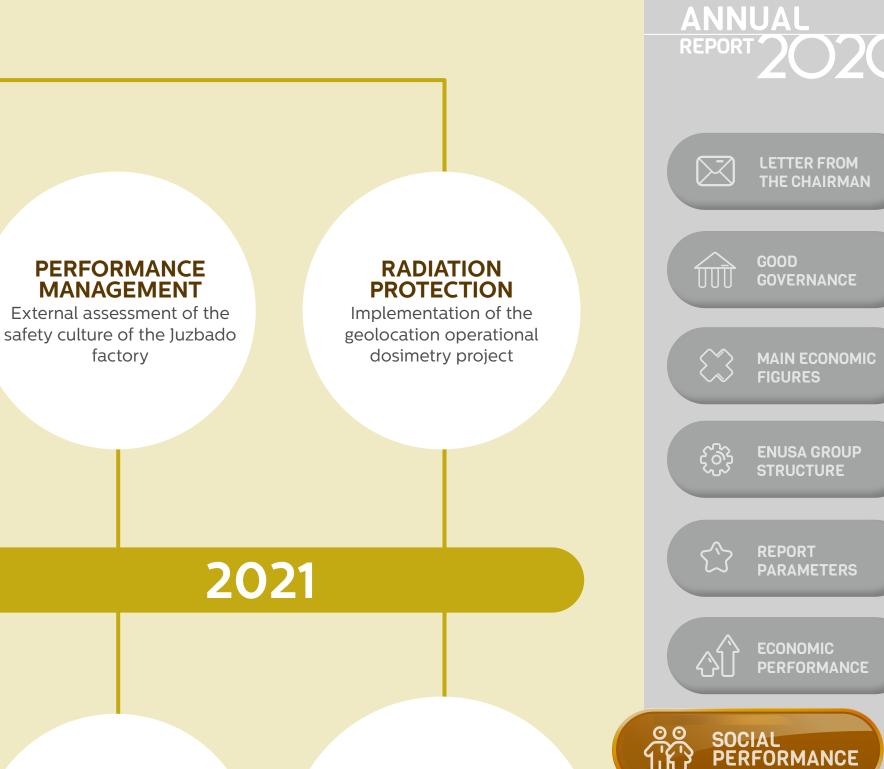
Partial

OCCUPATIONAL RISK PREVENTION

Health campaigns: anti-smoking and prevention of glaucomarelated blindness

OCCUPATIONAL RISK PREVENTION

Actions arising from monitoring and action in relation to the SARS-COV2 pandemic in the work environment



CORPORATE SOCIAL **RESPONSIBILITY**

Update on the materiality analysis and setting of future SDG commitments

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

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GOOD GOVERNANCE

 \square

MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES



ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE

REPORT PARAMETERS



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



SOCIAL PERFORMANCE



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- Continuous improvement actions within the environmental management system

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Environmental management Other Saelices environmental performance indicators

3. INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF THE ENUSA GROUP'S SUBSIDIARIES

EMGRISA ETSA UTE RSU Castellón

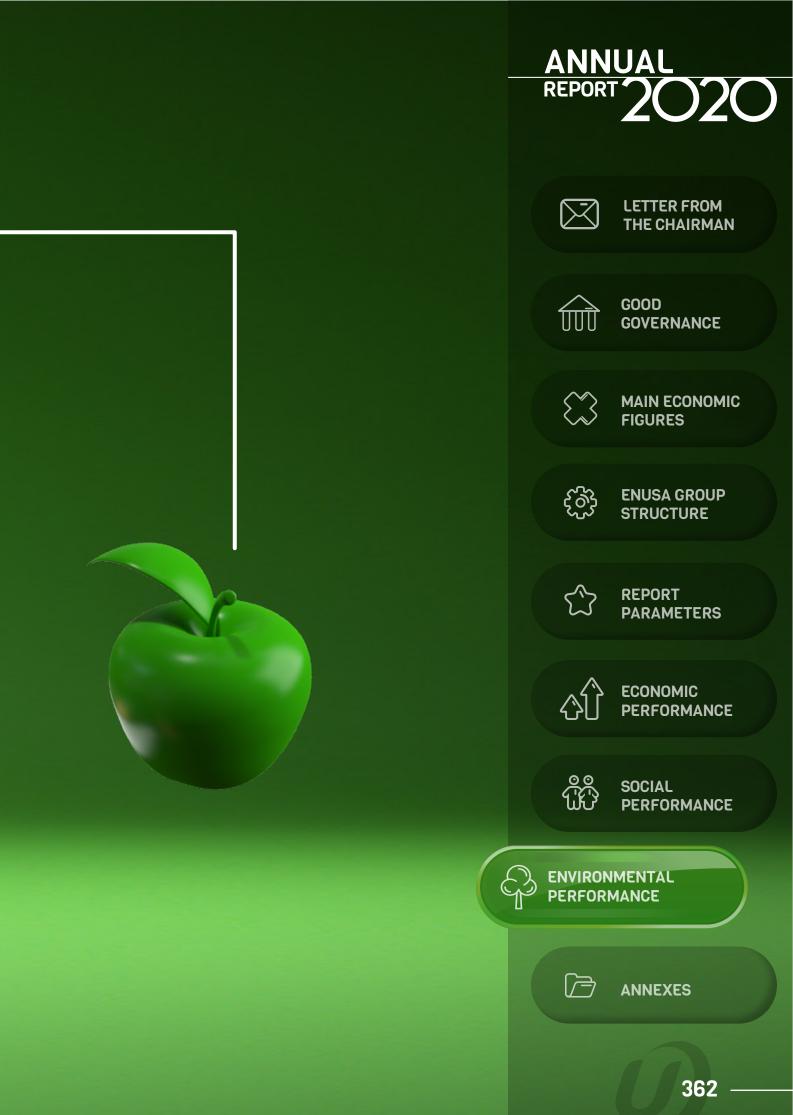
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Paper
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6. OBJECTIVES





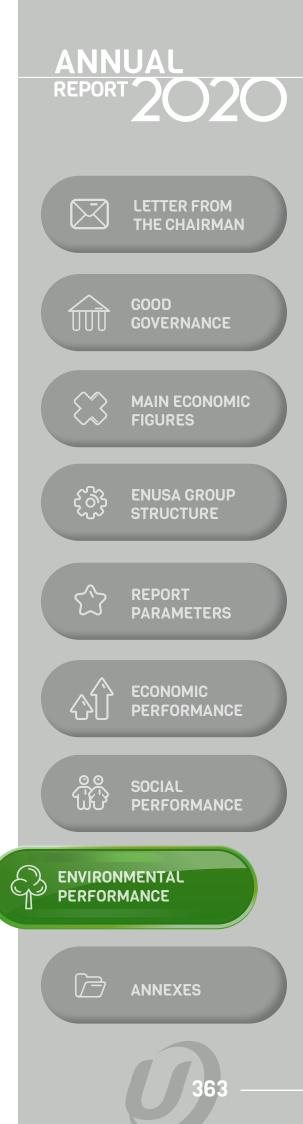


]. JUZBADO FUEL ASSEMBLY FACTORY Operating in the Salamanca town of Juzbado since 1985, ENUSA's fuel assembly factory is one of the most innovative in Europe, incorporating state-of-the-art technology that

optimises resources and protects the environment.

The centre has a specialised and highly qualified team covering the entire fuel production cycle: supply, uranium storage and logistics of the components required for fabrication, fuel production, product quality control, development of equipment for the fabrication of PWR, BWR and VVER products, and management of logistics and distribution to power plants throughout Europe.

The facility currently has a production capacity of 500 tonnes of uranium (tU). In 2020, 289 tU were produced by processing 367.38 tonnes of uranium oxide in powder form. Approximately 10% of the spent uranium oxide reenters the process.



Due to the industrial nature of its activity, the Salamanca facility is governed by strict monitoring of the working conditions of its workers and the environment. Monitoring that complies at all times with the recommendations and surveillance of the competent bodies, the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the Nuclear Safety Council (CSN), which, in turn, reports to the Congress of Deputies on the operations of nuclear and radioactive facilities.

ENUSA has a Quality and Environmental Management department that implements the Environmental Management System, as well as the Radiological Protection Service, where the Environmental Management division carries out the facility's environmental operations.

The radiological impact of the facility is monitored through the Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP), which consists of an Environmental Radiological Monitoring Programme (ERMP) and the Environmental Chemical Monitoring Programme (ECMP), which will be discussed in more detail below.

The facility has six specialised laboratories that follow strict criteria of quality, independence, experience, professionalism, safety and respect for the environment, endorsed by the ENAC technical certifications according to the UNE-EN ISO 17025 standard and by AENOR according to the UNE-EN ISO 9001 standard. They analyse samples from the manufacturing process, from the facility's monitoring programmes, as well as personnel dosimetry processes or the determination of drinking water quality and the determination of discharge parameters.

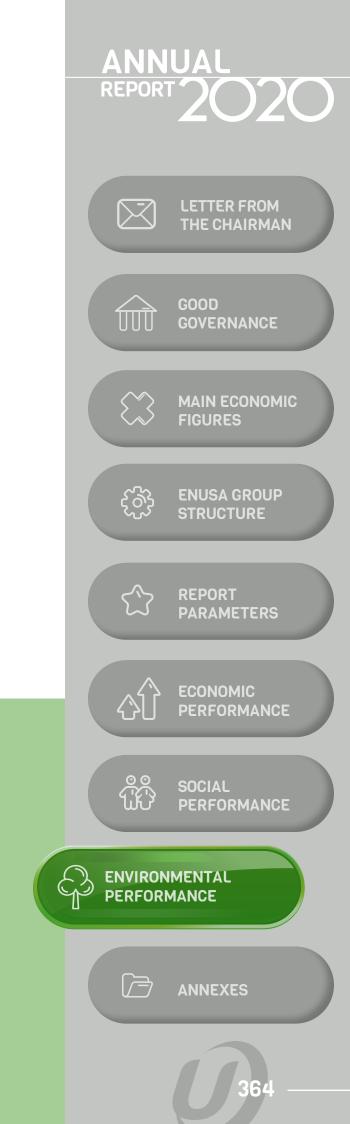




ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Since its creation, the Juzbado factory has been committed to conducting its industrial activities in a way that respects the environment, always ensuring the protection and conservation of the surroundings.

Since April 1999 it has had an Environmental Management System implemented and certified by AENOR, in accordance with the requirements of the UNE-EN ISO 14001:1996 standard. In addition, in July 2003 it adhered to European Regulation 761/2001 EMAS, through AENOR's verification of its Environmental Management System and the Environmental Statement in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation. This is the first industrial facility in Salamanca to obtain this accreditation and the second oldest certified facility in Castilla y León, demonstrating its high level of excellence in environmental management and its great commitment to protecting the environment, which was recognised in December 2016 by the Regional Government of Castilla y León with a silver category award.



In 2005, ENUSA adapted its Environmental Management System to the UNE-EN ISO 14001:2004 standard, a process backed by the system's certification in accordance with the requirements of the new standard in the external audit carried out by AENOR in May 2005. Since 2010 the System has been adapted to the requirements of the new European Regulation 1221/2009 EMAS III.

In 2018 ENUSA certified the Environmental Management System in accordance with the new UNE-EN ISO 14001:2015 standard and had it verified against the European Regulation 1221/2009 EMAS III and its amendments, evidencing the system's great maturity, level of maintenance and reliability, as well as a high level of involvement of all the company's personnel in its performance and in the application of associated good practices.

ENUSA's Environmental Management System comprises the following elements:

- \triangleright Organisational context: this includes the internal and external context, including stakeholders.
- \triangleright Leadership: top management must show leadership and commitment to the Environmental Management System.
 - Environmental Policy. Public document reflecting the commitment of ENUSA's management to the environment.
 - Organisational structure. ENUSA's Systems and Quality and Nuclear Fuel Operations divisions are responsible for maintaining the Environmental Management System.
 - Registration of legal and other applicable requirements.
 - Risks and opportunities: potential adverse effects (threats) and potential beneficial effects (opportunities).

- generated by the factory's activities.
- planned.
- targets.
- for the different activities needed.
- upskilling and specific to the work to be done.
- control and non-radiological control.
- the ENUSA website (www.enusa.es).

- declared Environmental Policy.

Assessment of direct and indirect environmental aspects

 Action planning: once environmental aspects, legal and other applicable requirements, risks and opportunities have been identified, actions to address them have to be

Establishment of annual environmental objectives and

 Environmental Management Programme. Allocation of responsibilities and resources, planning the time required

• Worker training plan. This is defined each year for all company personnel and covers three levels: awareness,

 Operational control. Monitoring of the factory's environmental aspects, divided into two blocks: radiological

 Communication. Mainly through the Environmental Statement (validated in accordance with the requirements of the EMAS regulation), which is available to the public on

Periodic evaluation of compliance with legal requirements.

 Annual audits of the Environmental Management System. which is subject to two types of audit: internal and external (both from the certification/verification body and customers).

· Annual review of the system by management. Formal assessment of the status and conformity of the Environmental Management System in relation to the

REPOR \mathbb{N} LETTER FROM **THE CHAIRMAN** GOOD GOVERNANCE MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES ENUSA GROUP ${\mathfrak{G}}$ STRUCTURE 5 REPORT PARAMETERS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE SOCIAL PERFORMANCE \bigcirc ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

ANNEXES

OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF THE FACTORY'S **ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS**

The factory takes into account the factors that are assessed in a conventional industrial business, but also, due to the specific nature of the industrial activity it performs, it takes into account a number of particularly significant radiological parameters. For this reason, its Environmental Management System is developed on the basis of radiological and non-radiological operational control.

RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Monitoring of working conditions in the facilities

ENUSA exhaustively monitors the work stations and the possible exposure of its workers in order to guarantee the safety of the facilities, check that the established dose limits are complied with and minimise doses by applying the ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) criterion. For this purpose, personal dosimeters, environmental samplers and individual internal contamination controls are used; working times and doses received by all workers are also assessed. The results of the analyses carried out on the factory's workers during 2020 were well below the established limits.



Radioactive liquid effluents

The factory discharges liquid effluents into the Tormes river. To control these, it has a strict treatment system in place to ensure that its average overall alpha activity concentration is within the limits set by current regulations. The discharged activity is below the set limit and the following measures are taken to enforce the limit:

- \triangleright Limitation of water use in the factory's ceramics zone.
- \triangleright Application of treatment systems, using sedimentation basins, centrifugal separation, filter presses and motorised filters.
- \triangleright Provision of a regulation pool.
- \triangleright Control of discharges to the river by means of a mixing basin, complying with the established instantaneous limit (142 kBq/m³).





REPORT

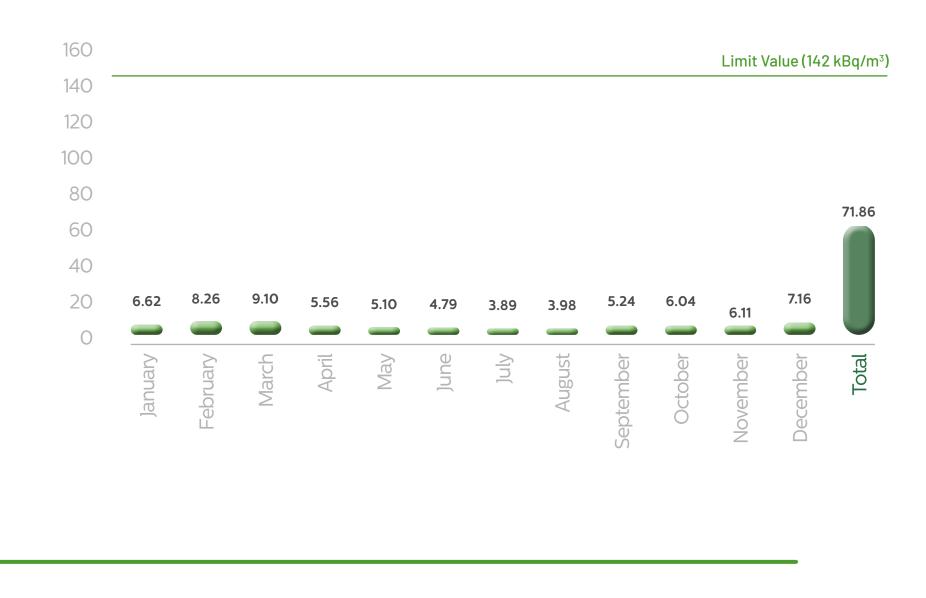
The average monthly activity concentration data (measured in kBq/m³) discharged to the river Tormes by liquid effluents during the year 2020, together with the authorised limit, are shown in the graph below. As can be seen, values well below this limit were recorded:

There was an approximate 20% decrease in the average concentration discharged in 2020 compared to 2019.

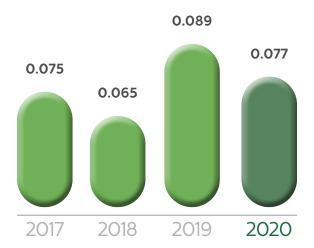
The graph below shows the evolution of total alpha activity in relation to tonnes of uranium produced.

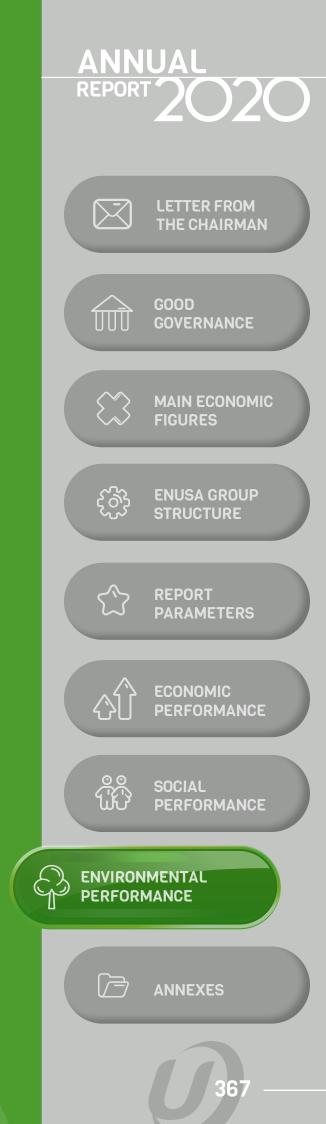
LIQUID EFFLUENTS (MBq/tU)

RADIOACTIVE LIQUID EFFLUENTS 2020



EVOLUTION OF RADIOACTIVE







Radioactive gaseous effluents

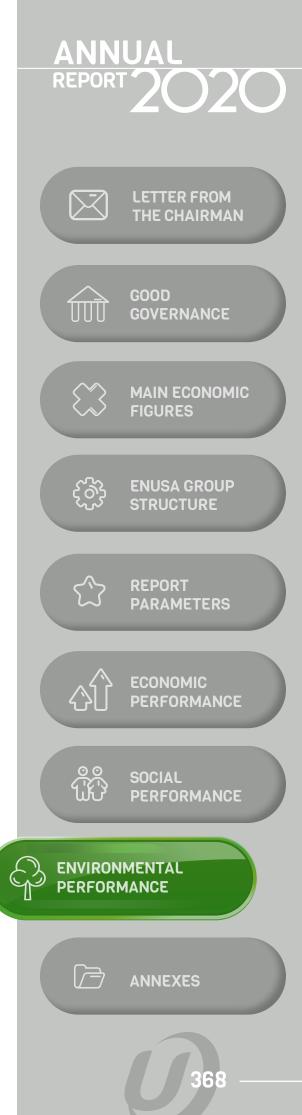
Against the risk of gaseous pollutants being emitted into the atmosphere, the design of the production hall itself acts as effective protection. The facility has an extraction system that controls the emission of gaseous effluents and ensures the flow towards the interior of the work areas, maintaining a depression inside the production hall, which has a double filtering system with high-efficiency filters in the final stage. In addition, a radiation protection system automatically monitors environmental activity in the various work areas, providing regular information on activity and gaseous effluent emissions. A warning is generated in the event that the pre-set alert values are exceeded, allowing immediate action to be taken.

The graph shows the total alpha activity data emitted to the atmosphere during 2020 by week and the authorised activity limit for radioactive gaseous effluents (4.01E+05 kBg/week). The recorded values were well below this limit:

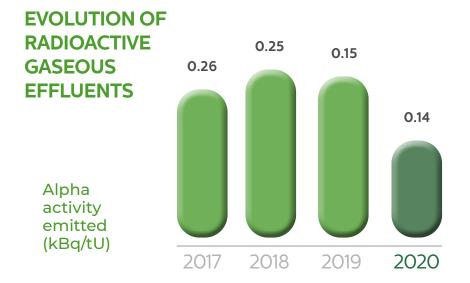
RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS EFFLUENTS 2020



WEEKS 2020



The graph below shows the alpha activity emitted to the atmosphere due to gaseous effluents, per tonne of uranium produced, compared to that emitted in the previous three vears.



Dose to the population

At the time of writing, population dose results for the most exposed group are in the process of being obtained from the 2020 radioactive liquid and gaseous effluent data. In 2019, the results obtained were much lower than the authorised limits, in the order of 6.78E-03% of the effective dose limit and 6.02E-5% of that corresponding to the equivalent skin dose (considering that the limits established in the Factory Operating Permit are 0.1 mSv for the effective dose and 5 mSv for the equivalent skin dose).

Solid radioactive waste

This is non-conventional waste, i.e. all materials from the ceramics zone of the factory (cleaning utensils, tools, rags, paper, plastics, etc.) that cannot be reused in the manufacturing process or decontaminated. It must be prepared for safe off-site transfer and subsequent acceptance by the entity responsible for their final destination.

In 2020, 255 220-litre drums containing new generation radioactive waste were generated. A total of 88 drums of radioactive waste were sent to the only authorised handler in Spain, ENRESA. In addition, 1 drum was reconditioned and 897 kg of radioactive waste was decontaminated and converted into conventional waste.

During 2020, no drums with plastic bags were sent to Global Nuclear Fuel (GNF) for recycling and recovery as in previous years.







VARIATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF 220-LITRE RADIOACTIVE

Stocks in the temporary storage at year-end

- Bags of uranium powder sent to SFL/GNF for recovery
- Drums removed for reconditioning

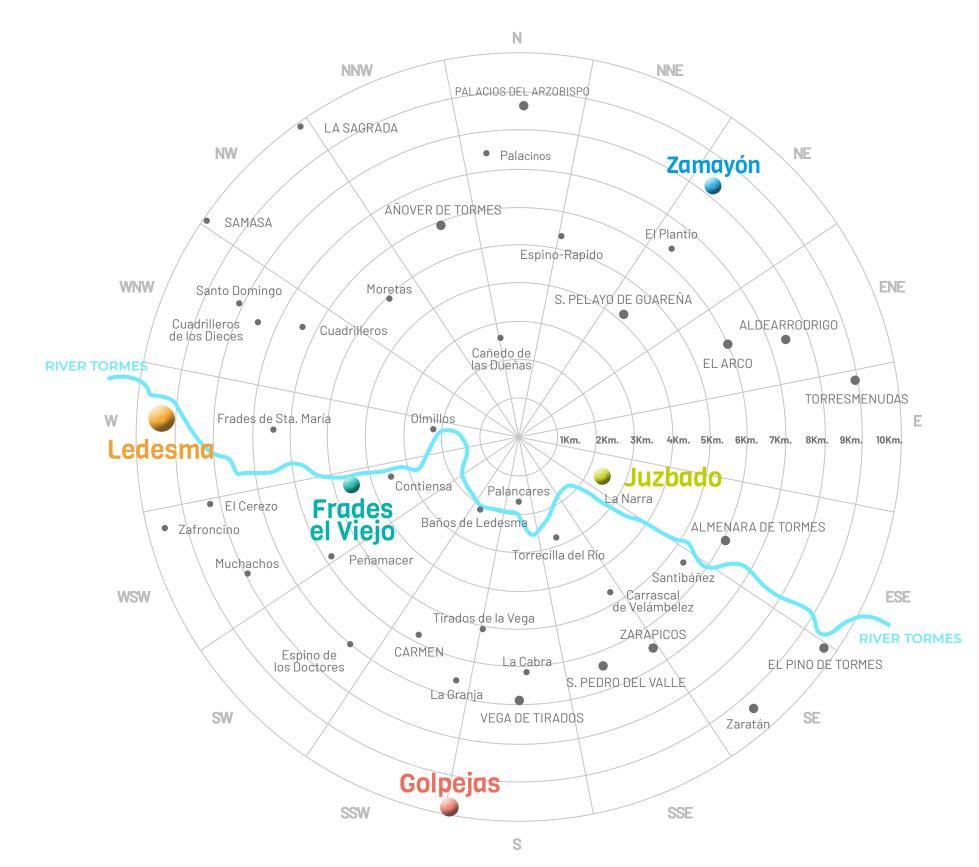


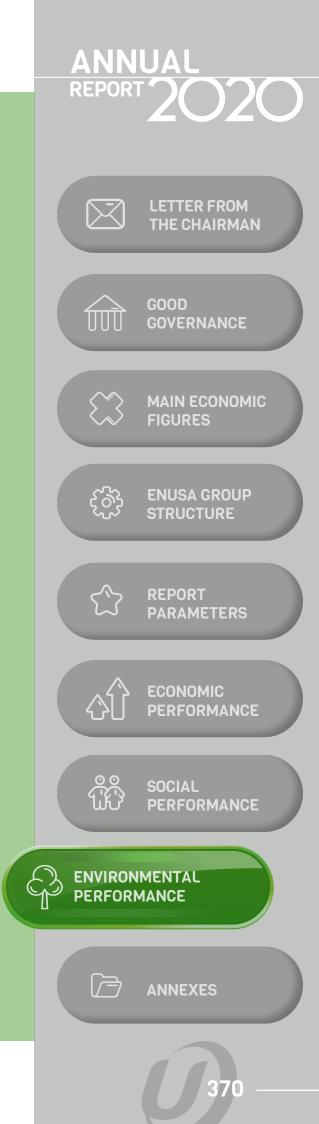


Environmental Radiological Monitoring Programme (ERMP)

The purpose of this programme is to assess the possible environmental impact of the facility on the outside environment, due to discharges via liquid and gaseous effluents. It is defined annually and is approved by the Nuclear Safety Council (CSN). It analyses various radiological parameters, for which different types of samples are collected (air, surface water, groundwater, public supplies, aquatic fauna and flora, vegetables, meat and milk, soil and sediments, etc.) at 76 sampling points located within a radius of 10 km around the factory, encompassing the most representative population centres in the area.

Although no conclusions can be drawn until the samples from the last quarter have been processed, the quarterly values indicate that there will be no impact from the facility and that the results of the 2020 campaign will be very similar to those obtained since the start of the facility's activity in 1985, detecting no effect on the radiological background of the site, due to the low activity values of the factory's liquid and gaseous effluent emissions.







NON-RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Liquid effluents

For the analysis of liquid effluents, the criteria and rules set out in the discharge permit, granted by the competent regulatory body, the Douro River Basin Authority, are followed. The factory has a nonradioactive liquid effluent treatment system to purify sanitary water, taking into account the limits imposed in the discharge permit. The treatment system to treat sanitary wastewater consists of three stages: sanitary wastewater treatment plant, storage tanks and regulating (or discharge) catch basin.

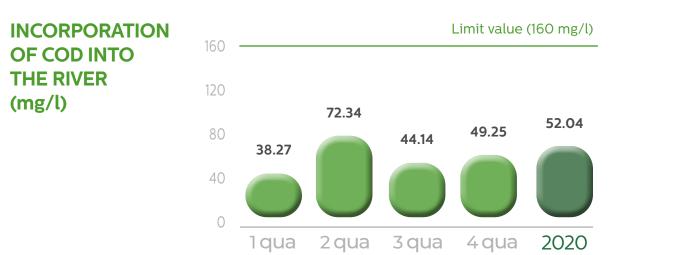
A sample is taken in the catch basin and the parameters regulated in the discharge permit (pH, detergents, chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids, total phosphorus, total nitrogen and ammonia) are analysed prior to their discharge into the river Tormes in order to ensure compliance with the limitations set out in the permit. The downstream quality parameters are also periodically determined once the mixing zone has been reached, comparing the values obtained with the characteristics of the river upstream of the facility.

Discharges into the River Tormes in 2020 complied with the limits established for the parameters set in the current Discharge Permit.

FACTORY WASTEWATER DISCHARGE (m ³)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sanitary and industrial wastewater	7,875	10,231	9,466	11,069
Process wastewater	2,999	2,903	3,167	3,730

ANNUAL REPORT 2020





EVOLUTION OF
INCORPORATION
OF COD INTO
THE RIVER
(mg/l)

INCORPORATION 20 **OF AMMONIA INTO THE RIVER** 15 (mg/l)

(mg/l)



EVOLUTION OF
INCORPORATION
OF AMMONIA
INTO THE RIVER
(mg/l)

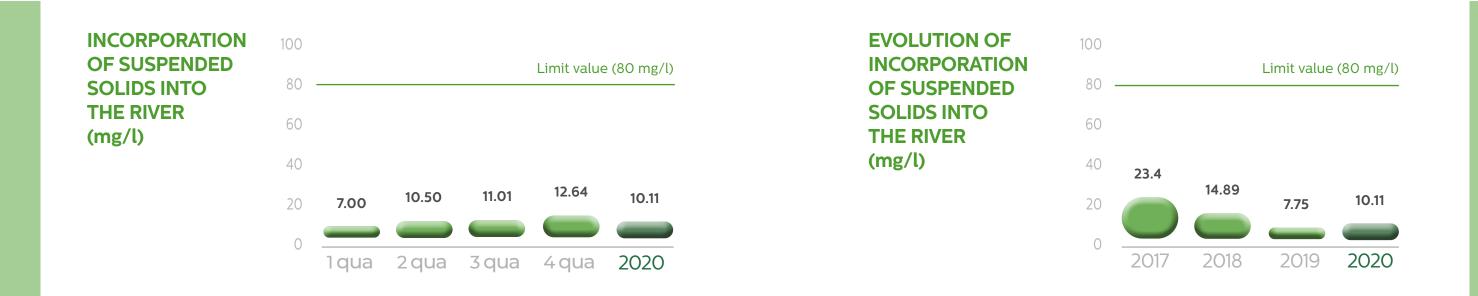
INCORPORATION **OF NITROGEN INTO THE RIVER** (mg/l)

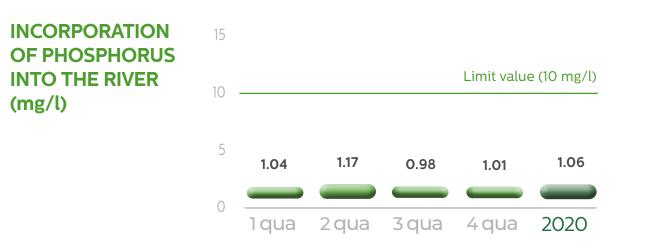


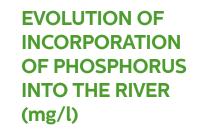
EVOLUTION OF
INCORPORATION
OF NITROGEN
INTO THE RIVER
(mg/l)

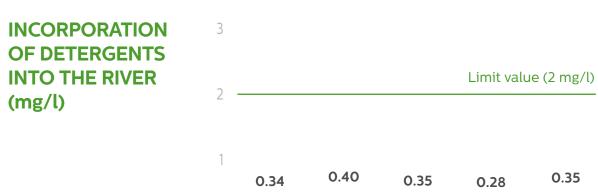


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2 qua 3 qua 4 qua

2020

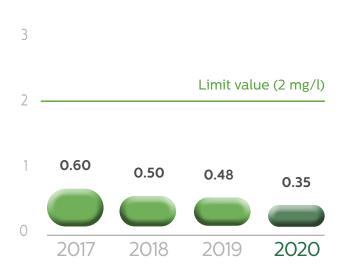
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1 qua

(mg/l)

EVOLUTION OF INCORPORATION OF DETERGENTS INTO THE RIVER (mg/l)







Conventional waste

In the 2020 financial year, the factory continued with the minimisation measures established in recent years, such as the introduction of specific content on waste management in basic initial training, specific training for personnel related to the Environmental Management System, as well as specific awareness-raising campaigns, among others.

Conventional waste can be:

Hazardous

The factory separates non-radioactive waste that may be considered hazardous, in accordance with Royal Decree 952/1997 of 20 June 1997 and Order MAM/304/2002 of 8 February 2002.

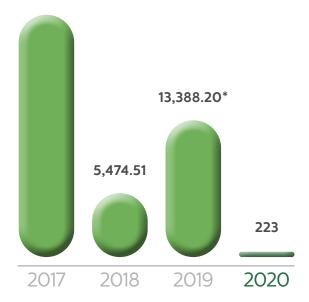
This waste is delivered to an authorised handler (generally CETRANSA, except in specific cases such as fluorescent bulbs, which are delivered to a specialised handler (Ambilamp), toner to the companies TRAGATONER and TRAGATINTA, batteries to the company ECOPILAS and waste from one-off generation or waste from specific works in which the waste can be sent to other authorised handlers) for final treatment and disposal in a controlled manner.

	HAZARDOUS WASTE		
DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY (kg)	TREATMENT	
Fluorescent bulbs	144.5		
Batteries	52.5	Delivery to authorised handler	
Sanitary waste	26		
TOTAL	223		

HAZARDOUS WASTE (kg)

* 2019 includes 9,020 kg of as the estate.





* 2019 includes 9,020 kg of asbestos from the demolition of old buildings on

	ANN REPORT	UAL	
	REPORT	202(
	\square	LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN	
		GOOD GOVERNANCE	
		MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES	
	٢ ³	ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE	
	Ê	REPORT PARAMETERS	
	Î	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE	
	ŝ	SOCIAL PERFORMANCE	
Ş	ENVIRON PERFORM	MENTAL MANCE	
		ANNEXES	
		374 —	

Inert waste

The inert waste generated in 2020 corresponds to the sum of wood and rubble waste and has been managed for subsequent recovery by an authorised handler.

The increase in 2019 is mainly due to rubble generated from the demolition work on the old buildings on the estate (1,449 t) and, to a lesser extent, from the PWR dock (1.12 t).

	INERT WASTE (kg)				
_	WOOD	SCRAP	RUBBLE	TOTAL	
2017	4,020	35,150	31,902	71,072	
2018	47,380	21,640	294,500	363,520	
2019	41,860	23,200	1,450,120	1,515,180	
2020	33,040	0	2,220	35,260	



The fraction of municipal solid waste currently represents 43% compared to 57% for waste assimilable to municipal waste.

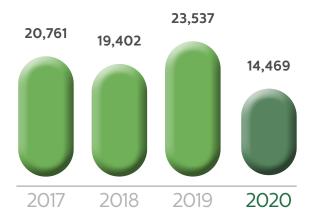
	WASTE ASSIMILABLE TO MUNICIPAL WASTE (kg)				
	PAPER AND CARDBOARD	PLASTIC AND ALUMINIUM	GLASS	TOTAL	
2017	17,840	8,600	1,080	27,520	
2018	20,079	5,640	0	25,719	
2019	20,420	9,700	1,080	31,200	
2020	12,860	6,320	0	19,180	

Municipal solid waste

The non-recyclable fraction (municipal solid waste) was collected by the Mancomunidad de Ledesma service for subsequent management at the Gomecello waste treatment centre (deposit in a controlled landfill).

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (kg)







ANNUA

Sludge

In 2020, 150,340 kg of sewage sludge were managed.



Computer consumables

During 2020, 88.5 kg of toner considered as hazardous waste were handed over to a waste handler for recycling.

COMPUTER CONSUMABLES (kg)



Noise pollution

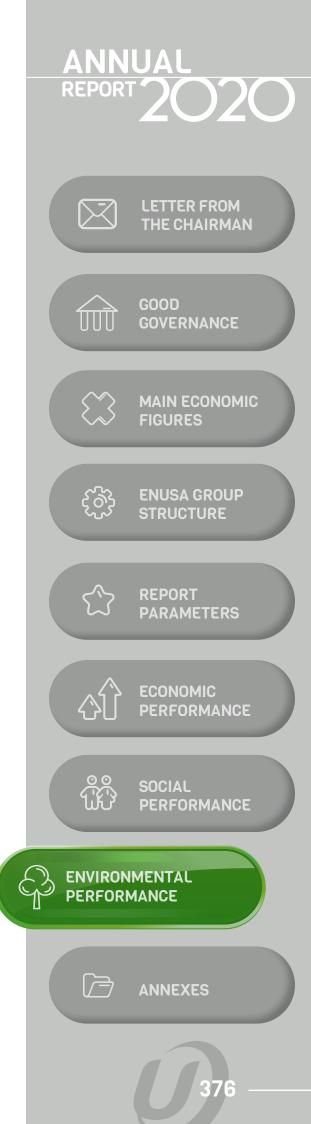
During 2020, sound level measurements were taken in the factory's surroundings to check whether the permitted limits for noise emissions to the outside environment were complied with, in accordance with the applicable legislation in force. The results obtained show that the maximum permitted levels were not exceeded despite the reduction in these values reflected in the new noise pollution regulations in force, so it was not necessary to adopt any corrective measures.

Environmental Chemical Monitoring Programme (ECMP)

The purpose of this programme is to detect the environmental impact that may be caused by the factory's activity from a non-radiological point of view. It is defined on an annual basis and is based on the analysis of 35 parameters in samples taken from water (surface and groundwater) collected near the facility, as established in the discharge permit granted by the Douro River Basin Authority.

Although no conclusions can be drawn until the samples from the last quarter are processed, the quarterly values indicate that there will be no impact from the facility and that values below the authorised limits were recorded during 2020.





OTHER JUZBADO FACTORY ENVIRONMENTAL **PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Direct consumption

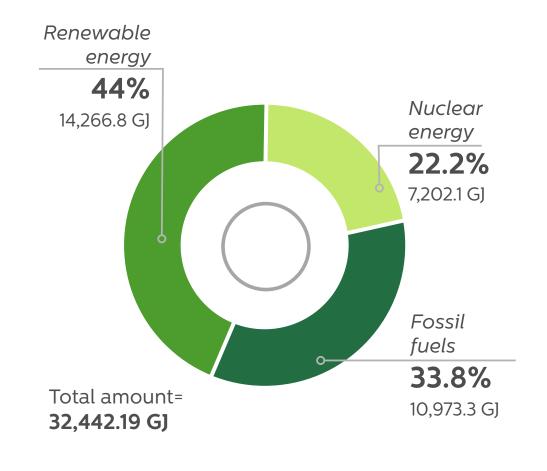
	DIRECT ENERGY CONSUMPTION (BY PRIMARY SOURCE)				
	PROPANE (kg)	DIESEL (l)	ELECTRICITY (kWh)	LNG (kg)	
2017	19,295	9,992	9,141,691	0	
2018	19,974	9,991	8,921,924	0	
2019	19,974	7,996	8,917,302	0	
2020	16,227	11,990	9,011,720	75,840	

In 2017, the fuel oil boilers were dismantled and replaced with domestic hot water and air conditioning from the biogas plant, meaning that fuel oil consumption has been zero since then.

On 12/06/2020, ENUSA's biogas plant was sold, with the boilers and the liquefied natural gas (LNG) tank becoming dependent on the Juzbado factory.

Indirect consumption

Percentage of electricity supplied that comes from renewable, nuclear and other sources:



for 2020 (REE).

Data extracted from the consultation of the national electricity system balance





External energy consumption

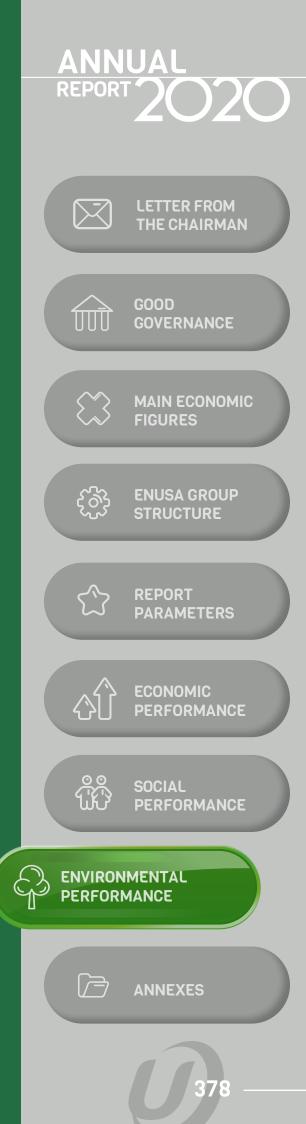
DESCRIPTION	KILOMETRES TRAVELED	ESTIMATED AVERAGE CONSUMPTION (l diesel/100 km)	TOTAL DIESEL CONSUMPTION (litres)	QUANTITY OF CO ₂ EMITTED (2.467 kg CO ₂ /l diesel) t
Transport of personnel to the factory and company trips	880,825	8	70,466	173.84
Transport of employees to the factory	179,280	25	44,820	110.57
Package reception	308,935	25	77,233.75	190.54
Refuelling in the gas plant	73,258.67	30	21,977.6	54.22
Subcontractors: Management of assimilable, inert and hazardous waste (with van)	1,178	8	94.24	0.23
Subcontractors: Management of assimilable, inert and hazardous waste (with trucks)	9,410	30	2,823	6.96
Subcontractors: MSW collection company	10,150.4	30	3,045.12	7.51
Component reception	116,398	30	34,919.4	86.15
Uranium powder reception	50,724	30	15,217.2	37.54
Product transport: fuel assemblies	136,036	30	40,810.8	100.68
Component or skeleton transport (with trucks)	11,077	30	3,323.1	8.2
Component or skeleton transport (with vans)	3,556	8	284.48	0.70
Empty cask transport	61,002	30	18,300.6	45.15
Bag shipment	0	30	0	0
TOTAL CO ₂ GENERATED INDIRECTLY	1,841,830.07		333,315.29	822.29

It is considered that all trips are made in vehicles that consume diesel thus eliminating sea and air transport.

Energy intensity

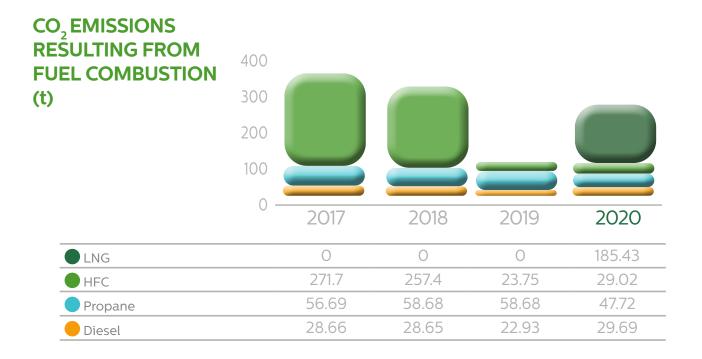
The energy consumption of electricity and fuels (propane, liquefied natural gas and diesel) are taken into account. The unit of activity chosen is the tonne of uranium equivalent (tU).

ELECTRICITY (MWh)	PROPANE (MWh)	DIESEL (MWh)	LNG (MWh)	tU	ENERGY INTENSITY (MWh/tU)
9,011.72	217.28	132.08	1,018.84	289	35.92



EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES

Direct emissions





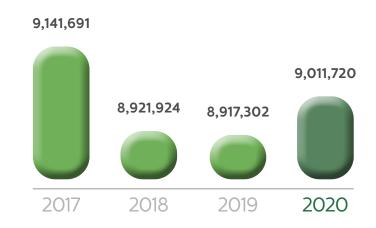
CO, EMISSIONS FROM ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

Indirect emissions

Indirect emissions are those derived from off-site energy consumption. Until now, only CO_2 from the production of the electricity consumed was considered, but since the shutdown of the heating and hot water boilers, the emissions produced by the biogas plant, which is the current form of heat production, are included.

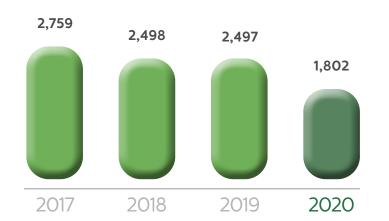
SOURCE	CONSUMPTION	QUANTITY OF CO2 BY WEIGHT (t)	
Electricity	9,011,720	1,802.34	
Biogas plant (natural gas)	1,368,205.16	249.01	

CONSUMPTION (kWh)



See basis for the calculation of the indicators in the Annexes.

CO₂ EQUIVALENT (t)











ANNEXES



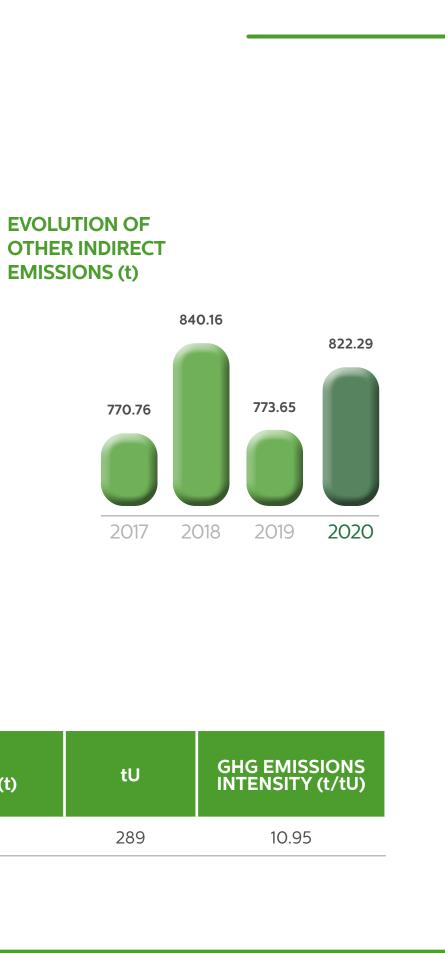
Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions

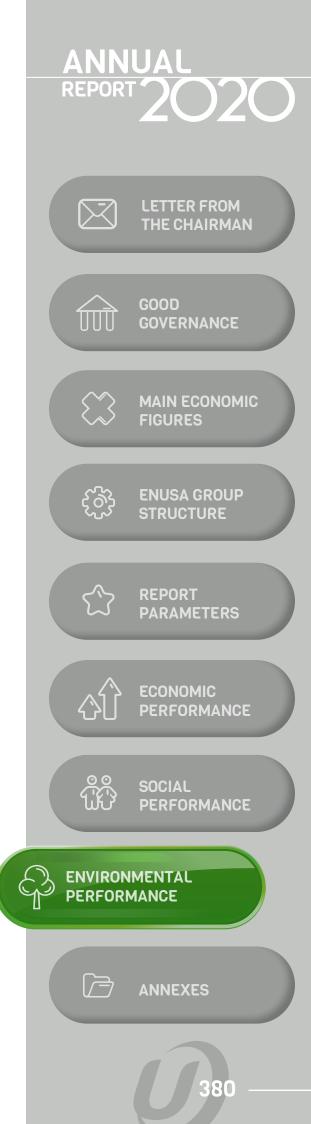
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions correspond mainly to the emission of carbon dioxide due to the transport of goods and services as well as personnel resulting from the normal operation of the facility.

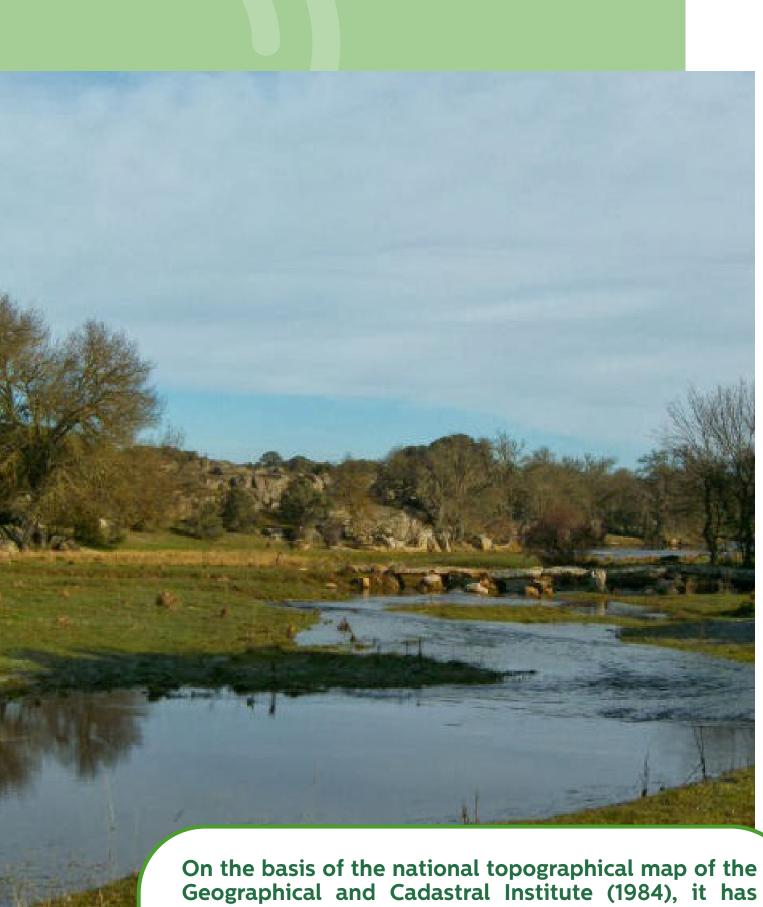
The most significant transport emissions related to the factory are shown below.

GHG emissions intensity:

DIRECT EMISSIONS (t)	INDIRECT EMISSIONS - ENERGY (t)	OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS - TRANSPORT (t)	OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS - FUELS (t)
291.85	1,802.34	822.29	249.01







On the basis of the national topographical map of the Geographical and Cadastral Institute (1984), it has been estimated that the surface area of the Juzbado factory included within the SAC is 7.5 hectares, with a described habitat of barely existing gallery forest and pasture land.

BIODIVERSITY

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

The area around the Juzbado factory is a protected area. This is specifically the SAC ES4150085 (Riberas del río Tormes y afluentes), which forms part of the Natura 2000 Network. The surface area of the SAC is defined by the riverbed plus a width of 25 metres on each bank in each of the sections. Its specific characteristics are:

SAC code	ES4150
Name	Riberas
Administrative region	Salamar
Rivers	Tormes de Bece Aravalle
River sub-basin	Tormes
River basin	Douro R
Centre latitude	40º 26'
Centre longitude	5º 30' 3
Average altitude	1,271 m
Area	1,834.49
Biogeographic region	Mediter

0085

del río Tormes y afluentes

anca 67% and Ávila 33%

River, Arroyo de la Corneja, Arroyo edillas, Arroyo Moralejas and Arroyo

River

River

06" N

35" W

9 hectares

rranean



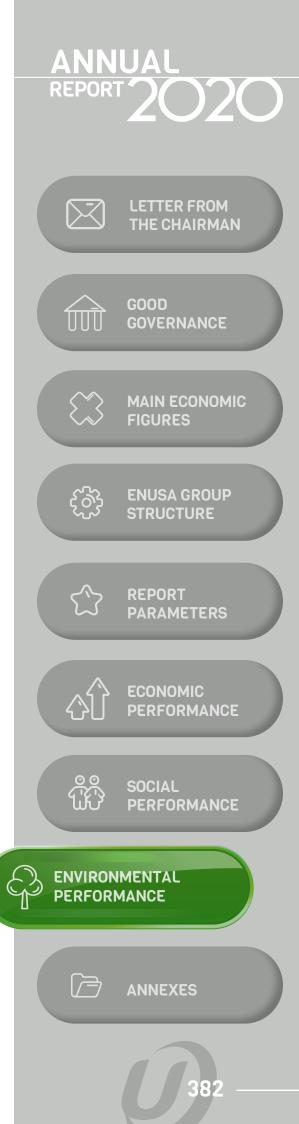
Habitats protected or restored within the SAC

CODE	HABITATS OF ANNEX I (DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC)
3250	Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with <i>Glaucium</i> flavum
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion
3270	Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodion rubri</i> pp and <i>Bidention pp</i> vegetation
3280	Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with Paspalo- Agrostidion with riparian curtains of Salix and Populus alba
5120	Mountain Cytisus purgans formations
6160	Oro-Iberian Festuca indigesta grasslands
6230	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)
6420	Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the Molinion -Holoschoenion
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
8230	Siliceous rocks with pioneer vegetation of the Sedo- Scleranthion or Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii
91BO	Thermophilous Fraxinus angustifolia woods
91EO	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior
9230	Galicio-Portuguese oak woods with Quercus robur and Quercus pyrenaica
92A0	Salix alba and Populus alba galleries
9340 Quercus ilex a	Quercus ilex and Quercus rotundifolia forests

Species potentially found in the SAC

It should be noted that the area covered by the facility corresponds to approximately 0.41% of the total area proposed. The species are as follows:

PUBLICATION	EXTENT OF THREAT
IUCN Red List	Near threatened
Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE
IUCN Red List	Vulnerable
Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	Vulnerable
Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	Vulnerable
IUCN Red List	Vulnerable
Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	Vulnerable
IUCN Red List	Near threatened
IUCN Red List	Least concern
Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE
IUCN Red List	Least concern
	Vulnerable
Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE. Vulnerable
IUCN Red List	Near threatened
Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE. Vulnerable
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FAUNA	PUBLICATION	EXTENT OF THREAT	
Chalcides bedriagai	IUCN Red List	Near threatened	
(Bedriaga's skink)	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE	
Lacerta schreiberi*	IUCN Red List	Near threatened	
(Iberian emerald lizard)	List of Specially Protected Wild Species		
BIRDS			
Circus correciposus	IUCN Red List	Least concern	
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (Western marsh harrier)	National Catalogue of Threatened Species 2011	LERPE	
Gyps fulyus	IUCN Red List	Least concern	
Gyps fulvus (Griffon vulture)	National Catalogue of Threatened Species 2011	LERPE	
	IUCN Red List	Near threatened	
<i>Milvus milvus</i> (Red kite)	National Catalogue of Threatened Species 2011	In danger of extinctior	
Miluus miarans	IUCN Red List	Least concern	
<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Black kite)	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE	
Falco peregrinus	IUCN Red List	Least concern	
(Peregrine falcon)	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE	
Elanus caeruleu	IUCN Red List	Least concern	
(Black-winged kite)	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE	
Hioragotus poppatus	IUCN Red List	Least concern	
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> (Booted Eagle)	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	Special protection	
Ealco tippur culus	IUCN Red List	Least concern	
Falco tinnunculus (Common Kestrel)	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE	
Circaptus asllisus	IUCN Red List	Least concern	
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> (Short-toed snake eagle)	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE	

FAUNA	PUBL
FISH	
Squalius alburnoides* (Calandino)	Propo Habita
Cobitis palúdica* (Iberian loach)	IUCN F
Chondrostoma Polylepis (Iberian nase)	IUCN F
Achondrostoma arcasii* (Bermejuela)	IUCN F
Pseudochondrostoma duriense * (Northern straight-mouth nase)	
INVERTEBRATES	
	IUCN F
Macromia splendens	Red B Spain
	IUCN F
Oxygastra curtisii	Red B Spain
Euphydryas aurinia	Catalo of Ara

FLORA	PUBLICATION	EXTENT OF THREAT
VASCULAR PLANTS		
Voronica microntha	Red List of Spanish Vascular Flora 2008	
	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE
Festuca elegans*	Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species RD 139/2011	LERPE

* Species included in Annex II or IV of the Habitat Directive.

** LERPE: List of specially protected species.

LICATION	EXTENT OF THREAT
osed for IUCN. Annex II tat Directive	Vulnerable
Red List	Vulnerable
Red List	Least concern
Red List	Vulnerable
	Vulnerable

Red List	Vulnerable
Book of Invertebrates of າ	Critically endangered
Red List	Near threatened
Book of Invertebrates of າ	Endangered
logue of Threatened Species agon	Special interest

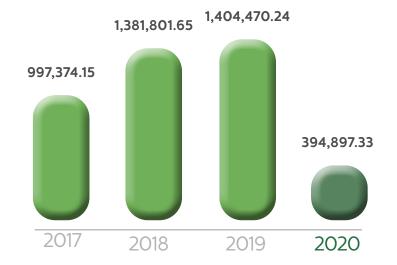


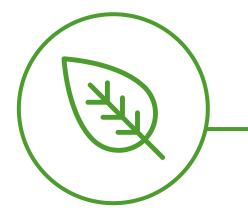


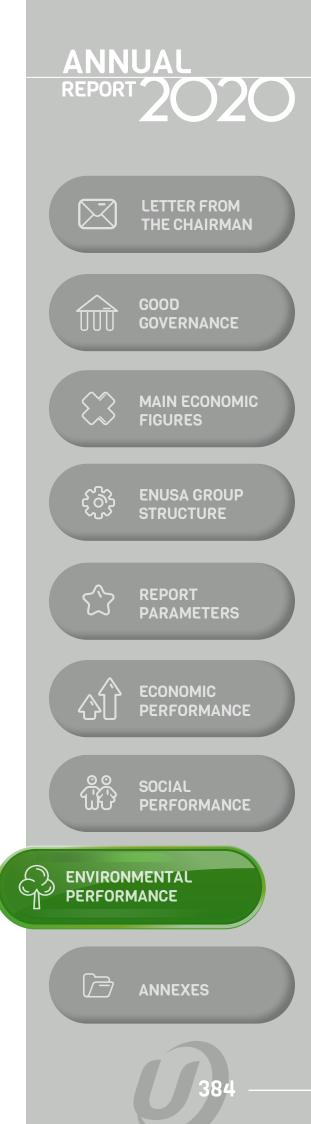
ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENTS IN 2020

EQUIPMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT	TOTAL COST (€)
Development of new passive scanner	Minimisation of radioactive waste generation	155,570.05
New passive scanner	Minimisation of radioactive waste generation	35,946.44
Switch to LED lamps	Decrease in the consumption of natural resources and in the control of emissions	11,554.20
Durified water production system	Minimisation of waste generation	18,889.05
Purified water production system	Minimisation of waste generation	10,009.05
Drum positioning turntable	Minimisation of radioactive waste generation	12,000.00
Radioactive liquid effluent system	Improved control of radioactive liquid effluents and minimisation of radioactive waste generation	29,505.90
Adaptation of HVAC to CSN requirements	Improved emission control	131,431.69
TOTAL		394,897.33

EVOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENTS (€)







CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT ACTIONS WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL **MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

REDUCED CONSUMPTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Within the framework of the Environmental Policy and in line with the company's commitment to reducing the consumption of resources, a series of actions identified in the energy audit carried out at the facility in accordance with Royal Decree 56/2016 were carried out, such as the replacement of 200 ceramic zone fluorescent tubes with LED fluorescent tubes and the replacement of the autonomous emergency lighting with 50 autonomous LED lamps. In addition, a gap analysis for the implementation of an energy management system according to the 50001:2018 standard was carried out.

3

MINIMISATION OF THE GENERATION OF **RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND REDUCTION OF EXISTING** WASTE IN THE TEMPORARY STORAGE FACILITY

ENUSA's production activities entail the generation of low and very low level radioactive waste associated with the fuel assembly manufacturing process. This is one of the aspects considered significant from an environmental point of view and, therefore, its minimisation is one of the objectives included in the 2020 Environmental Management Programme. More than 897 kg of contaminated material has been decontaminated, thus avoiding its generation as radioactive waste. In addition, 88 scheduled drums have been sent to El Cabril in accordance with the conditions agreed with ENRESA, representing a 120% increase in the number of drums sent compared to 2019.

5

ACTION IN FOREST AREAS IN THE W-NW SECTOR BETWEEN THE DOUBLE AND SINGLE FENCE

Work on 18.5 hectares of woodland between the NE and E-SSE sectors of the ENUSA estate.



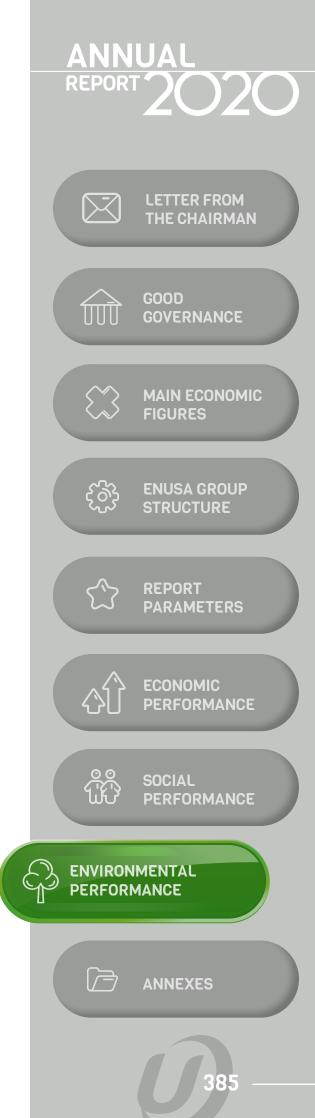
2



In the framework of waste management from a life-cycle perspective and following the regulatory changes that affected electronic waste, the objective of seeking waste handlers that meet this requirement was proposed.

ACTIONS ON NOISE IMPACT

The motors of the fume cupboard extractors in the Environmental Radioactivity Measurements Laboratory were replaced to reduce their impact on the environment.



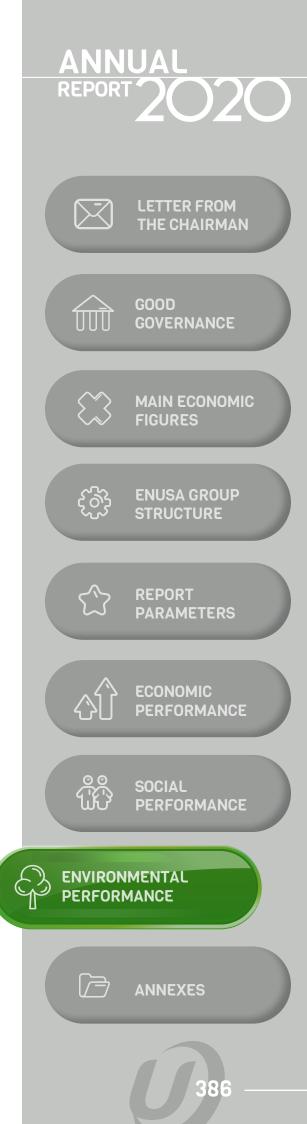


2. SAELICES EL CHICO CENTRE

The Saelices el Chico centre includes the former mining and industrial facilities for the manufacture of uranium concentrates, located in its municipal district and in that of Carpio de Azaba, very close to the town of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On completion of production activities in December 2000, work began immediately on the decommissioning of the treatment plants (classified as first category radioactive facilities of the nuclear fuel cycle) and on the environmental restoration of the mining operations, in accordance with the legal standards in force and the permits granted by the different official organisations competent in each case.

The work carried out in 2020 continued to focus on the monitoring and control of the facilities, with specific monitoring of the Elefante plant, which was dismantled between 2001 and 2004, and the mining operations, which were restored between 2004 and 2008.



The Elefante plant continues to implement its Decommissioning Monitoring and Control Programme, initiated in 2006, in order to verify the stability of the dismantled structures and that their radiological impact is similar to the defined radiological background, which is common to the entire site. The scope of the programme has evolved over time, in line with the results obtained, which in 2020 continued to demonstrate compliance with the objectives set, both radiological and environmental.

With regard to the former mining operations, the Monitoring and Control Programme for the restored site also continued, which was implemented with the current scope in 2014, following its approval by the Nuclear Safety Council, although various inspections had been carried out there since 2009. The results of inspections and measurements over the years confirm that the restoration objectives have been met, with the exception of those set for water quality, due to the natural acidification of the water when it comes into contact with the slate in the ground, with a high presence of metallic sulphides. The generation of acid mine drainage is a major problem, which is difficult to solve, due to the natural composition of the slate, the extent of the affected surface and the location of the site itself. This issue has determined the need to study different alternatives for its solution, leading to the closure of the centre.

On this basis, in 2020 the water collected at the site and affected by acid mine drainage continued to be managed, including not only its collection, storage and treatment for disposal through controlled discharge into public watercourses, but also the passive remediation actions being developed to reduce or, in any case, minimise it as much as possible, including the application of artificial soils (known as *technosols*), made from inert waste that try to achieve what natural soils do, seeking overall chemical and biological balance.





Following the positive results of previous tests carried out at the site in 2016, both in soil and water, in 2017 it was decided to undertake a larger scale R&D project, called the TEKURA project, with the aim of testing the results of the *technosols* over a large area of the restored mining area, some 52 hectares in size. This project was sponsored and co-financed by the Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (CDTI), with the participation of ENUSA, as owner and manager, EMGRISA and CIEMAT, as collaborators in the development, and the University of Santiago de Compostela, as technologist. In June 2020, the TEKURA project's application of *technosols* was completed, having spread a total of 45,270 tonnes.

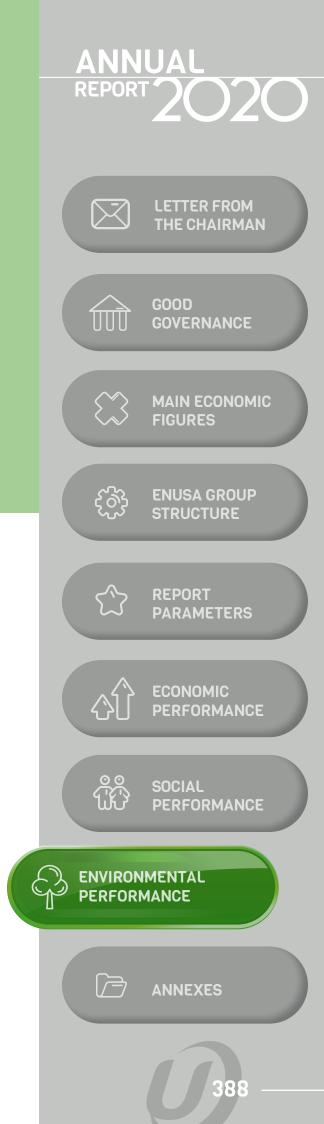


The first conclusions of the project infer a generalised chemical improvement of the runoff water flowing through the study area, increasing the pH to neutral values, decreasing the conductivity to a quarter of its original value and also reducing the redox potential. These modifications are associated with a reduction of most of the dissolved heavy metals to values below those required in the discharge permit for most of them.

On the other hand, it has been possible to establish a vegetation cover over the applied *technosol*, which greatly reduces erosion and favours water evapotranspiration. This fact, together with the absorption capacity of certain *technosols*, generates a significant decrease in the volume of runoff water collected in the study area.

The TEKURA project is expected to be continued in a second R&D project to be implemented in 2021 to 2023, generically known as the MINETRA project, based on the application of passive and self-regenerating biogeochemical solutions to avoid the production of acidic water in mine dumps. The project area will be the footprint of a decommissioned former slag heap with an approximate area of 50 hectares of land.

In parallel to the progress of *technosol*-based projects, other possible solutions for the remediation of deeper waters, where the improvement brought about by surface-applied *technosols* is much more limited, continue to be explored.



The characterisation and control of water quality also continues at the established sampling points to check the results of actions to reduce the formation of acidic water undertaken in previous years (drainage works, waterproofing of canals, application of organic amendments, such as carbonation foams from sugar factories, etc.).

The aim of all these actions is to restore the natural space affected by the mining activities in the shortest possible time, although it should be borne in mind that a period of variable duration will be needed to advance and perfect the different processes involved, also taking into account the special characteristics of the site and the corresponding technicaleconomic, legal and environmental conditions.

With regard to the project to decommission and close the Quercus plant, which has now been definitively shut down, the application for the necessary permit for the first phase of decommissioning and closure is still being processed. In 2020, the documentation previously submitted was reviewed in order





to respond to the demands of the regulatory body and to update all the data in accordance with the evolution of the facility, and is expected to be delivered in February 2021. All this suggests that the granting of the corresponding decommissioning and closure permit will be delayed until at least the end of 2021. Until then, together with the other radiological and environmental monitoring programmes established for the entire site, the Monitoring and Maintenance Plan required by the Nuclear Safety Council will continue to be implemented to ensure that the facilities associated with the Quercus plant are maintained in adequate conditions of safety and integrity, avoiding the possibility of a negative radiological impact on the workers, the public and the environment.



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Accordingly, the purpose of the centre is to restore the area affected by the mining and industrial activities for the production of uranium concentrates and, through proper environmental management, to ensure that its activities are carried out in the most environmentally sustainable manner possible. The facility focuses its management on radiological control activities and non-radiological control activities. With both approaches, the most relevant aspects in 2020 were the following:

MONITORING OF RADIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN THE FACILITIES

Periodic inspections and measurements are performed on the different sections of the facilities to ensure that the exposure conditions of the workers comply with the principles of radiological protection, minimising radiological risk. At the same time, the aim is to identify, as early as possible, unexpected situations or progressive deterioration that could lead to a deterioration of the state of the facilities, potentially affecting not only the workers, but also the public or the environment.

The results of this monitoring show that the levels of ambient radiation, surface contamination and ambient concentrations remain unchanged and within the limits or reference values that apply in each case. They also suggest that the facilities, infrastructure and equipment are in good condition, ensuring their integrity and reliability.

Therefore, the doses received in 2020 by the personnel, both staff and external companies, for the tasks performed under the radiological conditions of the facilities were well below the established limits, in line with those of previous years.



DOSE RANGE (mSv)	NO. OF USERS	% TOTAL	COLLECTIVE DOSE (mSv-p)
Background	26	89.7	0
Background - 1.00	3	10.3	0.41
1.00 - 2.00	0	0	0
Greater than 2.00	0	0	0
TOTAL	29	100	0.41





In order to assess these data, the exposure levels of other professional groups that are dosimetrically controlled because, due to their work, they are also exposed to ionising radiation fields are also considered.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL DOSE IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF FACILITIES

FACILITIES	AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL DOSE (mSv/year)			
		2017	2018	2019
Nuclear power plants	0.93	1.35	1.03	1.15
Nuclear fuel cycle facilities, waste storage and CIEMAT	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.47
Medical radioactive facilities	0.64	0.63	0.59	0.60
Industrial radioactive facilities	0.86	0.83	0.9	0.93
Research radioactive facilities	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.36
Decommissioned and closed down facilities	2.9	1.68	1.36	0.49
Transport	2.22	1.95	1.8	1.82
Exposed workers	0.72	0.74	0.65	0.69

These data, which are included for reference, appear in the CSN's annual reports to the Congress of Deputies and the Senate. When the ENUSA Group publishes its 2020 Report, the CSN has not yet published the previous year's report, as a result of which the 2020 data are not included, but rather, with respect to the last information submitted, the year 2019 is updated.



LIQUID EFFLUENTS

As indicated above, the management of the site's water occupies a large part of the centre's activity, including the treatment and conditioning of water affected by acid mine drainage so that the liquid effluents generated meet the chemical and radiological quality standards required for their controlled discharge into the Águeda river, in accordance with existing permits. Effluents come mainly from runoff water collected in the different hydraulic infrastructures (dams, ponds, etc.). In the treatment process, based on chemical neutralisation, the effluents and the receiving watercourse are routinely monitored to check the proper functioning of the facilities and compliance with the limits imposed, either through continuous measurement of characteristic parameters or through the collection of samples (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) and subsequent laboratory analysis. In 2020, an effluent volume of 386,406 m³ was discharged, very similar to the previous year.

As regards the radiological quality of the discharged water, the characteristic parameters of the effluents (radioactive elements of the natural uranium-238 series) remained below the limits required by the Nuclear Safety Council (CSN), as the radiological regulatory body, as did the impact on the receiving watercourse.

As regards the physico-chemical quality of the discharge and the river, it is the Douro River Basin Authority, as the basin organisation, which establishes







the limits for non-radiological parameters (acidity, anions and cations, metals, etc.), both in the liquid effluent and in the receiving watercourse. Due to the origin and composition of these discharges, special attention is paid to a number of parameters considered characteristic: pH, sulphates, ammonia and metals such as uranium and manganese. For them, too, the effluent limits were complied with at all times and the quality levels of the river Águeda were maintained, with hardly any variations between the control points upstream and downstream of the discharge point.

Finally, it should be noted that, in accordance with the planned schedule, no discharge took place in the months of August and December.

LIQU

DISCHARGED RADIO-226 ACTIVITY

12 consecutive months

90 consecutive days

24 hours

RECEIVIN

PARAMETER

Increase in Radio-226 activity

Radio-226 concentration

Total alpha activity concentration

RECEIVING WATERCOURSE						
	рН		SULPHATES (mg/l)		AMMONIA (mg/l)	
PERIOD	Ups- tream	Downs- tream	Ups- tream	Downs- tream	Ups- tream	Downs- tream
First quarter	7.6	7.1	3.6	6.9	0.50	0.70
Second quarter	7.1	6.9	1.6	6.7	0.95	0.42
Third quarter	7.1	7.3	2.8	6.7	0.67	0.28
Fourth quarter	6.7	6.7	4.1	7	0.78	0.39

Required limits in the receiving watercourse: pH: 6-9; Sulphates: 250 mg/l; Ammonium: 1 mg/l.

ID EFFLUENTS					
		MAXIMUM VALUE REACHED			
	LIMIT (Bq)	Bq	% of Limit		
	1.65 E+09	0.621 E+07	0.38		
	0.825 E+09	0.243 E+07	0.3		
	16.5 E+06	9.49 E+04	0.58		

IG WATERCOURSE				
	LIMIT	MAXIMUM VALUE REACHED		
(Bq/m³)	Bq/m³	% of Limit		
	3.75	0.05	1.3	
	185	6	3	
	555	60	11	





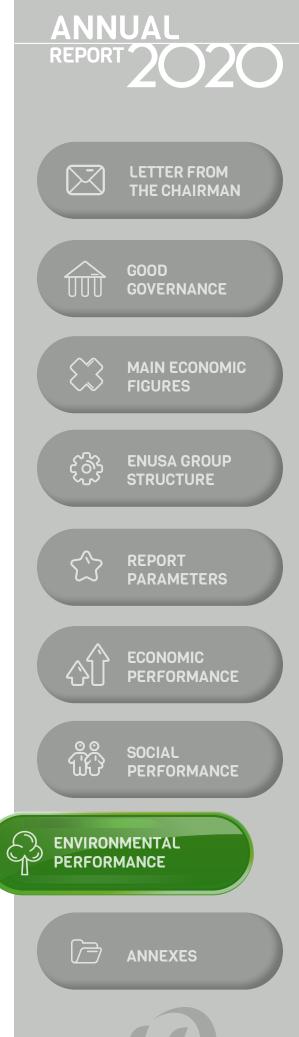
LIQUID EFFLUENTS					
PERIOD	рН	SULPHATES (mg/l)	AMMONIA (mg/l)	URANIUM (mg/l)	MANGANESE (mg/l)
January	6.9	2,169	0.5	0.006	0.054
February	6.9	2,161	0.3	0.002	0.057
March	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
April	6.7	1,956	0.6	0.001	0.068
May	6.7	2,182	0.7	0.002	0.066
June	6.9	2,245	1.6	0.009	0.075
July	7.1	2,150	1.4	0.01	0.075
August	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
September	6.7	2,203	1.4	0.008	0.108
October	6.9	2,285	1.3	0.0028	0.059
November	7	2,214	0.4	0.0016	0.062
December	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

(*) No discharge.

(**) No sample due to the suspension of activity following the declaration of the state of alarm due to COVID-19.

Required effluent limits: pH: 6.5– 8.5; Sulphates: 2,500 mg/l; Ammonium: 10 mg/l; Uranium: 0.1 mg/l; Manganese: 0.4 mg/l.





GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

From a radiological point of view, in the current phase of shutdown of production activities or the execution of decommissioning and restoration works, there are no emissions from channelled sources and emissions from diffuse sources (such as mine dumps, leaching beds, material heaps, etc.) by dispersion of dust particles or release of radon gas from these structures is very much minimised. On the one hand, there are no works involving earth movements in the piles of waste materials and, on the other, the construction of cover layers over a large part of the diffuse sources, carried out during decommissioning and mine restoration works, prevents erosion that leads to the generation of dust and attenuates the release of radon gas into the atmosphere. Likewise, no other work that may mobilise other types of radioactive dust is carried out.

As regards non-radiological gaseous effluents, they are not generated either by point or non-point sources, with the exception of direct or indirect emissions of gases derived from fuel combustion, electricity consumption or the transport of goods, equipment and people.

Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.

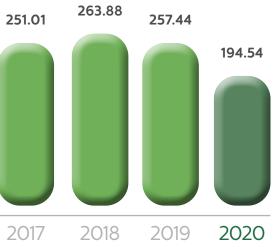
Direct gas emissions: Burning of fuel oil, diesel and gasoline.

CO, EMISSIONS RESULTING **FROM FUEL COMBUSTION (t)**

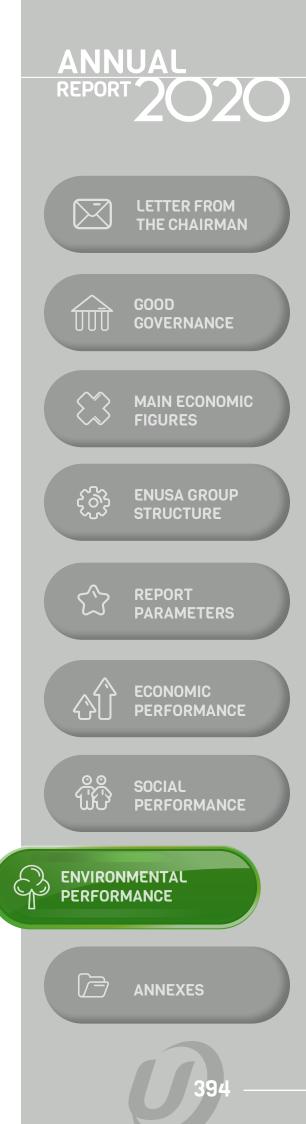


	CONSUMPTION (kWh)	CO ₂ EQUIVALENT (t)
2017	2,317,882	324.50
2018	1,726,961	241.77
2019	1,683,725	235.72
2020	1,490,649	208.69

See basis for the calculation of the indicators in the Annexes.



▷ **Indirect emissions:** Emissions from electricity consumption.



\triangleright Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions, by weight.

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions correspond mainly to the emission of carbon dioxide due to the transport of goods and services as well as personnel resulting from the normal operation of the facility (supplies, hauliers, couriers, transport to and from the work centre...).

EVOLUTION OF OTHER INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (t)

Total

• Transport of personnel

Package reception



Data calculated by applying the factor of 8 l diesel/100 km and 2.61 kg CO₂/l diesel.

DOSE TO THE POPULATION

As of the date of issuance of this report, 2020 data is not available so 2019 data is included. These data are still far from the authorised limits and the small variations observed at this stage from one year to another correspond to differences in the weather (predominant wind speed and directions, rainfall, periods of temperature inversion...), for the impact via air, or in the flow regime of the river Águeda, together with the conditions of the discharge of liquid effluents (volume, concentrations...), for the impact via water.

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	CRITICAL INDIVIDUAL	EFFECTIVE DOSE (microSv/y)	
Gaseous effluents	One-year-olds and children	3.89	
Liquid effluents	One-year-olds	1.46	
Specific facility limit	300 microSv/y		
General limit	1,000 microSv/y		



ANNUA

LETTER FROM

THE CHAIRMAN

REPORT

 \square

SOLID WASTE

Mining and industrial activity generated different types of solid waste. The most important, due to its volume or radioactive nature, are mine tailings and process waste materials, such as mineralurgical sludge and effluent conditioning sludge or depleted ores from static leaching. The former are initially stored in mine dumps; for the latter there are different alternatives: the sludges are stored in purpose-built dams and the static leach ores, once the uranium they contain has been recovered, are considered exhausted and are kept piled up in the leaching beds themselves as waste materials.

In accordance with international practices in this type of facility in the first part of the nuclear fuel cycle and the standards applicable to them. during restoration and decommissioning activities all these materials, along with those arising from the dismantling of the processing plants, are confined and decommissioned on the site itself, favouring concentration in space rather than dispersion and creating stable and long-term self-maintainable structures that ensure that the materials are confined, in order to avoid undue risk to the nearby population groups and environmental deterioration in the area surrounding the mine sites. Under these criteria, mine tailings are either remodelled and conditioned in situ (remaining tailings dumps) or used as backfill material for the restoration of mining voids, improving geomorphological and landscape integration. Process tailings are also conditioned in situ, in the very piles where they have been deposited throughout the operational stage, although in this case the techniques and requirements are much stricter due to their nature and higher radioactive content.

The final conditioning of the waste materials from the Quercus plant is currently pending, since, as indicated above, its decommissioning has not vet been authorised.

In addition, ongoing liquid effluent treatment continues to generate sludge from the chemical neutralisation with lime slurry that is applied; this sludge accumulates in the tailings dam of the Quercus plant itself or, as has been the case between May 2005 and June 2019, in the static leaching bed of the Quercus plant, together with the depleted ores stored there.

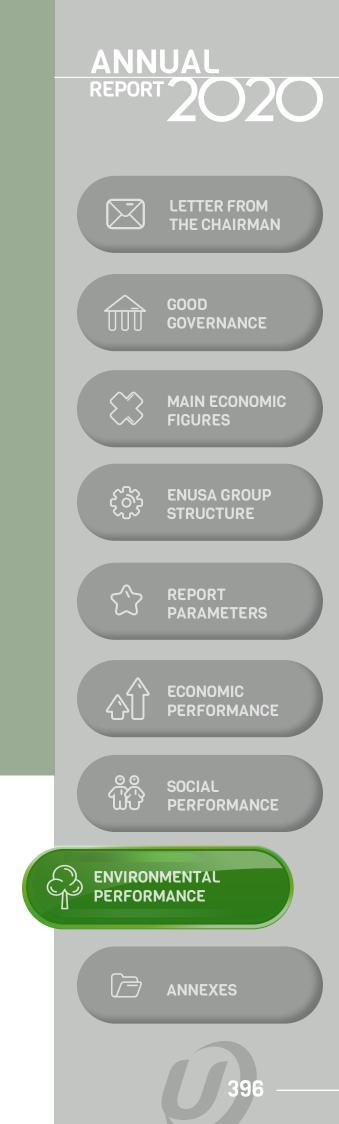
With a significantly lower volume and a very different set of problems, waste is also generated that is considered conventional, as it does not have radioactive content, but which must also be managed appropriately, in accordance with the corresponding legislation, in order to avoid a negative environmental impact and improve sustainability. These wastes are grouped into three types: hazardous, sanitary and urban.

- handler.
- fuel assembly factory, after sorting at source.
- with which this service is arranged.

> Hazardous waste: Waste of this type (mineral oils, batteries, fluorescent tubes, etc.) is temporarily stored in the facility until it is removed by authorised waste handlers. Given the characteristics of the centre and the ongoing activities, the volume of waste generated each year for some items is very small, except in very exceptional circumstances, and therefore there is no annual removal of all types of waste. Specifically, in 2020, 5.47 tonnes of oil filters, batteries, fluorescent bulbs and chemical products were removed by an authorised waste

> Sanitary: The quantities generated are negligible and are therefore always managed together with those of the Juzbado

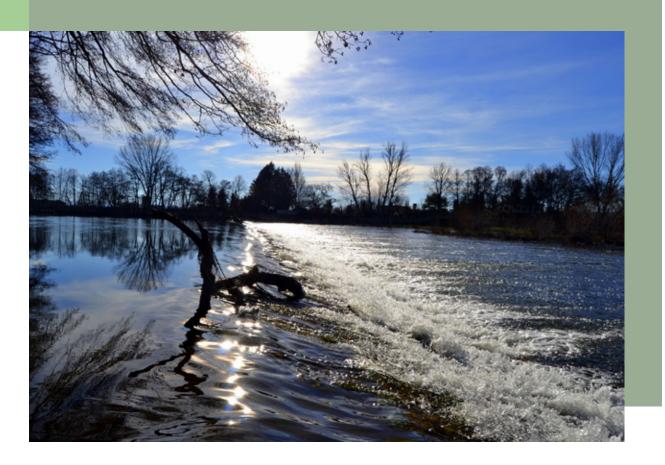
Urban: This waste, also of a small amount, is managed through the "Puente La Unión" association (to which the municipalities of Saelices el Chico and Carpio de Azaba, among others, belong),



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMMES

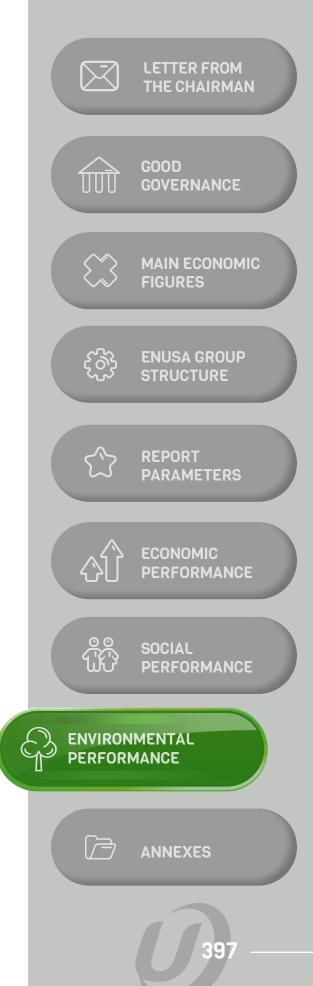
Monitoring of the facilities and the site itself is essential to ensure that activities are carried out in a responsible manner and in accordance with legal and environmental sustainability commitments. This should be complemented by specific monitoring programmes aimed at examining and quantifying the impact of activities on the environment. At the Saelices centre, several programmes are being developed for this purpose, such as the Groundwater Monitoring and Control Programme, although, due to their scope, the most important two are mainly: the Environmental Radiological Monitoring Programme and the Environmental Monitoring Programme.

 \triangleright The aim of the Environmental Radiological Monitoring Programme (ERMP) is to establish the variations in the radiological background of the site and its evolution as a result of the activity during the different phases of the facilities' life cycle (production, decommissioning and restoration, postmonitoring). The results obtained since their start-up are used to assess the radiological impact they may have on the environment. Its scope is defined taking into account the characteristics of the site and its area of influence, as well as the mining and industrial activities carried out, which determines the most important indicators and exposure routes to be monitored. The Programme involves the collection of different types of samples at the control points, located within a radius of 10 kilometres around the facility, as well as the analysis of a series of characteristic radiological parameters associated with the radioactive materials present. Each year the programme's implementation and sample collection schedule is planned. The programme includes around 1,000 samples in different matrices, mainly water and air, in 77 monitoring stations, where approximately 2,500 measurements are performed: natural radionuclides, radon gas, environmental gamma radiation... In 2020, the same scope as in recent years was maintained. Historical results indicate that, to date, the impact is of little or no significance, even in the productive stages, with no significant changes observed.



 \triangleright The Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP), which is implemented in compliance with the Quercus plant's Environmental Impact Statement for the operating stage, covers the monitoring and control of the chemical quality of the surface water of the river Águeda and of the groundwater in the towns near the facility, which is associated with public supplies from springs or wells, although they have no hydrogeological connection with the site. It also provides for the monitoring of the metal content of the aquatic biota and sediments of the river Águeda as it passes through the facilities, examining the variations that may occur between the control points upstream and downstream of the discharge point of the liquid effluents. In addition, it analyses air quality for nonradioactive pollutants by measuring immission levels of settleable particulate matter at points on the site. The results obtained in this programme are similar to those of previous years, with the usual seasonal fluctuations depending on weather conditions or the river flow rate, and no anomalous impact has been detected.





OTHER SAELICES ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

MATERIALS USED, BY WEIGHT OR VOLUME

Restoration activities in natural areas affected by mining activities use natural materials from the site itself and its surroundings (tailings from the mining operation, slate, clay, topsoil, etc.) to improve the establishment of vegetation, repair eroded areas, maintain paths, carry out or extend hydraulic works and infrastructures, etc. During 2020, some actions requiring the use of these materials were carried out in small quantities, as they were specific actions on very specific areas of small extension. On the one hand, a total of 40 m³ of fanglomerate was used for the restoration and conditioning of the paths. On the other hand, as a component of the TEKURA project's *technosols*, a total of 322 tonnes of arkose was used to provide structure for the *technosols*.

In addition, as part of the TEKURA project for the application of *technosols*, the different components necessary for the manufacture of *technosols* (biomass ash, sewage sludge, chipping material, etc.) were collected. Throughout 2020, 10,258 tonnes of waste were collected and 7,482 tonnes of *technosols* of various types (sandy, calcareous, reductic, etc.) were produced, totalling 47,720 tonnes produced since the start of the project.

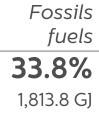
ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY PRIMARY SOURCE

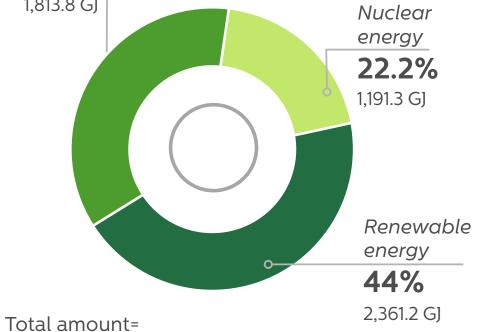
Direct energy consumption

	DIESEL (kg)	GASOLINE (kg)	ELECTRICITY (kWh)
2017	76,131	220.35	2,317,882
2018	80,953	233.99	1,726,961
2019	79,308	346.29	1,683,725
2020	59,085	113.57	1,490,649

Indirect energy consumption

Percentage of electricity supplied that comes from renewable, nuclear and other sources.



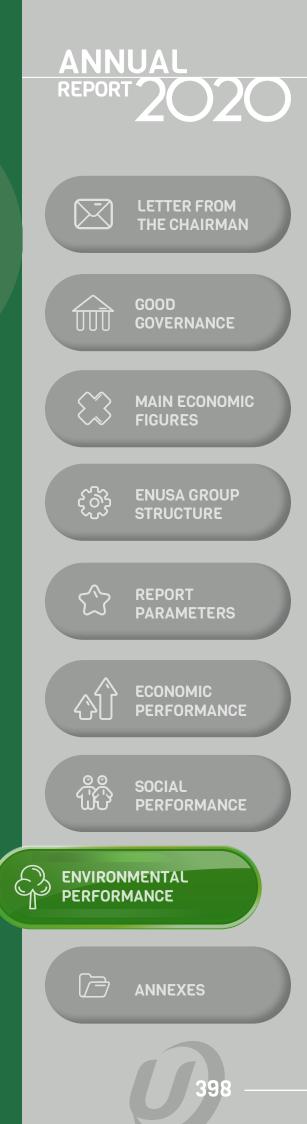


Total amou **5,366.3 GJ**

Data extracted for 2020 (REE).

No propane or fuel oil was burned.

Data extracted from the consultation of the national electricity system balance



WATER

WASTEWATER DISCHARGE, BY NATURE AND DESTINATION (m ³)								
	DESTINATION	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Sanitary and industrial wastewater (*)	Águeda River	1,333	1,764	1,493	773			
Process wastewater	Águeda River	523,371	442,127	466,999	386,406			
TOTAL		524,704	443,891	468,492	387,179			

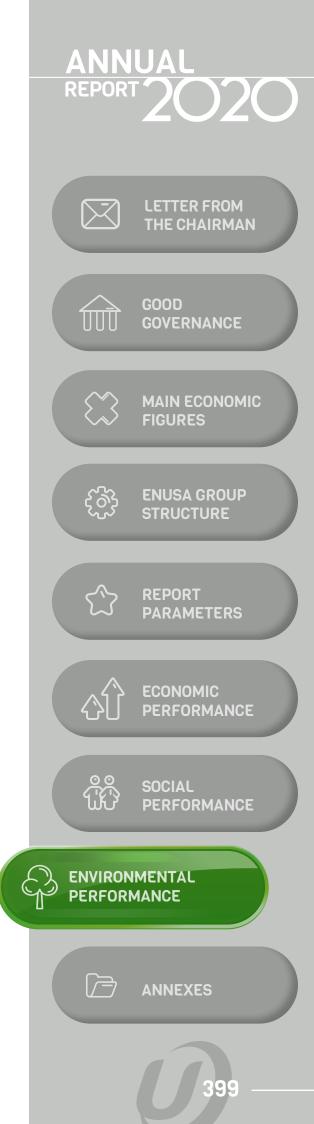
(*) Estimated as a fraction (60%) of the drinking water intake.

BIODIVERSITY

The entire site of the mining and industrial facilities occupies part of an estate owned by ENUSA, covering 1,670 hectares, and is located within the Special Protection Area for Birds (ZEPA) "Campo de Argañán", ES0000218, constituting a protection area for the black stork (*Ciconia nigra*).

The area of the ENUSA estate where the deposits were mined by open-cast mining and the associated industrial facilities were located during the period 1974-2000 was subject to deforestation and significant geomorphological alteration, as befits this type of activity. Most of the surface of this area has been progressively recovered over the period 2001-2008, with the implementation of the project to dismantle the facilities of the Elefante plant and, above all, the project to restore the area affected by the mining operations, both approved by the competent administrations, in which the appropriate preventive, corrective and compensatory measures have been applied. Likewise, during the construction and operation of the Quercus plant, actions were carried out to minimise the impacts of the alteration of the affected areas, which will be offset almost entirely as the different phases of its dismantling and closure are carried out. In any case, the plant communities and animal species existing in the areas of action and neighbouring areas, as bio-indicators of pollution, show that the influence of the former mining operation has been generally scarce. Although during these production and restoration stages there was a reduction of the flora in the work areas and some fauna was displaced, once these stages were completed, they have gradually returned, given the subsequent low activity and the environmental recovery of the areas, with no other uses to date that interfere with the life of these species, which has favoured their proliferation and settlement. In particular, vegetation has been recovering more quickly thanks to planting and revegetation campaigns, mainly scrubland plants (shrub species such as broom, rockrose, etc.), in order to favour the landscape integration of the works with the surrounding areas and the settlement of the radiological and environmental protection layers applied. Similarly, remediation actions to reduce the generation of acid drainage (notably, soil amendments and the application of technosols) contribute to the development of vegetation.





INITIATIVES TO MITIGATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THESE IMPACTS HAVE BEEN REDUCED

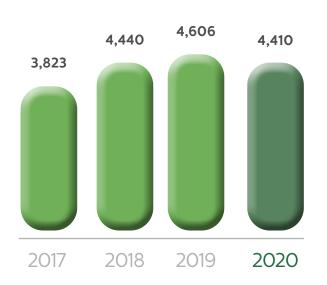
As has been noted, the project for the dismantling of the Elefante plant was completed in 2004 and the project for the definitive restoration of ENUSA's mining operations in Saelices el Chico, in order to return the land affected by the activity to its previous use in full or at least partially, minimising the environmental impact, adapting the orography to the immediate surroundings and integrating it into the landscape of the area was completed in 2008. Restoration of the original uses, mostly grassland and forest, may in any case be achieved with the approval of the competent bodies, once all reclamation work on the site shared by the mining operations and the treatment plants has been completed, and in the light of the information provided by the respective monitoring and control programmes, which ensure its good environmental status and compliance with the objectives set. According to the results obtained from the on-going programmes, with the exception of water quality due to the aforementioned phenomenon of acid drainage, the radiological and environmental recovery objectives in the areas in which decommissioning or remediation activities have been undertaken have been satisfactorily achieved. Pending decommissioning and closure of the Quercus plant, together with actions aimed at water management and remediation of areas affected by acid drainage, the aim is to achieve full recovery of the site and thus preserve and protect the environment indefinitely.

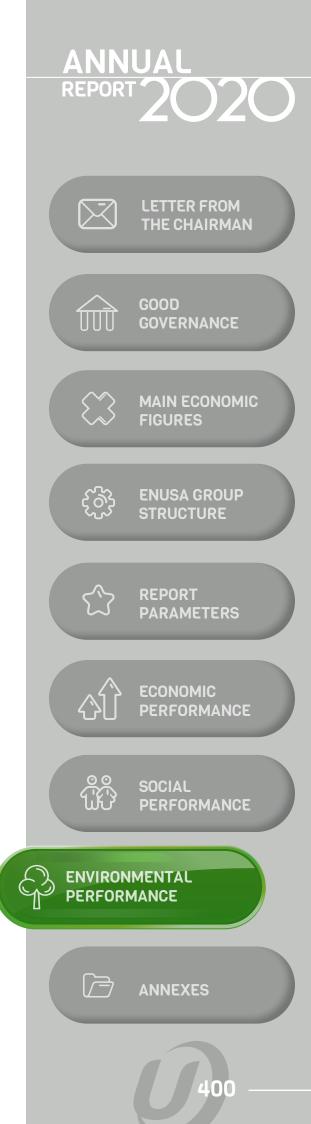
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENTS

As in previous years, all the expenditure generated during 2020 (4.41 million euros) can be considered environmental investment, as it was essentially devoted to the treatment of contaminated water, the maintenance and monitoring of restored areas and the performance of laboratory and field tests. It also went towards the development of ongoing projects to contribute to optimising water management (soil behaviour studies, soil amendments, characterisation of the water generated, development of the TEKURA project for the application of *technosols*, etc.), as well as the continued execution of the monitoring and control programmes established and approved by the different bodies with jurisdiction over the activities in progress. These are largely aimed at monitoring and assessing their impact on the environment and verifying compliance with the limits imposed in each case in the mandatory permits. The activities carried out and the results obtained are regularly reported to these bodies through periodic reports, inspections, institutional meetings, etc.

It is worth highlighting the main specific actions for 2020, which have involved a cost of 1.418 million euros for water treatment and 573,000 euros for land remediation actions, as well as the development of the pilot projects and the TEKURA project for the application of *technosols* carried out in the different areas and structures of the site. The first figure is similar to that of previous years and the second is considerably lower, due to the end of the TEKURA project's production activity.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENTS (thousands of euros)







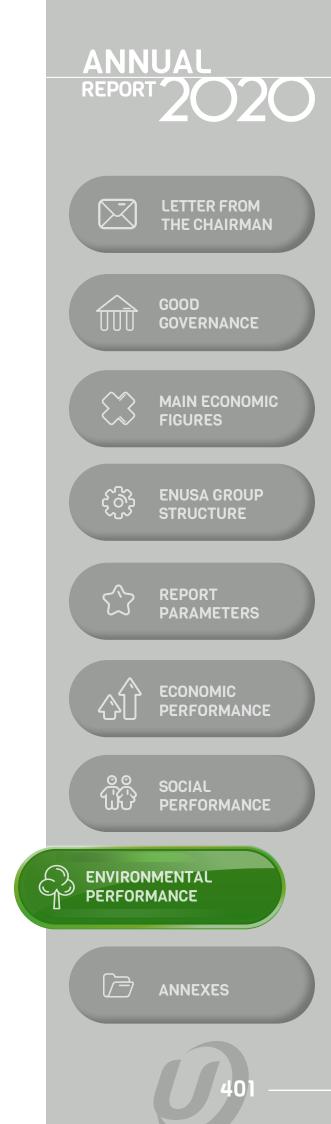
3. INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF THE ENUSA GROUP'S SUBSIDIARIES

EMGRISA

EMGRISA's business is the environment, so its activities are focused on its improvement such as, for example, the business lines associated with waste management, environmental research or the comprehensive recovery and remediation of spaces.

In the pursuit of greater respect for the environment, EMGRISA has processes in place through which it identifies, evaluates and determines the controls to be adopted with respect to the significant environmental aspects generated by its activities.

To this end, the organisation has a team specialised in environmental risk prevention, in addition to the entire operations staff, which has experience and training in environmental risk prevention. It also has specific means of prevention, control and mitigation of the potential materialisation of environmental risks, such as specific management plans for each project and centre, means of spill containment, alarm systems or extinguishing means, among others.



The precautionary principle is implemented in the design phase of the organisation's operations and is one of the specific principles set out in its policy.

The organisation has environmental liability insurance to cover the potential adverse effects of its activities.

The following are some of the company's environmental management parameters, except for the consumption of paper, electricity, water and waste, which are included in the section "Main Environmental Performance Figures of the ENUSA Group" (page 409):



POLLUTION

EMGRISA has defined environmental codes of conduct which include measures to be adopted with regard to fuel consumption or gas emissions by support and operational process, i.e. from the design process, through purchasing to the execution and control processes.

Specifically, all of the organisation's projects and fixed operation centres have specific management plans that include the environmental guidelines and/or actions to be carried out in order to mitigate gas or noise emissions.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

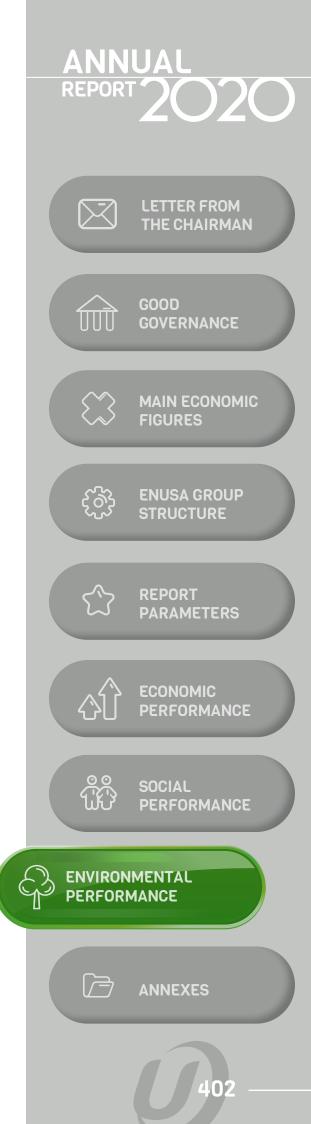
EMGRISA's activities related to waste management prioritise, as stated in the applicable requirements, the responsible management of the waste for which it is responsible, for example: recycling as opposed to landfill. Furthermore, effective waste disposal, replacement and management measures are established for each action and fixed centre.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES

The effluents and waste generated by EMGRISA at its fixed centres are managed in accordance with the applicable regulations and are subject to analytical control as indicated in its permits. With regard to waste, the organisation has the capacity for self-management due to the nature of its activity.

CLIMATE CHANGE

EMGRISA has no data on its GHG emissions, given that they are not significant in the evaluation of its environmental aspects. However, it does identify fuel consumption, from which GHG emissions are derived, as a relevant aspect, and has implemented reduction measures for this environmental aspect.



ETSA

The subsidiary ETSA, like all the companies of the ENUSA Group, is fully aware of its responsibilities to the environment and to society. Minimising the environmental impact of all its activities, both current and foreseeable effects, is a fundamental objective of the entire organisation. Due to its activity and characteristics, it may give rise to the following effects on the environment:

- \triangleright Consumption of limited raw materials.
- \triangleright Air pollution from gas emissions.
- \triangleright Waste generation.
- \triangleright Nuisance activities (noises and smells).
- Possibility of accident involving hazardous goods (includes nuclear and radioactive goods).

ETSA has a procedure for evaluating significant environmental aspects which details how these aspects, both direct and indirect, are identified in accordance with its activity and the life cycle of the products, as well as the associated impact. They are re-evaluated every year according to normal or extraordinary operating conditions and, depending on the estimated level of risk, actions leading to risk reduction are proposed. They will also be reviewed in the event of operational changes (new activities, services or changes thereto) as well as if an abnormal or emergency situation has occurred that was not previously identified.

ETSA has a quality and environment department in order to organise and manage the work related to preventing environmental risks in all areas of activity. In addition, there is a quality and environment committee made up of the management, the head of the quality department, the head of each of the operational areas, the safety advisor and the radiation protection officer. This committee meets at



least every four months. It decides on the measures, the persons responsible and the technical, human and financial resources needed to minimise environmental risks, both to reduce the possibility of the risk materialising and its consequences in the event of its occurrence.

The organisation undertakes to make available all necessary resources that are technically and economically feasible to minimise the environmental impact of its activity.

It also has a quality and environmental policy which establishes the premise of reducing environmental impacts regardless of their origin and possible adverse effects, applying the best available technologies when technically and/or economically feasible, and adopting the principle of pollution prevention.

The following are some of the company's environmental management parameters, except for the consumption of paper, electricity, water and waste, which are included in the section "Main Environmental Performance Figures of the ENUSA Group" (page 409):



POLLUTION

To prevent and reduce greenhouse gas emissions generated by its main activity (transport), ETSA carries out:

- \triangleright Periodic replacement (with a maximum of 4 years) of the tractor fleet, acquiring new vehicles with the most environmentally friendly engines on the market, within economic constraints.
- \triangleright The driving times and speeds of heavy vehicles are strictly controlled in accordance with tachograph regulations, contributing to efficient driving values that minimise consumption and emissions.
- \triangleright The vans are also replaced every two years by a leasing service. They also include a system for managing and monitoring fuel supply and consumption, as well as a system for alerting to energy-inefficient driving behaviour.

Every year, ETSA establishes the reduction of fuel consumption (in relation to transport by own vehicles) and emissions in line with the previous year's values as part of its environmental targets. In each quality committee, the results are analysed in accordance with the objectives set and, where necessary, additional measures for their reduction are established.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE PREVENTION AND MANA-GEMENT

ETSA has authorised suppliers for the appropriate management of the whole cycle of the products it uses in its activity: toners, paper, fluorescent bulbs, batteries, computer equipment, etc., using environmental criteria when tendering and selecting suppliers of products or services:

- \triangleright It must have an environmental management system.
- other document issued by an external certifier.
- behalf).

Environmental criteria are also used for the selection of office supplies:

- \triangleright Mono-material resources, mixture-free (preferably recycled).
- \triangleright Reusable or recoverable materials.
- \triangleright Long-lasting, rechargeable, repairable material.
- \triangleright It must use non-polluting liquids (water-based).

In addition, it must have a manual of good environmental practices that it provides to employees and subcontractors.

It must follow the three basic principles of proper waste management:

- **Reuse**:

Reduce:

- Turn off devices to extend their battery life.
- Use the means until the end of their useful life.

Recycle:

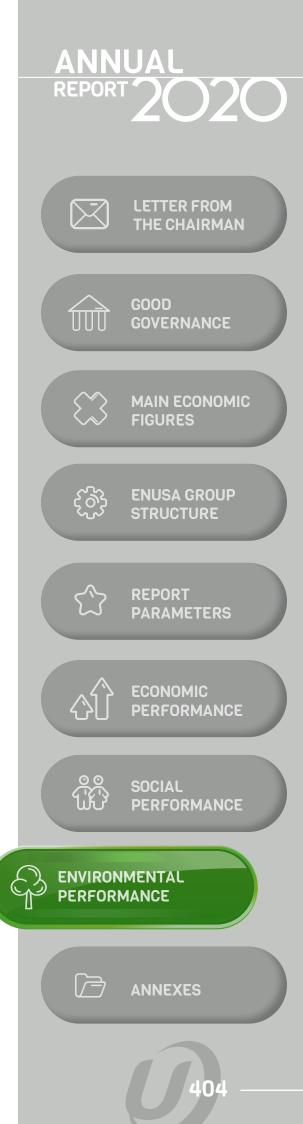
• Dispose of them in the appropriate containers.

 \triangleright It must have a quality plan or ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certificates or any

 \triangleright Verification that the company manages its waste properly (it has a certificate of authorisation as a small producer of Toxic and Hazardous Waste -THW- issued by its Autonomous Community or a certificate issued by the authorised company that performs this function on its

• Take advantage of resources already used for other uses.

• Use the available means in an appropriate and responsible way.





SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES

In 2020, with regard to fuel consumption in heavy goods vehicles, a check was carried out which showed that the total amount of diesel consumed in the transport of heavy goods vehicles with own resources was 191,921.42 litres, a higher figure than in previous years as, despite the reduction in total shipments (621 in 2020 compared to 832 in 2019), there was an increase in international transport carried out with the company's own fleet, which means a greater number of kilometres per shipment.

Likewise, the fuel consumption of the vans that ETSA has leased for the transport of radiopharmaceuticals and other radioactive products for medical use amounted to 79,104.16 litres.

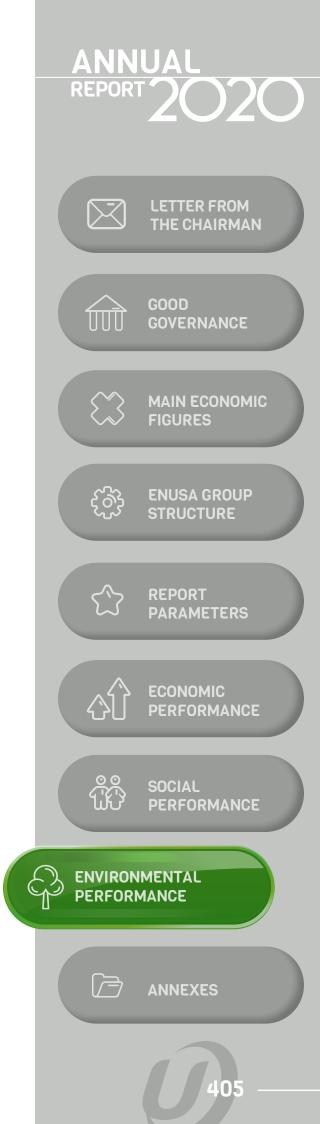
Below is the energy intensity ratio based on shipments (transports per vehicle) carried out with own resources:

ENERGY INTENSITY RATIO - VANS							
TOTAL LITRES PACKAGE SERVICE (litres of diesel SHIPMENTS SHIPMENTS refueled/shipments)							
79,104.16	4,713	4,110	8.97				

ENERGY INTENSITY RATIO - HEAVY GOODS VEHICLES						
TOTAL LITRES	SHIPMENTS	RATIO (litres of diesel refueled /shipments)				
191,921.42	621	309.05				

CLIMATE CHANGE

ETSA has no current greenhouse gas emissions beyond fuel consumption data. Despite this, it has specific measures in place to minimise transport emissions.







UTE RSU CASTELLÓN

The UTE (temporary joint venture) is one of the infrastructures in the province of Castellón dedicated to correcting negative environmental effects caused by municipal waste, especially municipal solid waste (MSW - RSU in Spanish). It has a recovery plant for MSW, green waste, bulky waste and hazardous waste of domestic origin, as well as a refuse depot and two transfer plants for the aforementioned waste.

The treatment plant is located 15-20 km in a straight line from the Sierra de Irta natural park, with no impact whatsoever on it.

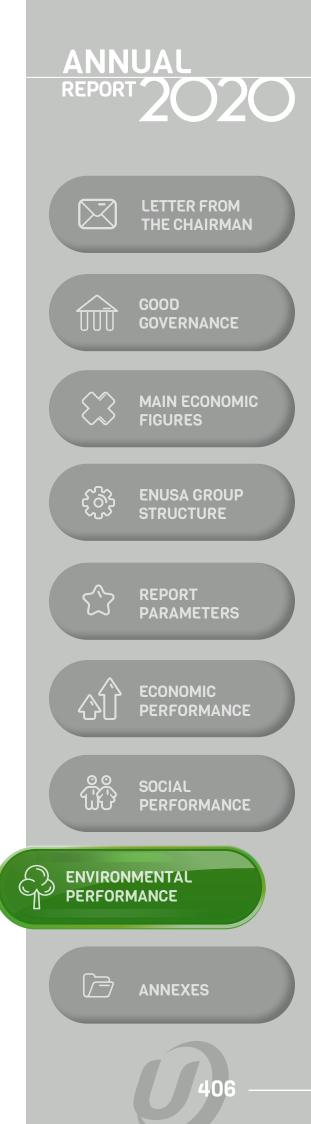
The guarantees to cover environmental risks are those set by the Integrated Environmental Permits (AAI) available, especially the one for the landfill.

During 2020, the ISO 14001 environmental certification system was implemented at both the treatment plant and the landfill, with certification expected in the first quarter of 2021.

The following are some of the facility's environmental management parameters, except for the consumption of paper, electricity, water and waste, which are included in the section "Main Environmental Performance Figures of the ENUSA Group" (page 409):

POLLUTION

Most carbon emissions are indirect, from electricity consumption and transport. Direct emissions result from the aerobic fermentation process (bio-drying) of organic matter in the plant, for which biofilters are available for mitigation. The biogas produced in the landfill as a result of the anaerobic fermentation of organic matter may also have an impact as a greenhouse gas (GHG). To mitigate this, there is a flare that reduces its impact on the atmosphere, with 64,672 m³ of biogas burned in this facility during 2020, as well as compensation from the biomass present in the waste.



CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

The UTE's facilities are key elements in the circular economy plans of the area in which it operates as a concessionaire of the waste management service.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES

The raw material used is municipal waste produced in Zone 1 (also called C1, according to the new Integrated Waste Plan of the Valencian Community) and one of its main objectives is the recovery of materials for recycling. In 2020, 11,092.03 tonnes of materials (PET, HDPE, P/C, Fe, Al, etc.) were recovered, plus a further 2,130 tonnes of biostabilised material for agricultural uses.

Diesel consumption during 2020 was 34,741 litres.

The Benlloch transfer plant has an electricity generation system with solar screens.

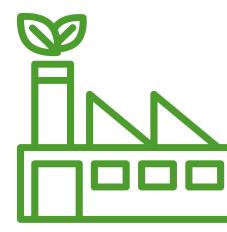
No wastewater is discharged at the UTE facilities, and wastewater from the plant is recycled and reused. Leachate is produced at the landfill due to rainfall and the leachate that does not evaporate, which in 2020 was 5,914.66 m³, is taken to an external waste handler. Leachate is also generated at the plant as a result of the moisture content of the waste received, as well as in the biofilters, part of which is reused in the composting process

and the rest, which in 2020 amounted to 1,604.34 m³, is sent to an external waste handler. The sanitary water from the toilets, as it is not connected to any sewage system (the facilities are far from the villages), is delivered to an external wastewater treatment plant. The Benlloch transfer plant collects the leachate produced by the waste received, which in 2020 amounted to 77.58 m³, and sends it to an external waste handler.

CLIMATE CHANGE

GHG emissions during 2020 have been estimated at:

- \triangleright Direct GHG emissions: 22.28 t of CO₂ (by biomass compensation).
- \triangleright Indirect GHG emissions: 817.98 t of CO₂.





OTHER SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION: ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKS

As it has been doing since operations began in early 2012, the UTE RSU de Castellón undergoes a series of environmental checks every year, thus complying with the conditions established in the Integrated Environmental Permits (AAI), both for the urban waste treatment plant and the Cervera del Maestre refuse depot.

Thus, during 2020, the following environmental checks were carried out:

- > Air: Through an accredited Environmental Quality Collaborating Entity (ECMCA), the emissions and immissions into the atmosphere from the different sources, both in the plant and in the depot, were monitored and the values collected were below the established limits.
- **Water:** At the refuse depot, the groundwater from the various piezometers and the leachate pond at the refuse depot were subjected to various checks, both in-house and through an accredited ECMCA entity. All the values collected were below the established limits.
- **Leachate:** A complete physico-chemical analysis of the leachate collected in the leachate pond of the depot is carried out on a guarterly basis, and periodically (guarterly during 2020) on the

plant's leachate collection tanks by an accredited ECMCA entity. As with groundwater, the values obtained were below the established limits.

Refuse depot topography: As a control and supervision measure, at in cell no. 1 due to the biogas extracted.

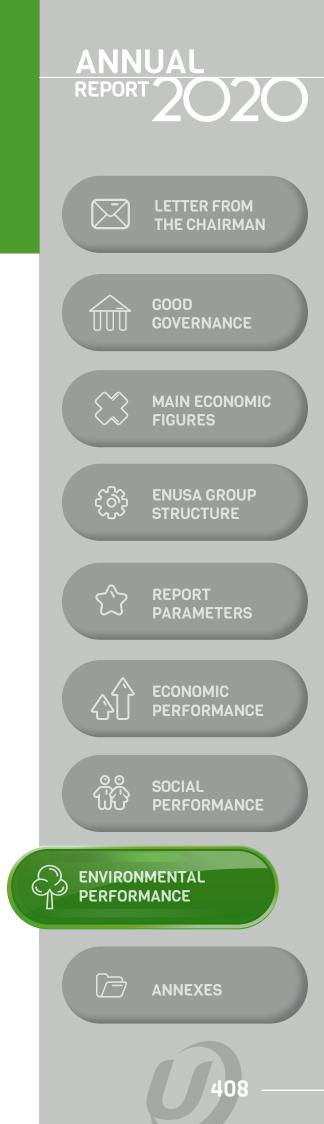
In addition, during 2020, the biogas produced at the landfill was measured quarterly to check its quality, composition and characteristics.

An olfactometric evaluation was also carried out at the treatment plant in order to obtain information on the functioning of the biofilters, calculating their performance on the basis of odour concentrations at the inlet and outlet. The conclusion of the report was that the biofilters function properly without any impact on the environment.

As usual and as part of the agreements established between the UTE, the Cervera del Maestre Town Council and the Waste Consortium of Zone I of Castellón, the UTE's facilities have been subjected to an exhaustive environmental audit by a company accredited for this purpose, analysing in detail all the possible effects of the facilities on the environment, achieving a satisfactory result.

Characterisations are also carried out periodically, both of incoming waste and outgoing refuse and at various intermediate stages.

the end of the year a topographical survey was carried out of the vessel currently in operation, in order to ascertain the volume occupied and the remaining volume available, as well as the settlements produced

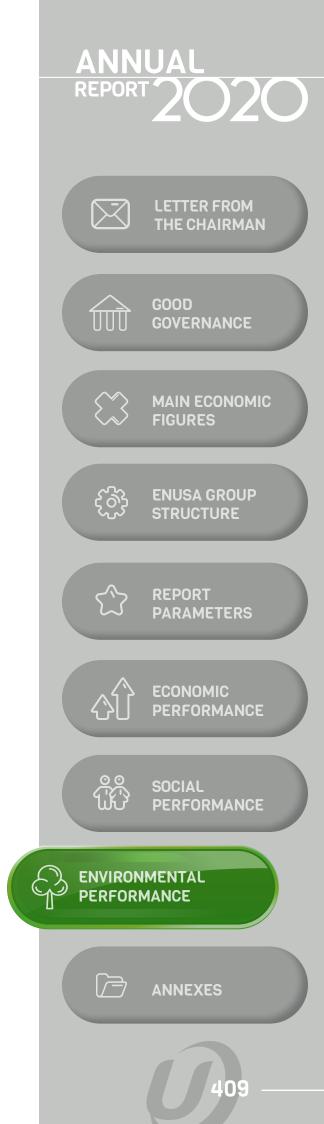




4. MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES OF THE ENUSA GROUP

The environmental performance indicators common to the different centres of the ENUSA Group are set out in detail below. ENUSA's Juzbado and Saelices el Chico centres, both of which have both radiological and non-radiological environmental monitoring systems, are dealt with extensively and in detail in their respective sections, as a result of which this section only covers them in their entirety. In the specific case of the ENUSA Madrid work centre, where the head office is located, in addition to the data on paper, electricity, water and CO₂ emissions from electricity consumption and work trips made by employees, an estimate of the waste generated is included.

In 2015, this centre launched a document destruction and paper recycling initiative with the aim of responsibly and sustainably managing all paper documentation, whether confidential or not, that is generated in the ENUSA Madrid offices and which must be destroyed, in compliance with the provisions of the Organic Law on the Protection of Personal Data and the guarantee of digital rights. This ensures that all paper generated is properly destroyed and reclaimed. In 2020, the confidential destruction and recycling of 7,408 kg of paper resulted in the avoidance of 6,667.2 kg of CO₂ emissions, equivalent to 49.38 car journeys of 800 km.



Furthermore, as part of this initiative, the waste management system was modified, with the aim of achieving adequate sorting at source. In particular, the plastic bags were removed from workers' individual waste bins. Instead, the waste that is generated, both organic and plastic, must be disposed of in the containers provided for this purpose at the designated points, allowing it to be recycled and recovered.

This section also includes the consumption of electricity, water and paper, as well as the waste generated by the subsidiaries of the ENUSA Group, thus providing a total sum of the consumption of these resources throughout the Group.

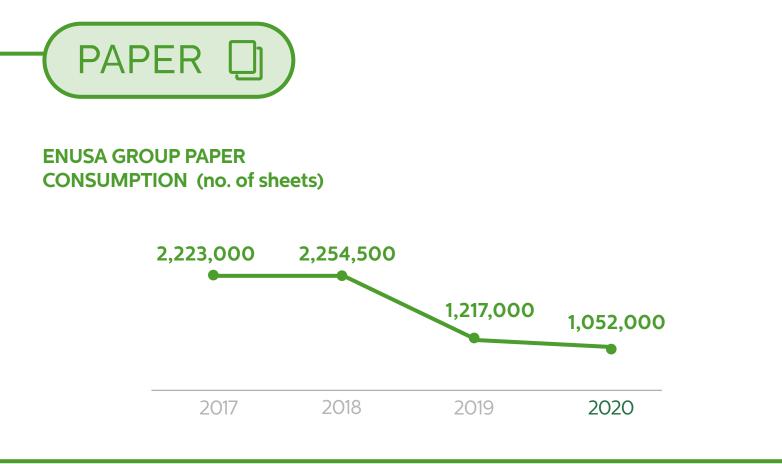
ENUSA GROUP PAPER CONSUMPTION (NUMBER OF SHEETS)								
	2017 2018 2019 2020							
EMGRISA	165,400	157,000	134,500	98,000				
ETSA	50,600	85,000	90,000	40,000				
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES	216,000	242,000	224,500	138,000				
ENUSA	2,007,000	2,012,500	992,500	914,000				
TOTAL ENUSA GROUP	2,223,000	2,254,500	1,217,000	1,052,000				

ENUSA PAPER CONSUMPTION PER CENTRE (no. of sheets)

2019

2020

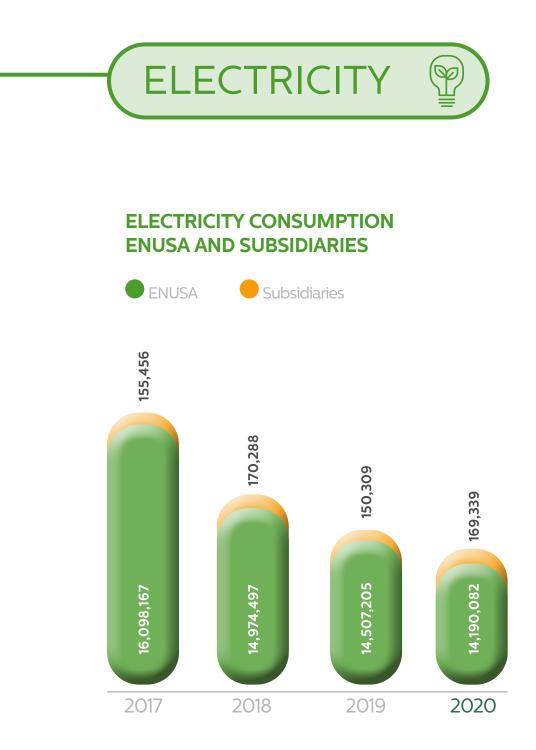
2017





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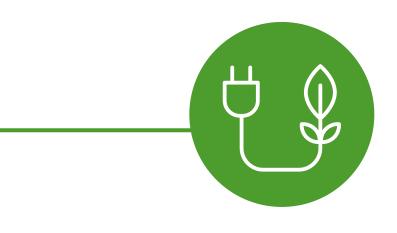




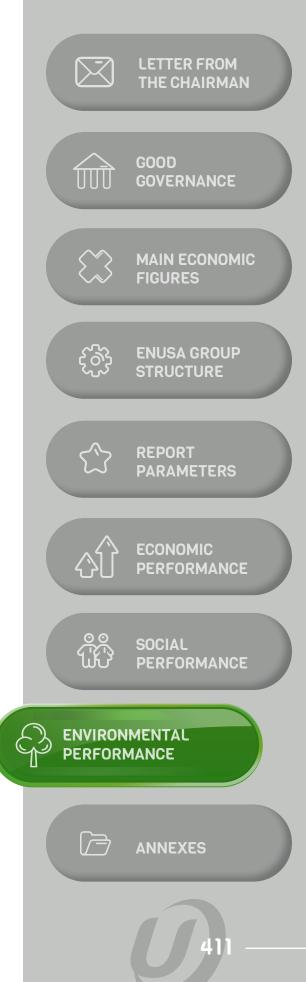
ENUSA ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION BY WORK CENTRE (kWh)							
	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Madrid	411,326	455,326	471,931	442,793			
Juzbado	9,141,691	8,921,924	8,917,302	9,011,720			
Saelices	2,317,882	1,726,961	1,683,725	1,490,649			
UTE RSU Castellón	4,227,268	3,870,286	3,434,247	3,244,920			
TOTAL	16,098,167	14,974,497	14,507,205	14,190,082			

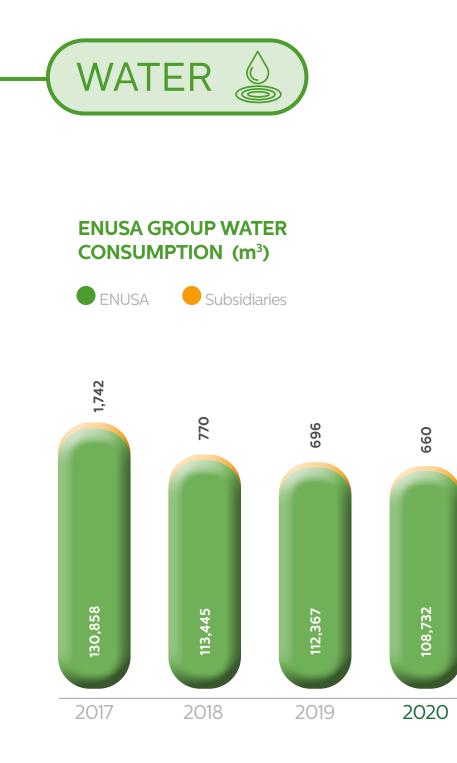
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION BY ENUSA GROUP SUBSIDIARIES (kWh)						
	2017	2018	2019	2020		
EMGRISA	105,513	116,005	108,854	118,968		
ETSA	49,943	54,283	41,455	50,371		
TOTAL	155,456	170,288	150,309	169,339		











(*) This table has been modified with respect to previous editions of the ENUSA Group Annual Report, including the water consumption of the landfill and transfer plants for the UTE RSU, which was not accounted for in previous editions.

ENUSA GROUP WATER CONSUMPTION (m ³)								
2017 2018 2019 2020								
EMGRISA	1,694	741	674	634				
ETSA	48	29	22	26				
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES	1,742	770	696	660				
ENUSA (*)	130,858	113,445	112,367	108,732				
TOTAL ENUSA GROUP	132,600	114,215	113,063	109,392				

(*) This table has been modified with respect to previous editions of the ENUSA Group Annual Report, including the water consumption of the landfill and transfer plants for the UTE RSU, which was not accounted for in previous editions.

WATER CONSUMPTION BY DESTINATION AND ENUSA WORK CENTRE (m ³)							
	DRINKING WATER	IRRIGATION WATER	PROCESS WATER	TOTAL 2020			
Madrid	459	0	0	459			
Juzbado	23,369	13,714	0	37,083			
Saelices	1,289	21,126	41,545	63,960			
UTE RSU Castellón	216.93	3,326.21	3,686.86	7,230 (*)			
TOTAL	25,334	38,167	45,231	108,732			

(*) Recycled and reused water: 1,279 m³, from the rainwater basins.



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	WASTE MANAGED ENUSA GROUP 2020 (kg)							
	MADRID	JUZBADO	SAELICES	UTE	TOTAL ENUSA	EMGRISA		
Hazardous	130	223	5,467		5,820	11,605		
Inert		35,260			35,260			
Waste assimilable to recyclable municipal waste	7,568	19,180			26,748			
Municipal solid waste	1,063	14,469			15,532			
Leachate				7,596,180	7,596,180			
TOTAL	8,761	69,132	5,467	7,596,180	7,679,540	11,605		

EVOLUTION OF WASTE MANAGED BY ENUSA (kg)							
	2017	2018	2019	2020			
Hazardous (1)	48,160	20,453	22,626	5,820			
Inert	496,322	363,520	1,515,180	35,260			
Waste assimilable to recyclable municipal waste	44,490	32,678	36,641	26,748			
Municipal solid waste	23,348	21,567	26,177	15,532			
Leachate (1)	3,038,050	1,170,890	3,135,200	7,596,180			
TOTAL	3,650,370	1,609,107	4,735,824	7,679,540			

⁽¹⁾ Includes hazardous waste and leachate from the UTE RSU Castellón.

				ANN		
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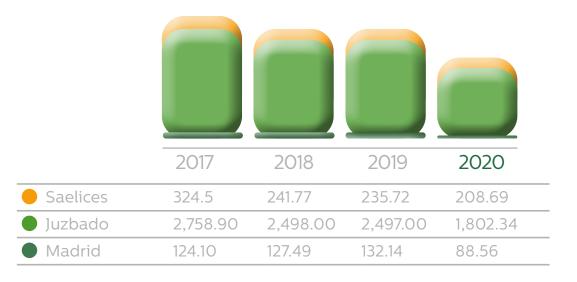
ENUSA CO, EMISSIONS (t)

Total direct emissionsTotal indirect emissions



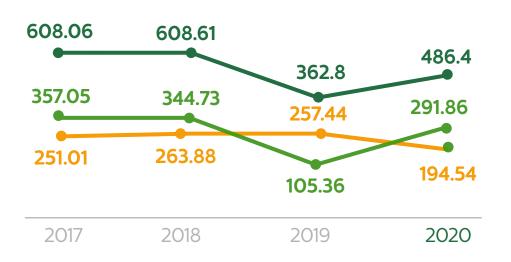
See Annexes for the calculation of the different conversion factors that affect CO₂ emissions.

ENUSA INDIRECT EMISSIONS ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (t of CO₂)



ENUSA DIRECT EMISSIONS (t of CO₂)

● Juzbado ● Saelices ● Total

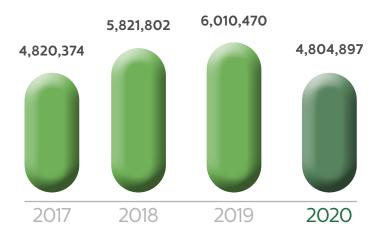


ENUSA INDIRECT EMISSIONS – TRANSPORT OF PERSONNEL, GOODS AND SERVICES (t of CO_2)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Madrid	60.07	54.76	63.35	31.14
Juzbado	770.96	840.16	773.65	822.29
Saelices	33.05	32.15	33.93	24.17
TOTAL	864.08	927.07	870.93	877.60

ENVIROMENTAL EXPEDITURE AND

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENTS (€)





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ECONOMIC

PERFORMANCE



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5. KEY SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS, **RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

SUCCESSES

- \triangleright Improvements related to the Environmental Management Programme:
 - Reduced consumption of natural resources.
 - · Minimisation of the generation of radioactive waste and reduction of existing waste in the Temporary Storage Facility.
 - Minimisation of noise pollution from the factory.
- ▷ Improved management.
- \triangleright Improved communication.

RISKS

 \triangleright An internal operational procedure has been drawn up for the identification and implementation of actions to address the risks identified as necessary to ensure that the ENUSA quality management system and the environmental management system of the Juzbado factory comply with ISO 14001:2015.

ENUSA also has a catalogue of environmental risks which lists all the risks identified and the actions taken to address them.

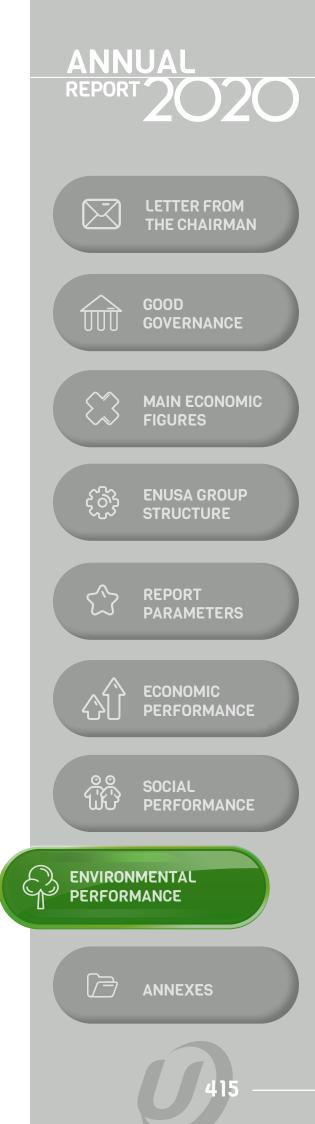
SHORTCOMINGS

- \triangleright Delays in achieving some targets:
 - Systems for the reconditioning and gravel filling of 220 litre waste drums.
 - Renovation of the UC03 and UC18 units of the HVAC.
 - Design of the renovation of the air-conditioning chilled water circuit.

OPPORTUNITIES

- > Achievement of the pending goals from the 2020 Environmental Management Programme:

 - Fine-tuning of the gamma spectrometer for declassification. Issuing the Test Plan for declassification.
 - Work on 18.5 ha of woodland between the NE and E-SSE sectors.
 - Finding an alternative route for the management of WEEE hazardous waste.



6. OBJECTIVES -





SAELICES

Switch from fossil fuels to renewable energies in the heating system

2021

ETSA

Gradually replace the heavy vehicle fleet with more efficient and environmentally friendly engines







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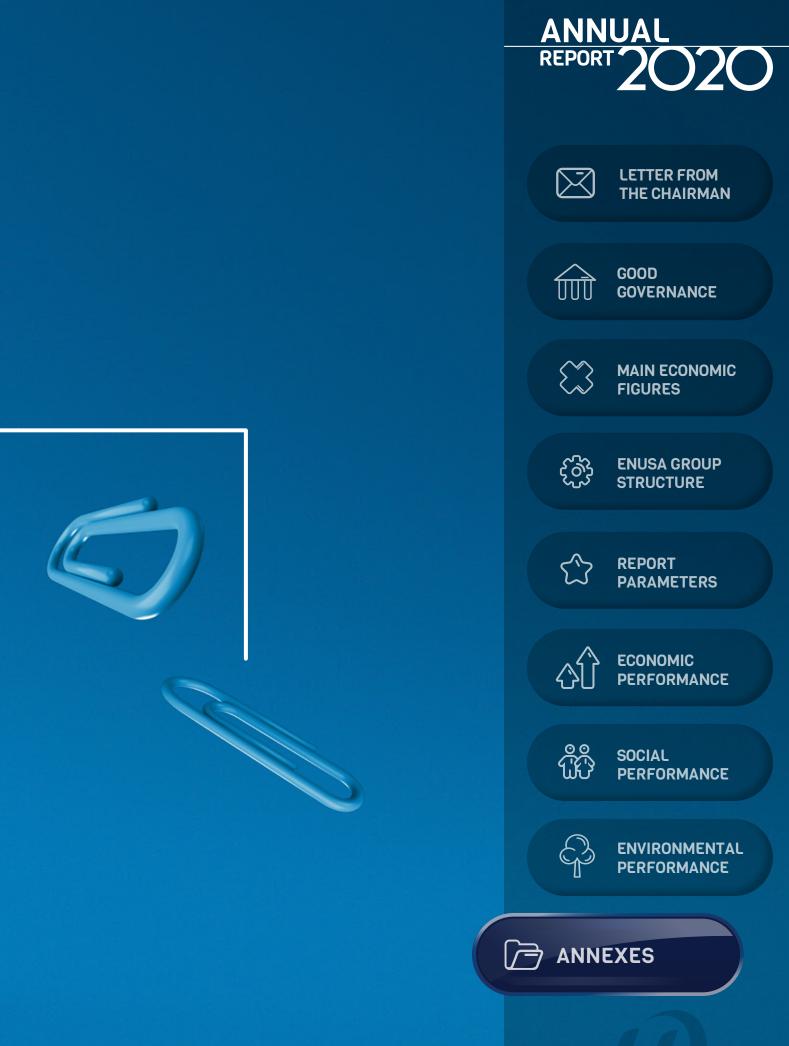
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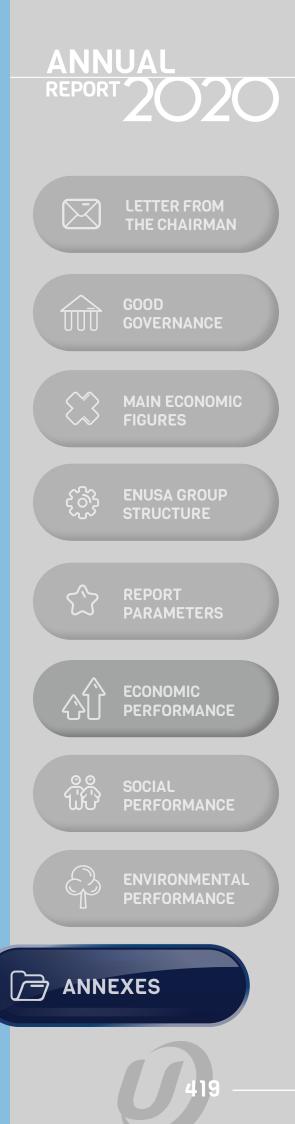
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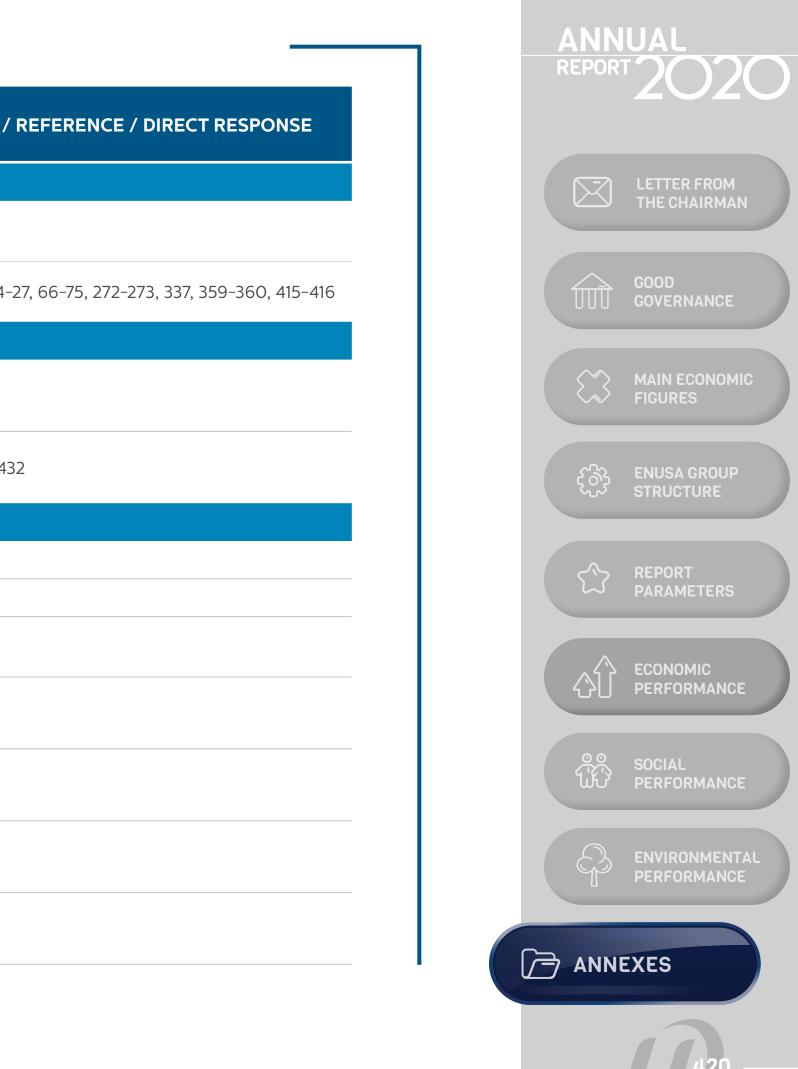
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	102-34 Nature and total number of critical concerns			433
	102-35 Remuneration policies			9, 255-25
	102-36 Process for determining remuneration			9, 255-25
	102-37 Stakeholders' involvement in remuneration	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	16 PLAC ASSICE AND STREME ACTIVITIONS	9, 255-25
	102-38 Annual total compensation ratio			Result: 5.1
	102-39 Percentage increase in annual total compensation ratio			Result: 0

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GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT	SDGs	PAGE / I
STAKEHOLDER I	ENGAGEMENT			
	102-40 List of stakeholder groups			38, 41-42
	102-41 Collective bargaining agreements	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8 DELEXE MORE AND CONCOME CARINES	292
disclosures	102-42 Identifying and selecting stakeholders			38, 41
2010	102-43 Approach to stakeholder engagement			38-42, 29
	102-44 Key topics and concerns raised			40-42
REPORTING PRA	ΛΟΤΙΟΕ			
	102-45 Entities included in the consolidated financial statements			32-33, 18
	102-46 Defining report content and topic boundaries			35-42
	102-47 List of material topics			37
	102-48 Restatements of information			35, 441
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT 102-40 List of stakeholder groups 102-41 Collective bargaining agreements General disclosures 2016 102-42 Identifying and selecting stakeholders 102-43 Approach to stakeholder engagement 102-44 Key topics and concerns raised REPORTING PRACTICE 102-45 Entities included in the consolidated finant statements 102-46 Defining report content and topic boundated 102-47 List of material topics 102-49 Changes in reporting 102-50 Reporting period General disclosures 2016	102-49 Changes in reporting			433
	102-50 Reporting period			Year 202
disclosures	102-51 Date of most recent report			Year 2019
2016	102-52 Reporting cycle			35
	102-53 Contact point for questions regarding the report			comunic
	102-40 List of stakeholder groups 102-41 Collective bargaining agreements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 102-42 Identifying and selecting stakeholders 102-43 Approach to stakeholder engagement 102-44 Key topics and concerns raised PORTINCE PRACTICE 102-46 Defining report content and topic boundaries 102-47 List of material topics 102-48 Restatements of information 102-49 Changes in reporting 102-50 Reporting period 102-51 Date of most recent report 102-52 Reporting cycle 102-53 Contact point for questions regarding the report 102-54 Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards 102-55 GRI content index		35	
	102-55 GRI content index			419-431
	102-56 External assurance			35, 442-4

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TOPIC SPECIFIC STANDARDS

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT	SDGs	PAGE / REFERENCE / DIRECT RESPONSE
ECONOMY				
Material topic: Ec	onomic performance			
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			49-75, 434
GRI 201: Economic performance 2016	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	8 BEEXT WORK AND CONCERNMENT OF A CONCERNENT	29-30, 169-178, 346
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	7, 8, 9	13 mm	434
	201-3 Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans			241-242, 250, 298
	201-4 Financial assistance received from government			32, 251, 301
Material topic: Inc	direct economic impacts			
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			346-347
GRI 203:	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	5 GARTY 9 RECEIPT INVALUE 9 RECEIPT INVALUE 9 RECEIPT INVALUE 11 RECEIPTING 11 RECEIPTING 1	434
Indirect economic impacts 2016	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	1 Martin 3 second at the B record and the second at the se	346-347
Material topic: An	nti-corruption			
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			15-19



GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT	SDGs	PAGE / F
	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	16 MAXI. ACTICLE AND EXTENSION STATES	15-19, 434
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-2 Communication and training about anti- corruption policies and procedures	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	16 MARI. ACTICLE AND STRIMS	15-19
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	16 MAR ARTICE AND STRONG SCIENTINGS	434
SOCIAL				
Material topic: Em	nployment			
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			285-286
	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	5 STATE	285-286
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	3 ADDIMATES 	298
	401-3 Parental leave	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	5 слики сран, ну Совение санити Совение санити	297
Material topic: GR	RI 403: Occupational Health and Safety			
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			305-316, <i>4</i>

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GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT	SDGs	PAGE / REFERENCE / DIRECT RESPONSE	REPO
	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8 терат нож ма сожние серати	305-306	
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8 всем нож мо	314	
	403-3 Occupational health services	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8 DEEXY MORE AND CONSIDER CERTIN	311-313	
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation and communication on occupational health and safety	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	8 EEEE HORE AG Expension careful The PLACE ACTION The PLACE ACT	305-306	E
GRI 403: Occupational	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8 ICCUM HOM AND COMMUNIC LINE WAS	307-308	
Health and Safety	403-6 Promotion of worker health	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	3 additionants 	311-313	
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8 вести нож мо	306	
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8 MEETER HOME AND CONSIDER CARANTIA	305-306	্ব
	403-9 Work-related injuries	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	3 AND WELLYIN 	314-316	
	403-10 Work-related ill health	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	3 ADDITION TO A DI TO	AND ASTREE AMERICAN 314	
Material topic: Tra	aining and education				
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			299-300, 303-304	

DISCLOSURE	PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT	SDGs	PAGE / I
404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	4 CONCERNANCE B HARANGE RECENT CONCERNANCE	303
404-2 Programmes for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programmes	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	8 DECINY MORE AND ECONOMIC CONVERS	299-303
404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	5 STATES STATES 5 STATES 5 STATES	The perc performa
ersity and Equal Opportunity			
103-1, 103-2, 103-3			287-291, 1
405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	5 STARER STRUCT 5 STARER 5 STARER	7-13, 282
405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	5 STATES STATES 5 STATES 5 STATES	293-296,
n-discrimination			
103-1, 103-2, 103-3			287-291, 1
406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	5 SHORE EXAMPLE 5 SHORE 5 S	434
al communities			
103-1, 103-2, 103-3			345-353
	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee 404-2 Programmes for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programmes 404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews ersity and Equal Opportunity 103-1, 103-2, 103-3 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees 405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men 103-1, 103-2, 103-3 103-1, 103-2, 103-3 406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken al communities	DISCLOSURETHE GLOBAL COMPACT404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10404-2 Programmes for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programmes1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10n-discrimination103-1, 103-2, 103-3406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	DISCLOSURETHE GLOBAL COMPACTSDGs404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

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ercentage of employees who receive regular mance reviews is 100%

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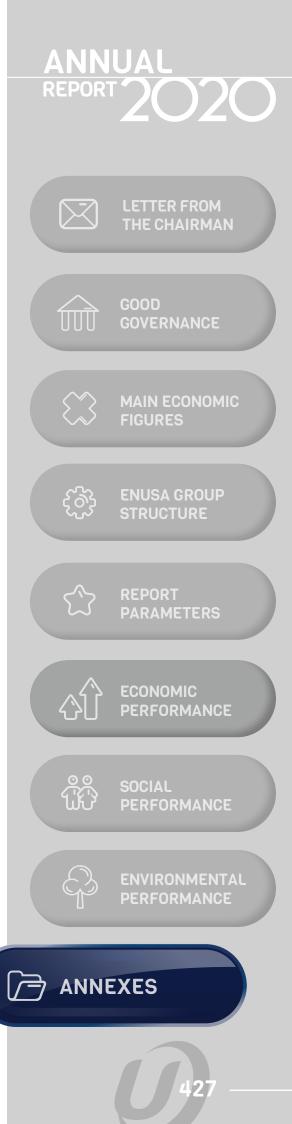
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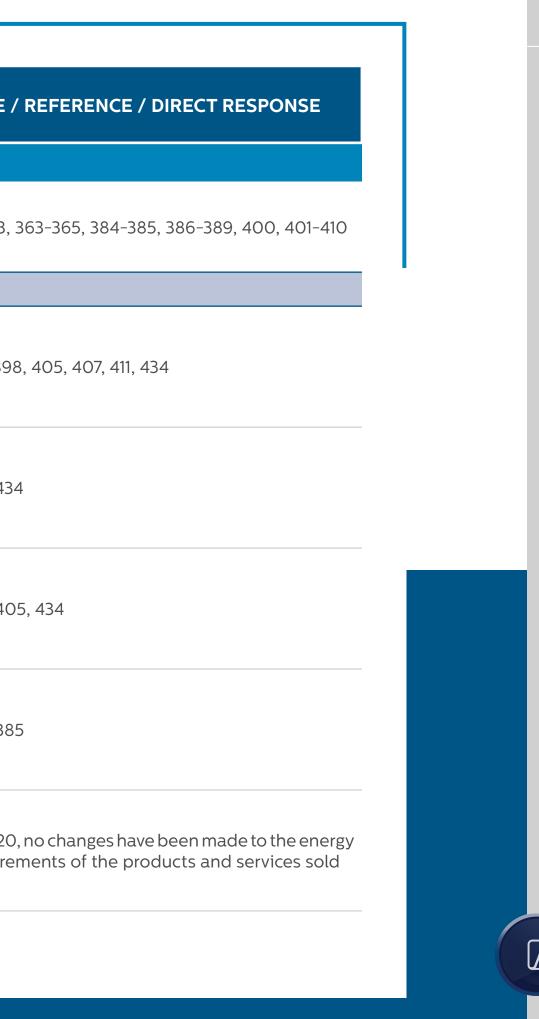
GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT	SDGs	PAGE / R
GRI 413:	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes			345-353, 4
Local communities 2016	413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	1 Reary 2 Aller Autoria ((()	363-365, 3
Material topic: Cu	stomer health and safety			
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			343
GRI 416:	416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories			343
Customer Health and Safety 2016	416-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10		434
Material topic: Cu	stomer privacy			
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			15-19
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	16 PARI, ASSER ASSER ACTIVITION ACTIVITION	434
Material topic: G	RI 419: Socioeconomic compliance			
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103-1, 103-2, 103-3			15-19, 343
GRI 419: Socioeconomic compliance 2016	419-1 Non-compliance with laws and regulations in the social and economic area	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	16 PLACE ASSIST ASSISTER ASSISTER	434

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GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT	SDGs	PAGE / F
ENVIRONMENT				
GRI 103: Management approach 2016	103–1, 103–2, 103–3 ⁽¹⁾			56-63, 36
Material topic: Er	ergy			
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organisation	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7 MOREGANELARE CONSIGNED SUPERSONALINE SUP	377, 398,
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organisation	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7 MOREGANELARE CONSIGNATION SCHOOL 8 SECURAT NORMAL CONSIGNATION SCHOOL 12 RESPIRATE SCHOOL 13 CLEARE ACTION	378, 434
	302-3 Energy intensity	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7 MOREGULAR INFO 8 SECURIT ROOM AND ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	378, 405,
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7 MONECOME CARD 8 BECART HORE AND CONCOME CARDING CONCOME CARDINA CONCOME CARDINA CONC	384-385
	302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	7 воденска славна 8 воденска славна 2 воденска славна 13 должи 2 воденска славна 13 должи	In 2020, r requirem

⁽¹⁾ A single management approach is included for the Environment category insofar as it applies to all aspects included in this category.



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GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT	SDGs	PAGE /
Material topic: Ef	fluents and waste			
	306-1 Water discharge by quality and destination	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	3 SODOWALTS AN RECEIPTION AND RECEIPTION AN	366-367
	306-2 Waste by type and disposal method	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	3 ADDIERATIN 	369, 374
GRI 306: Effluents and waste 2016	306-3 Significant spills	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	3 ADD OF ALTH AND REC:: FING AND REC:: FING	During 2
	306-4 Transport of hazardous waste	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	3 MIN THERESAN	There is waste classifica
	306-5 Water bodies affected by water discharges and/or runoff	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	6 dilemente Additional 14 HT HELEN ANDRE Discovered States 15 Discovered States 15 Discover	During 2 affected
Material topic: Er	nvironmental compliance			
GRI 307: Environmental compliance 2016	307-1 Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10	16 MAC ASTER AND THOM ADDITION	No fines environn during 20

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67, 371-373, 399

74-376, 396, 413

2020 no significant spills were identified

is no international transport of hazardous according to the Basel Convention ication, Annexes I, II, III and VIII

2020 no water bodies or habitats were ed by water discharges and/or runoff

nes or penalties for non-compliance with nmental laws or regulations were identified 2020

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NON-GRI MATERIAL ASPECTS

MATERIAL TOPIC	DISCLOSURE	PAGE /
ENUSA		
Intellectual Property / Technological development (added value) / Investment in Technological Development and Innovation	Percentage of fuel sales destined for R+D+i	329-330
Crisis Management / Management of lessons learned and their corrective action plans	Monetary value of significant fines and number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations	429, 43
Mechanisms for internal reporting of integrity violations	Whistleblowing and suggestions channel	15-19
Management of operational experience - Benchmarking - Excellence in operations (vision and mission)	Mission, vision and values	14
Balance between personal performance in relation to objectives and salary improvements, etc. (in this case ENUSA materiality)	Remuneration and productivity policy	293-296
Knowledge transfer	Partial retirement and hand-over contracts	276
Contribution to the export level of Salamanca	Percentage of ENUSA's total exports in relation to those of Salamanca	Exports ENUSA sales ar Percent relatior
Percentage of permanent employment contracts	Percentage of workforce by employment contract	282
Participation in global projects to develop the immediate surroundings of the production centres with special attention to the municipalities where these centres are located	Collaborations with local entities in the area around the ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas fuel assembly factory in Juzbado	347-349
Contribution of labour activity (employment) in the surroundings of the production centres, evaluating the positive impact against depopulation of the affected rural areas	ENUSA's Added value in Salamanca (€) Payroll + SS	345-34

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ts Salamanca 2020: 802.3 million euros A nuclear fuel exports and uranium and purchases: 265 million euros ntage of ENUSA's total exports in on to those of Salamanca = 33%
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NON-GRI MATERIAL ASPECTS				
MATERIAL TOPIC	DISCLOSURE	PAGE /		
Participation in specific projects (social, cultural, sporting) that have a positive impact on the dynamisation and improvement of the quality of life of those who live in the immediate surroundings of the production centres, with special attention to the municipalities where these centres are located	Collaborations with local entities in the area around the ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas fuel assembly factory in Juzbado	347-349		
Evaluation of engagement with the surroundings in relation to the company's external image (environmental marketing, cultural promotion, etc.): degree of use of the surrounding local resources to support a positive image	Content marketing	356		
Engagement/generation of environmental projects in the surroundings on: landscape restoration, promotion/recovery of biodiversity, restoration of degraded areas (gravel pits, waste dumps, rubbish dumps)	Collaborations with local entities in the area around the ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas fuel assembly factory in Juzbado	347-349		
ETSA				
Quality of service and physical safety	Certifications	344		

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2. CLARIFICATIONS TO THE GRI **INDICATORS TABLE**

GENERAL CONTENT

ORGANISATION PROFILE

- ▶ 102-10 No significant changes in the Group's size, structure, ownership or supply chain have been identified during the reporting period.
- > 102-13 EMGRISA is a member of ASEGRE (Association of Waste and Special Resources Management Companies). ETSA is a member of EITA (European Isotopes Transport Association) and AESTRADIS (Association of Salamanca Entrepreneurs for Discretionary Transport).

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

> 102-17 ENUSA employees have a channel on the intranet for requesting advice in relation to the Code of Conduct, the Crime Prevention Model and the implementing Protocols.

GOVERNANCE

- reach that it decides in each case.
- governance body.

Sometimes the chairman's own appointees with responsibility for economic, environmental and social issues report directly to the highest governance body, at the invitation of the chairman.

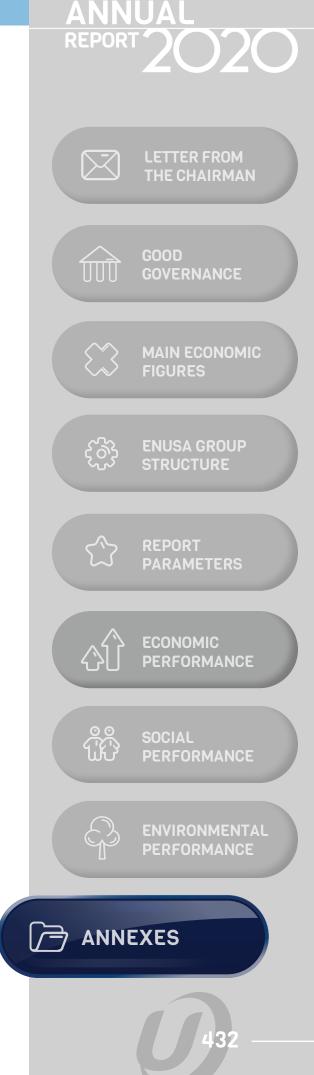
- positions with responsibility for these issues.
- environmental and social issues.

▷ 102-19 The process of delegating authority from the highest governance body for economic, environmental and social matters takes place through the formally approved proxy structure of the highest governance body, with the scope, limitations and

▶ 102-20 There are executive positions in the Group with responsibility for economic, environmental and social issues. The chairman of the highest governance body has executive powers in such matters and, under his/her direct responsibility, appoints officers with responsibility for such matters, who report directly to him/her and indirectly, through him/her, to the highest

▶ 102-21 The highest governance body delegates stakeholder consultation processes on economic, environmental and social issues to the Executive Committee, which, in turn, appoints

> 102-27 In order to develop and enhance the collective knowledge of the highest governance body on economic, environmental and social issues, comprehensive reports on the most relevant facts concerning these matters are prepared on a regular basis. These comprehensive reports are submitted to the highest governance body to which more detailed individual presentations are also made on specific economic,



- ▶ 102-28 The performance of the highest governance body is assessed indirectly by the shareholders when the organisation's accounts are approved each year. At the same event, this report is also approved and sustainability performance is assessed. The evaluation is independent of the body being evaluated. There have been no changes in the organisational practices of the highest governance body. No actions have been taken as a result of the highest governance body's performance on the above issues. There have been changes in the members of the highest governance body, but for reasons other than performance review.
- ▶ 102-29, 102-30 The audit committee, appointed by the highest governance body from among its members, is tasked with identifying and monitoring the impacts, risks and opportunities in the above matters, as well as reporting on the implementation of due diligence processes, and evaluating these processes by monitoring their effectiveness. The highest governance body is subsequently instructed by the audit committee on the outcome of the performance of these functions.
- ▶ 102-31 The audit committee analyses the economic, environmental and social impacts, risks and opportunities at least every six months, and subsequently reports to the highest governance body on the results achieved. On a monthly basis, the organisation's chief executive reports to the highest governance body on such impacts, risks and opportunities. Annually, the highest governance body analyses these very impacts, risks and opportunities when approving the organisation's Annual Report, which includes economic, environmental and social issues.

- organisation's chief executive on a monthly basis.
- not applicable.

REPORTING PRACTICES

- included.
- year in the list of material topics and topic boundaries.

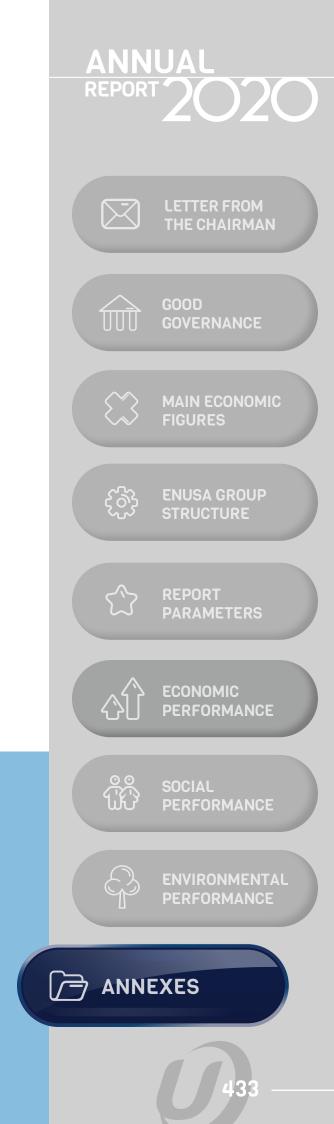
▷ 102-33 The organisation's chief executive reports directly to the highest governance body on matters of concern to the organisation on a monthly basis. On the occasion of this monthly reporting, it informs the aforementioned body of important concerns, if any.

▷ 102-34 All concerns that were considered important were conveyed to the highest governance body through direct reporting to it by the

▶ 102-37 In 2020, the remuneration of ENUSA Group personnel was determined by the regulations governing the remuneration system in the public business sector, and therefore stakeholder engagement is

> 102-45 According to the criteria adopted for preparing this report in accordance with GRI, in addition to the parent company or controlling company (ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, S.A., S.M.E.), the investee or subsidiary companies (Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A., S.M.E, M.P. (EMGRISA) and ETSA Global Logistics, S.A.U., S.M.E. (ETSA) were included, although joint ventures were not

▷ 102-49 There have been no significant changes from the previous



TOPIC SPECIFIC STANDARDS

▷ 103-3 As a general rule, material topics are included in the performance appraisals of those responsible for their management.

At ENUSA, there is a variable collective productivity incentive linked to the following material topics: economic performance and occupational health and safety.

ECONOMY

- ▷ 201-2 No financial implications due to climate change have been identified to date.
- ▷ 203-1 The ENUSA Group does not currently make any expenditure or investment in infrastructures outside its economic activities.
- \geq 205-1 In the process of developing the Crime Prevention Organisation, Management and Control Models, risks related to corruption in all workplaces have been taken into account.
- ▷ **205-3** No incidents of corruption were identified in the ENUSA Group in 2020.
- ▷ 404-2 In 2020, the hours of training attributable to programmes to improve the skills of ENUSA Group employees amounted to 12,927.

- ensure equal opportunities in recruitment and pay.
- economic impact of ENUSA in Salamanca".
- health and safety impacts of products and services.
- or economic matters.

ENVIRONMENT

- ▷ **302-1, 302-2** 277.7 kWh equivalent to 1 GJ.
- not representative of its activities and business.

> 405-2 Salary levels do not differentiate between men and women, as they are subject to a point rating system per job factor, in order to

▶ 406-1 In 2020 no incidents of discrimination were identified.

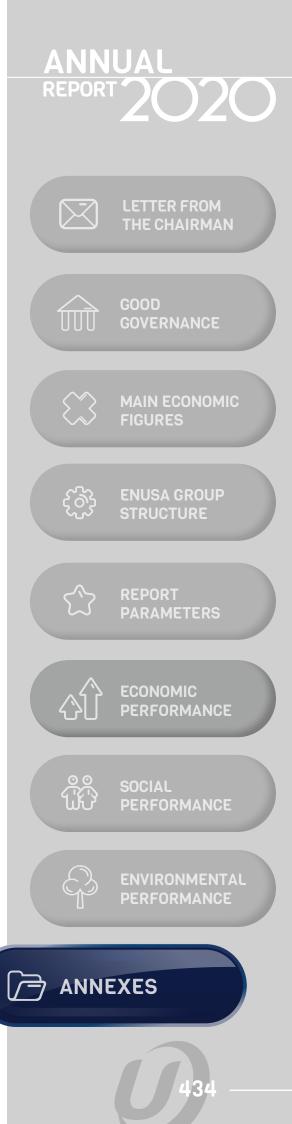
▶ 413-1 In 2013, with the collaboration of ENUSA, the General Foundation of the University of Salamanca published a study on the "Socio-

▶ 416-2 In 2020, no non-compliance has been identified regarding the

> 418-1 ENUSA did not identify any substantiated complaints regarding breaches of customer privacy and loss of customer data in 2020.

> 419-1 In 2020, no fines or penalties were identified in Group companies due to non-compliance with laws or regulations in social

> 302-3 EMGRISA's energy intensity ratios are not included as they are



3. CONTENT INDEX FOR LAW 11/2018, OF DECEMBER 28, ON NON-FINANCIAL **INFORMATION AND DIVERSITY**

CONTENT LAW 11/2018 OF 28 DECEMBER 2018 ON NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND DIVERSITY	PAGE / F
I. INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
Detailed information on current and foreseeable effects of the company's activities on the environment and, where appropriate, health and safety; environmental assessment or certification procedures; resources devoted to environmental risk prevention; application of the precautionary principle; amount of provisions and guarantees for environmental risks.	361-416; 1 386-389,
Pollution: measures to prevent, reduce or remedy carbon emissions that seriously affect the environment, taking into account any form of activity-specific air pollution, including noise and light pollution.	376, 379- 414, 438
Circular economy and waste prevention and management: waste prevention measures, recycling, reuse, other forms of recovery and disposal; actions to combat food waste.	369, 374- 438; 438
Sustainable use of resources: water consumption and water supply in accordance with local constraints; consumption of raw materials and measures taken to improve the efficiency of their use; direct and indirect energy consumption, measures taken to improve energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies.	412; 363, 3
Climate change: the significant elements of greenhouse gas emissions generated as a result of the company's activities, including the use of the goods and services it produces; the measures taken to adapt to the consequences of climate change; the reduction targets voluntarily set in the medium and long term to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the means implemented to this end.	379-380, 384-385,
Biodiversity protection: measures taken to preserve or restore biodiversity; impacts caused by activities or operations in protected areas.	381-383, 3

REFERENCE / DIRECT RESPONSE

; 344, 363-365, 406; 363-365, 401, 403; 363-365, 9, 402, 403; 246-250

9-380, 384-385, 394-395, 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 3

4-376, 384-385, 396, 402, 404, 407, 409-410, 413, 8

3, 398, 407; 377-378, 384-385, 398, 405, 407, 411, 434

0, 394-395, 402, 404, 405, 406-407, 414; 434; 5, 404, 405

8, 399; 363-365, 386-389

R	ANN EPORT)
	\square	LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN	
		GOOD GOVERNANCE	
	(MAIN ECONOMIC FIGURES	
	<u> </u>	ENUSA GROUP STRUCTURE	
	ŝ	REPORT PARAMETERS	
		ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE	
	کی ا	SOCIAL PERFORMANCE	
	Ģ	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	
ANNEXES			

II. INFORMATION ON SOCIAL AND PERSONNEL ISSUES

- Employment: total number and distribution of employees by gender, age, country and occupational classification; total number and distribution of types of employment contracts; average annual number of permanent contracts, temporary contracts and part-time contracts by gender, age and professional category; number of dismissals by gender, age and professional category; average remuneration and its evolution broken down by gender, age and professional category or equal value; pay gap; remuneration for equal 439; 287 or average positions in the company; average remuneration of directors and executives, including variable remuneration, allowances, indemnities, payments to long-term savings schemes and any other payments broken down by gender; implementation of policies of disconnection from work; employees with disabilities.
- > Work organisation: organisation of working time; number of hours of absenteeism; measures aimed at facilitating the enjoyment of work-life balance and encouraging the co-responsible exercise of work-life 297; 439; 297-298 balance by both parents.
- > Health and safety: health and safety conditions at work; accidents at work, in particular their frequency and 305-308, 311-313; 314-316 severity, as well as occupational diseases, broken down by gender.
- > Social relations: organisation of social dialogue, including procedures for informing, consulting and negotiating with staff; percentage of employees covered by collective agreements per country; the balance of collective 292; 292; 439 agreements, particularly in the field of health and safety at work.
- > Training: training policies implemented; the total number of training hours per professional category. 299-300, 303-304; 303

> Universal accessibility for people with disabilities.

Equality: measures adopted to promote equal treatment and opportunities between women and men; equality plans (Chapter III of Organic Law 3/2007, of 22 March, for the effective equality of women and men); measures adopted to promote employment; protocols against sexual and gender-based harassment; the integration and universal accessibility of people with disabilities; the policy against all types of discrimination and, where appropriate, diversity management.

III. INFORMATION ON RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Implementation of human rights due diligence procedures; prevention of risks of human rights abuses and, where appropriate, measures to mitigate, manage and remedy possible abuses; reporting of human rights abuses; promotion and enforcement of the provisions of the International Labour Organisation's core conventions related to respect for freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining; elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; elimination of forced or compulsory labour; effective abolition of child labour.

287-289

PAGE / REFERENCE / DIRECT RESPONSE 278-282; 282-283; 284; 439; 293-294; 295-296; 293; 439; 290-291; 290-291; 297-298; 290-291; 287-289; 287-289, 290-291, 293-296, 434 339; 15-19, 20-21, 339; 439; 292; 287-291, 293-298; 439; 439 ANNEXES

LETTER FROM

THE CHAIRMAN

MAIN ECONOMIC

FIGURES

STRUCTURE

REPORT

PARAMETERS

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

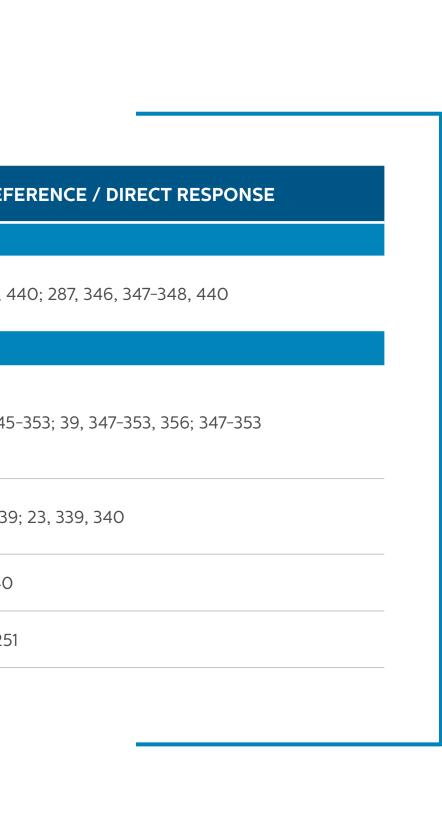
SOCIAL

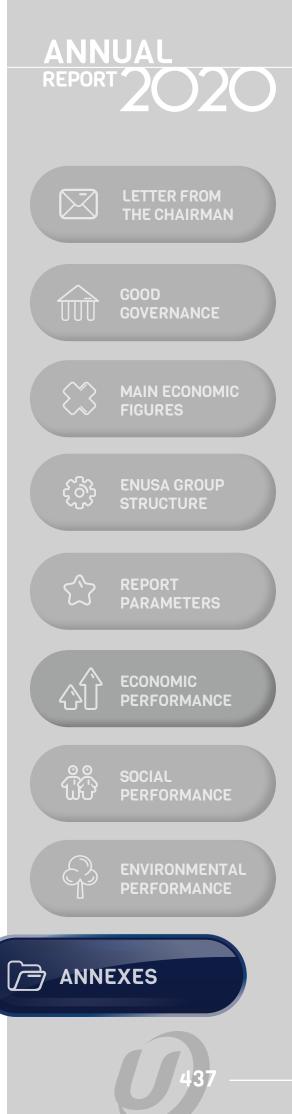
PERFORMANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL

PERFORMANCE

CONTENT LAW 11/2018 OF 28 DECEMBER 2018 ON NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND DIVERSITY	PAGE / REFE
IV. INFORMATION ON THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY	
Measures taken to prevent corruption and bribery; measures to combat money laundering; contributions to foundations and non-profit organisations.	15-19; 15-19, 44
V. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY	
The company's commitment to sustainable development: the impact of the company's activity on employment and local development; the impact of the company's activity on local populations and the territory; relations maintained with local community stakeholders and dialogue channels; partnership or sponsorship actions.	345-346; 345-
Subcontracting and suppliers: inclusion of social, gender equality and environmental issues in the procurement policy; consideration in relations with suppliers and subcontractors of their social and environmental responsibility; monitoring and auditing systems and results of audits.	339, 440; 339
Consumers: consumer health and safety measures; complaint systems, complaints received and resolution of complaints.	343; 331, 440
> Tax information: profits earned country by country; profit taxes paid and public subsidies received.	440; 440; 251





4. CLARIFICATIONS TO **THE INDICATORS TABLE FOR** LAW 11/2018

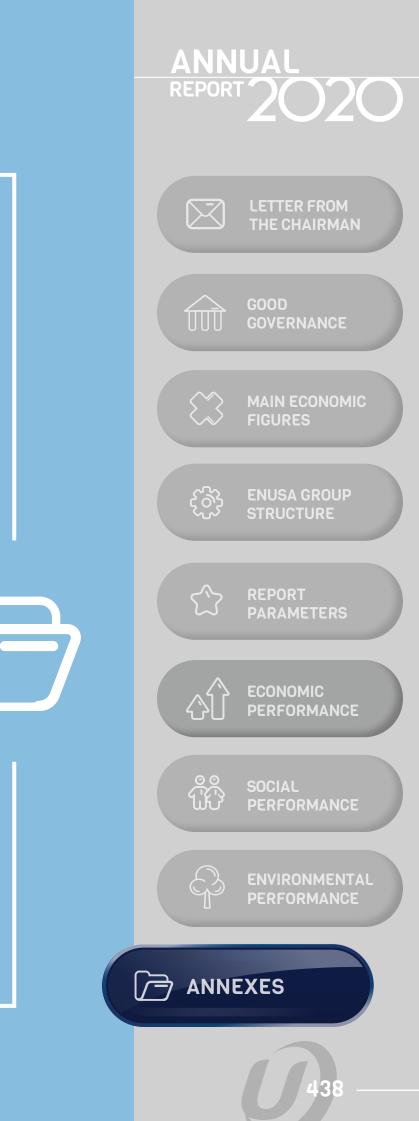
INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

▷ Light pollution: since 2018, the Juzbado facilities have had exterior lighting on both roads and pavements and on the double fence, with a type of lamp whose projector is asymmetrical in order to eliminate wasted and polluting flux. In this way, light pollution is minimised and energy efficiency is improved.

- ▷ Circular economy: during 2020, the adherence agreements signed with waste managers that include the life-cycle or circular economy approach continued:
 - SIG: Ambilamp for lights, Ecopilas for cells and batteries.
 - Establishment of the factory as a collection point for waste toner and ink by the company Tragatóner and Tragatinta.
 - Delivery of textile waste to the company Porsiete (belonging to the Spanish Association of Social and Solidarity Economy Waste Collectors).

In addition, the Juzbado factory continued to collect the pipe separators for their subsequent return to the supplier and reuse, with a shipment of 8 boxes made in 2020.

▷ Actions to combat food waste: at the time of writing, the ENUSA Group has no actions to combat food waste.



INFORMATION ON SOCIAL AND PERSONNEL ISSUES

- ▷ In 2020 there was one contract termination for objective causes in the ENUSA Group.
- > The amount of the per diems for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors of ENUSA is set, with effect from 1 January 2020, at a gross monthly amount of 825 euros, for a maximum of eleven meetings per year, which will total a gross amount of 9,075 euros. No difference was established as to the amount to be received by male and female Directors.
- ▷ In 2020, the average remuneration of the ENUSA Executive Committee, including short-term remuneration, loans, advances and guarantees, amounted to €133,329.48 for women and €168,774.42 for men, including the Chairman.
- > At the time of writing this report, there are no work disconnection policies in place at the ENUSA Group.
- > Absenteeism: In 2020, the number of absenteeism hours at the ENUSA Group was 57,802.79. This figure includes hours corresponding to sickness, those derived from work-related

accidents, non-work-related accidents, commuting accidents, leave, absences and sanctions. The accumulated absenteeism rate was 5.30% at ENUSA, 2.39% at EMGRISA and 2.44% at ETSA.

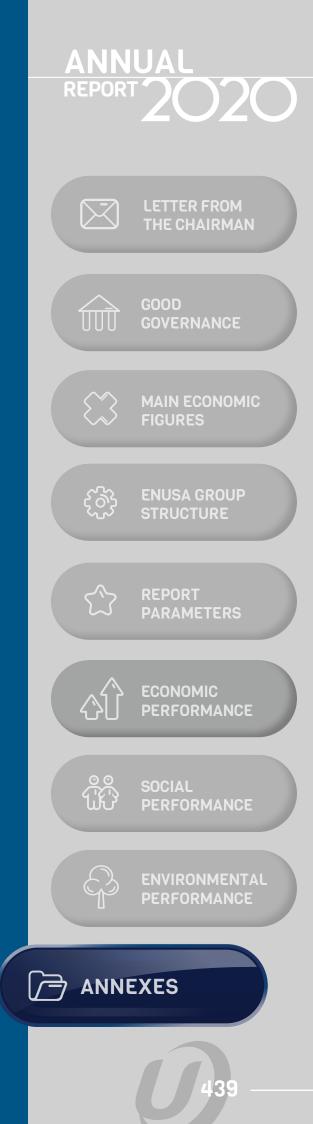
INFORMATION ON RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

- human rights violations.

 \triangleright The balance of collective agreements, particularly in the field of occupational health and safety: A general regulatory update has been carried out in different areas, including relating to the working day provided for in Law 6/2018, of 3 July, on the General State Budget. On the other hand, in 2020, the holiday periods were made more flexible.

> In 2020, no complaints have been recorded for cases of

> Child exploitation and forced labour are explicitly prohibited by the Code of Conduct, and given the characteristics of the company's activity, they are not considered as risk factors.



INFORMATION ON THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

- > Measures to combat money laundering: although the companies that make up the ENUSA Group are not obliged to comply with Law 10/2010, of 28 April, on the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the Code of Conduct establishes that the recipients of the Code shall refrain from promoting, facilitating, participating in or concealing any type of money laundering operation, and shall in any case report to their immediate superior or to the Secretariat of the Supervisory Body any money laundering operation of which they are aware. In addition, each Crime Prevention Model includes specific controls aimed at preventing economic crime in general.
- > The amount paid by ENUSA in 2020 for contributions to foundations and non-profit organisations amounted to €141,911.64.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

> The inclusion of social, gender equality and environmental issues in procurement policy: As described in the section

"Supplier quality", the assessment of suppliers in the subsidiaries covers environmental management issues, but does not cover social or gender equality issues.

- - relation to the exercise of its activity.

During 2020, no customer complaints were filed in relation to our overall business performance. However, eleven "Non-conformities" were opened relating to specific operational events (mainly delays and administrative errors), which do not affect overall quality, and which, after being resolved, did not require additional measures to minimise the possibility of repetition and have maintained a high level of satisfaction with the services.

In addition, a web-based service quality satisfaction evaluation form was sent to key customers, confirming their overall high level of satisfaction with the service provided.

- by country:
 - Spain: €5,935,367.21
 - Peru: (€12,484)
 - Chile: (€51,853)
- ENUSA Group amounted to €1,736,189.13.

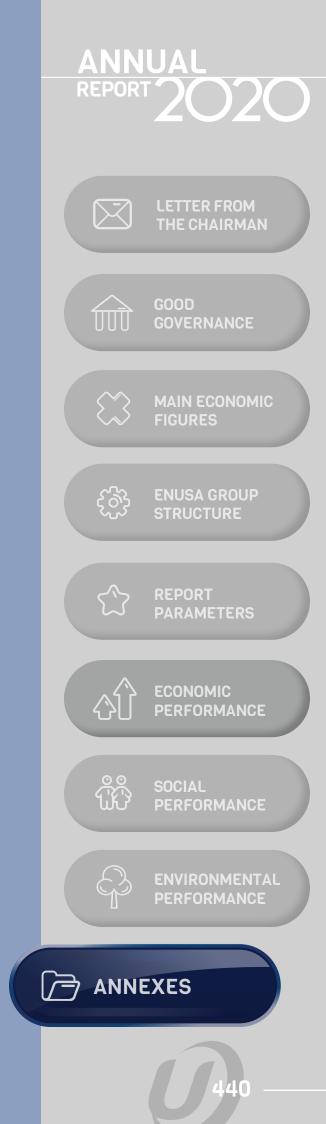
> Complaint systems, complaints received and their resolution:

• EMGRISA has documented processes for managing claims or complaints, having received no complaints or claims in 2020 in

ETSA has internal procedures to measure or determine the degree of satisfaction of its customers with regard to the degree to which the requirements of the service provided have been met. Communication with customers is constant in person, by telephone or email, and ETSA makes every effort to resolve any complaint received.

▷ Profits obtained country by country: in 2020, the ENUSA Group's Profit Before Tax amounted to €5,871,030.21, with the following breakdown

▷ Income taxes paid: in 2020, corporate income tax payments in the



5. BASIS FOR CALCULATION OF **THE INDICATORS**

The economic dimension indicators were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles set out in Royal Decree 1159/2010 of 17 September.

To prepare the indicators for the social and environmental dimensions, the recommendations established by the GRI and Law 11/2018 of 28 December were followed.

With regard to absenteeism rates, occupational accidents and illnesses, frequency, severity and incidence rates, the formulas according to which they have been calculated are given alongside the tables showing the results of these rates.

All indicators follow the same calculation method as in previous Annual Reports except for those referring to indirect CO₂ emissions. Until 2009, the conversion factor used to calculate the indirect emissions, i.e. those derived from electricity consumption, was 0.14. In order to make the indicator more accurate, since 2010 the indicator for Juzbado has

been calculated using the weighted average contribution of the different electricity sources and the Primary Energy Conversion Factors (EP) and the CO2 Emission Factor for Fuels, Thermal Uses and Electricity (IDAE). Therefore, for comparison with previous years, the following conversion factors need to be taken into account:

YEAR	CONVERSION FACTOR (t CO ₂ /MWh)
2017	0.302
2018	0.28
2019	0.28
2020	0.20



6. EXTERNAL ASSURANCE REPORTS

AENOR

VERIFICACIÓN DE LA MEMORIA DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

VMS-2021/0002

AENOR ha verificado la Memoria de la organización

ENUSA INDUSTRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E.

TITULADA: ESTADO DE INFORMACIÓN NO FINANCIERA CONSOLIDADO GRUPO ENUSA EJERCICIO 2020

 Conforme com
 Estiandares GRI

 Opción GRI aplicada:
 Exhaustiva.

 Proceso de Verificación:
 Para conceder este Documento de Verificación, AENOR ha comprobado la adecuación de la memoría a lo requerido por GRI y ha trazado los datos e información contenidos en dicha memoría.

 Fecha de emisión:
 2021-03-19

ADNOR INTERNACIONAL, SAU Géneva, 6. 28004. Madrid. España Tel: 93: 422-60-90 - www.aenor.com July

A VERIFICATION OF
VN
AENOR has ve
ENUSA INDUSTRIA
TITLE: 2020 CONSOLIDATED NON-FINA
In accordance with:
GRI option applied:
Verification Process:
Issue date:
AENOR INTERNACIONAI, SA.U Génova, 6. 28004 Madrid. España Tel. 91 432 60 00 www.aenor.com

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OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

VMS-2021/0002

has verified the Report by the organization

TRIAS AVANZADAS, S.A., S.M.E.

-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT GRUPO ENUSA

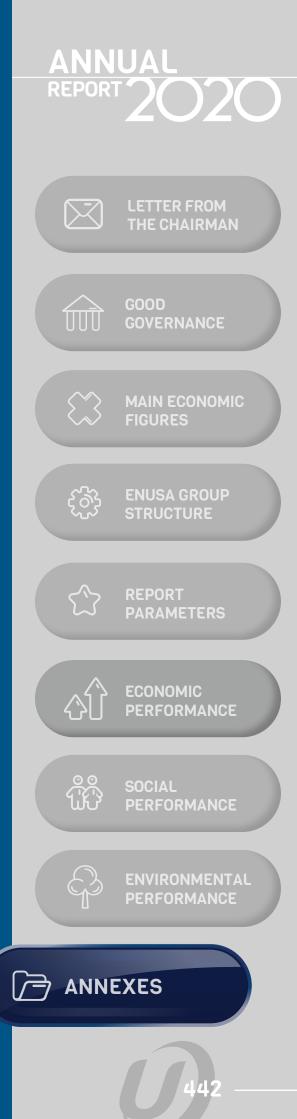
GRI Standards

Comprehensive

To grant this Verification Document, AENOR has verified that the report complies with GRI requirements and has checked the data and information contained in the report.

e date: 2021-03-19

Rafael GARCÍA MEIRO Chief Executive Officer



AENOR

Declaración de Verificación de Información No Financiera

declaración de Verificación de AENOR para

NUSA Industrias Avanzadas. S.A., S.M.E y sociedades dependientes a al estado coesolidado de informacido no Financier ESTADO DE INFORMACIÓN NO FINANCIERA CONSOLIDADO Ejercicio 2020 conforme a la ley 11/2018 nte al elercicio anual finalizado el 31 de diciembre 2020

AENOR INTERNACIONAL S.A.U. C/ GÉNOVA 6, 20004 MADRID Piigina 1 de 4

AENOR

ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas. S.A., S.M.E. (en adelante la organización) con domicilio social erc C/ Santiago Rusiñol, 12 - 28040 Madrid y en su nombre, Rosario Anévalo Sánchez, en cargo de Directora rativa ha encargado a AENOR llevar a cabo una verificación bajo un nivel de aseguran mitado de su Estado de Infori la que se modifica el Código de Comercio, el texto refundido de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital aprobado por el Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2010, de 2 de julio, y la Ley 22/2015, de 20 de julio, de Auditoria de Cuentas, en materia de información no financiera y diversidad (en adelante, la Ley 11/2018).

Como resultado de la verificación efectuada AENOR emite la presente Declaración, de la cual forma parte el EINF verificado. La Declaración únicamente es válida para el propósito encargado y refleja sólo situación en el momento en que se emite.

El objetivo de la verificación es facilitar a las partes interesadas un juicio profesional e independiente acerca de la información y datos contenidos en el EINF de la organización, elaborado de conformidad con la Ley 11/2018.

Responsabilidad de la organización. La organización tu información no financiera conforme a la Ley 11/2018. La formulación y aprobación del EINF así como el contenido del mismo, es responsabilidad de su Organo de Administración. Esta responsabilidad incluye asimismo el diseño, la implantación y el mantenimiento del control interno que se considere recesario para permitir que el EINF esté libre de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error, así como los sistemas de gestión de los que se obtiene la información necesaria para la preparación del EIN⁷. La organización de acuerdo al compromiso formalmente adquirido, ha informado a AENOR que no se han producido, desde la fecha de cierre del ejercicio reportado en el informe no financiero hasta la fecha sunner la neresidad de sealizer rerrecciones al

Programa de verificación conforme a ISO/IEC 17029/2019. AENOR, de conformidad a la citad ha realizado la presente verificación como prestador independiente de servicios de verificación. La verificación se ha desarrollado baio los principios de "enfoque basado en evidencias, presentación usta, imparcialidad, competencia técnica, confidencialidad, y nesponsabilidad'' exipidos en la norma internacional ISO/IEC 17029/2019 'Evaluación de la conformidad - Principios generales y requisitos para los organismos de validación y verificación".

gualmente, en el Programa de verificación, AENOR ha considerado los reguisitos creditación, verificación o certificación correspondientes a las materias de información

EMAS (Verificación Medioambiental

IACIONAL S.A.U. C'GÊNOVA 6, 2800 Página 2 de 4

AENOR

Non-Financial Information Verification Statement

AENOR verification statement for

ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas. S.A., S.M.E.

& subsidiary companies

concerning the consolidated statement of non-financial information

ESTADO DE INFORMACIÓN NO FINANCIERA CONSOLIDADO Ejercicio 2020

according to law 11/2018

for the period ending on December 31, 2020

Madrid March 10, 2021

Rafael García Meiro **Chief Executive Officer**

1994/0272/VNOF-2021

AENOR INTERNACIONAL S.A.U. C/ GÉNOVA 6, 28004 MADRID Page 1 of 4

ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas. S.A., S.M.E. (hereinafter the organization) with registered office at: C/ Santiago Rusiñol, 12 - 28040 Madrid SPAIN and on its behalf, Rosario Arévalo Sánchez, in charge of Corporate Director, has commissioned AENOR to carry out a verification under a limited level of assurance of its Non-Financial Information Statement (hereinafter EINF) in accordance with Law 11/2018 amending the Commercial Code, the revised text of the Law on Corporations approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July and Law 22/2015 of 20 July on the Auditing of Accounts, with regard to non-financial information and diversity (hereinafter Law 11/2018).

the time it is issued.

accordance with Law 11/2018.

Verification program in accordance with ISO/IEC 17029:2019 AENOR, in accordance with the aforementioned Act, has carried out this verification as an independent provider of verification services. The verification has been developed under the principles of "evidence-based approach, fair presentation, impartiality, technical competence, confidentiality, and accountability" required by the international standard ISO/IEC 17029:2019 "Conformity assessment - General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies".

the Law:

European Regulation EMAS (Environmental Verification)

1994/0272/VNOF-2021

AENOR

As a result of the verification carried out, AENOR issues this Statement, of which the verified EINF forms part. The Declaration is only valid for the purpose entrusted and reflects only the situation at

The purpose of the verification is to provide the interested parties with a professional and independent opinion about the information and data contained in the organization's EINF, prepared in

Responsibility of the organization. The organization was responsible for reporting its non-financial information status in accordance with Law 11/2018. The formulation and approval of the EINF, as well as its content, is the responsibility of its Governing Body. This responsibility also includes designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as is deemed necessary to ensure that the EINF is free from material misstatement due to fraud or error, as well as the management systems from which the information required for the preparation of the EINF is obtained. The organisation, in accordance with the commitment formally undertaken, has informed AENOR that no events have occurred, from the date of the close of the financial year reported in the non-financial report until the date of verification, that might require corrections to be made to the report.

Likewise, in the verification program, AENOR has considered the international requirements of accreditation, verification or certification corresponding to the information matters contemplated in

> AENOR INTERNACIONAL S.A.U. C/ GÉNOVA 6, 28004 MADRID Page 2 of 4

ANNUA $\frac{1}{2020}$



AENOR

- SA 8000 (principios y derechos laborales internacionales conformes a la ILO (Organización Internacional del Trabajo), La Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos y la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño, SAAS Procedure 2001
- Sistema de Gestión Medicambiental (ISO 14001)
- Sistema de Gestión de Responsabilidad Social, esquemas IQNet SR 10 y SA8000. Sistema de Gestión de la Calidad (ISO 9001).
- tema de Gestión de la Energia (150 50001).

Sistema de Gestión de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (ISO 45001).

dicionalmente, los criterios e información que se han tenido en cuenta como referencia para realizar el Programa de verificación han sido:

- 1) La ley 11/2018 de 28 de diciembre, por la que se modifica el Código de Comercio, el texto de 2 de julio, y la Ley 22/2015, de 20 de julio, de Auditoria de Cuentas, en materia de
- 2) La Directiva 2014/95/UE del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo de 22 de octubre de 2014 por la que se modifica la Directiva 2013/34/UE en lo que respecta a la divulgación de información no financiera e información sobre diversidad por parte de determinadas grandes empresas y determinados grupos.
- II) La Comunicación de la Comisión Europea 2017/C 215/01. Directrices sobre la presentación de formes no financieros (metodología para la presentación de información no financiera).
- 4) La norma internacional ISO/EC 17029.2019 Evaluación de la conformidad Principios generales y requisitos para los proanismos de validación y verificación
- 5) Los criterios establecidos por la iniciativa mundial de presentación de informes de sostenibilidad en los estándares GRI cuando la organización haya optado por este marto internacional reconocido para la divulgación de la información relacionada con su desempeño en materia de responsabilidad social corporativa.

AENOR se exime expresamente de cualquier responsabilidad por decisiones, de inversión o de otro tipo, basadas en la presente Declaración.

Durante el proceso de verificación realizado, bajo un nivel de aseguramiento limitado, AENOR realizó revistas con el personal encargado de recopilar y preparar el EINF y revisó evidencias relativas a: Actividades, productos y servicios prestados por la organización.

AENOR INTERNACIONAL S.A.U. C/ GÊNOVA 6, 26004 MADRID Página 3 de 4

AENOR

- Consistencia y trazabilidad de la información aportada, incluyendo el proceso seguido de recopilación de la misma, muestreando información sobre la reportada.
- mplimentación y contenido del estado de información no financiero con el fin de asegurar la integridad, exactitud y veracidad en su contenid

Carta de manifestaciones del Órgano de Administración.

nclusiones por tanto se fundamentan en los resultados de ese proceso de carácter muestral, y men a la Organización de su responsabilidad sobre el cumplimento de la legislación que le sea de

l personal involucrado en el proceso de verificación, la revisión de conclusiones y la decisión en la misión de la presente Declaración, dispone de los conocimientos, habilidades, experiencia, ormación, infraestructuras de apoyo y la capacidad necesarios para llevar a cabo eficazmente dichas

CONCLUSIÓN

Basado en lo anterior, en nuestra opinión, no hay evidencia que haga suponer que el estado de formación no financiera incluida en el ESTADO DE INFORMACIÓN NO FINANCIERA CONSOLIDADO Ejercicle 2020 y para la información referente al periodo objeto del informe, el ejercicio anual finalizado el 31 de diciembre de 2020, no proporcione información fiel del desempeño de ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas. S.A., S.M.E. y sociedades referenciadas en el estado de información no nanciera consolidado, en materia de responsabilidad social conforme a la Lev 11/2018. En concret ne lo relativo a cuestiones a cuestiones a cuesto se cuesto de la cuestione de corrupción y el soborno y la diversidad.

AENOR INTERNACIONAL S.A.U. C/ GÉNOVA 6, 2800-Página 4 de 4

AENOR

- SA 8000 (international labour principles and rights in accordance with the ILO (International Labour Organization), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. SAAS Procedure 200)
- Environmental Management System (ISO 14001).
- Social Responsibility Management System, IQNet SR 10 and SA8000 schemes
- Quality Management System (ISO 9001).
- Energy Management System (ISO 50001).
- Occupational Health and Safety Management System (ISO 45001).

Additionally, the criteria and information that have been taken into account as a reference to carry out the Verification Program have been:

- 1) Law 11/2018 of 28 December, which amends the Commercial Code, the revised text of the Companies Act approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, and Law 22/2015 of 20 July on the Auditing of Accounts, with regard to non-financial information and diversity.
- 2) Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards the disclosure of non-financial information and diversity reporting by certain large companies and certain groups.
- 3) Communication of the European Commission 2017/C 215/01, Guidelines on non-financial reporting (methodology for non-financial reporting)
- 4) the international standard ISO/IEC 17029.2019 Conformity assessment General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies
- 5) The criteria established by the global sustainability reporting initiative in the GRI standards where the organisation has opted for this recognised international framework for disclosure of information relating to its corporate social responsibility performance

AENOR expressly disclaims any liability for decisions, investment or otherwise, based on this Declaration.

During the verification process carried out, under a limited level of assurance, AENOR conducted interviews with the personnel in charge of compiling and preparing the Report and reviewed evidence relating to:

1994/0272/VNOF-2021

AENOR INTERNACIONAL S.A.U. C/ GÉNOVA 6, 28004 MADRID Page 3 of 4

effectively carry out these activities.

CONCLUSION

diversity.

1994/0272/VNOF-2021

AENOR

Activities, products and services provided by the organization.

- Consistency and traceability of the information provided, including the process followed to collect it, sampling information about the reported.
- Completion and content of the statement of non-financial information in order to ensure the completeness, accuracy and veracity of its content.
- Letter of statements from the Administrative Body.

The conclusions are therefore based on the results of this sample process, and do not absolve the Organization of its responsibility for compliance with applicable legislation.

The personnel involved in the verification process, the review of findings and the decision to issue this Statement have the knowledge, skills, experience, training, supporting infrastructure and capacity to

Based on the foregoing, in our opinion, there is no evidence to suggest that the statement of nonfinancial information included in the ESTADO DE INFORMACIÓN NO FINANCIERA CONSOLIDADO Ejercicio 2020 and for the year ended December 31, 2020, does not provide accurate information on the performance of ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas. S.A., S.M.E. and companies consolidated in nonfinancial information report, in terms of social responsibility under Law 11/2018. Specifically, with regard to environmental, social and personnel issues, including the management of equality, nondiscrimination and universal accessibility, human rights, the fight against corruption and bribery, and

> AENOR INTERNACIONAL S.A.U. C/ GÉNOVA 6, 28004 MADRID Page 4 of 4

