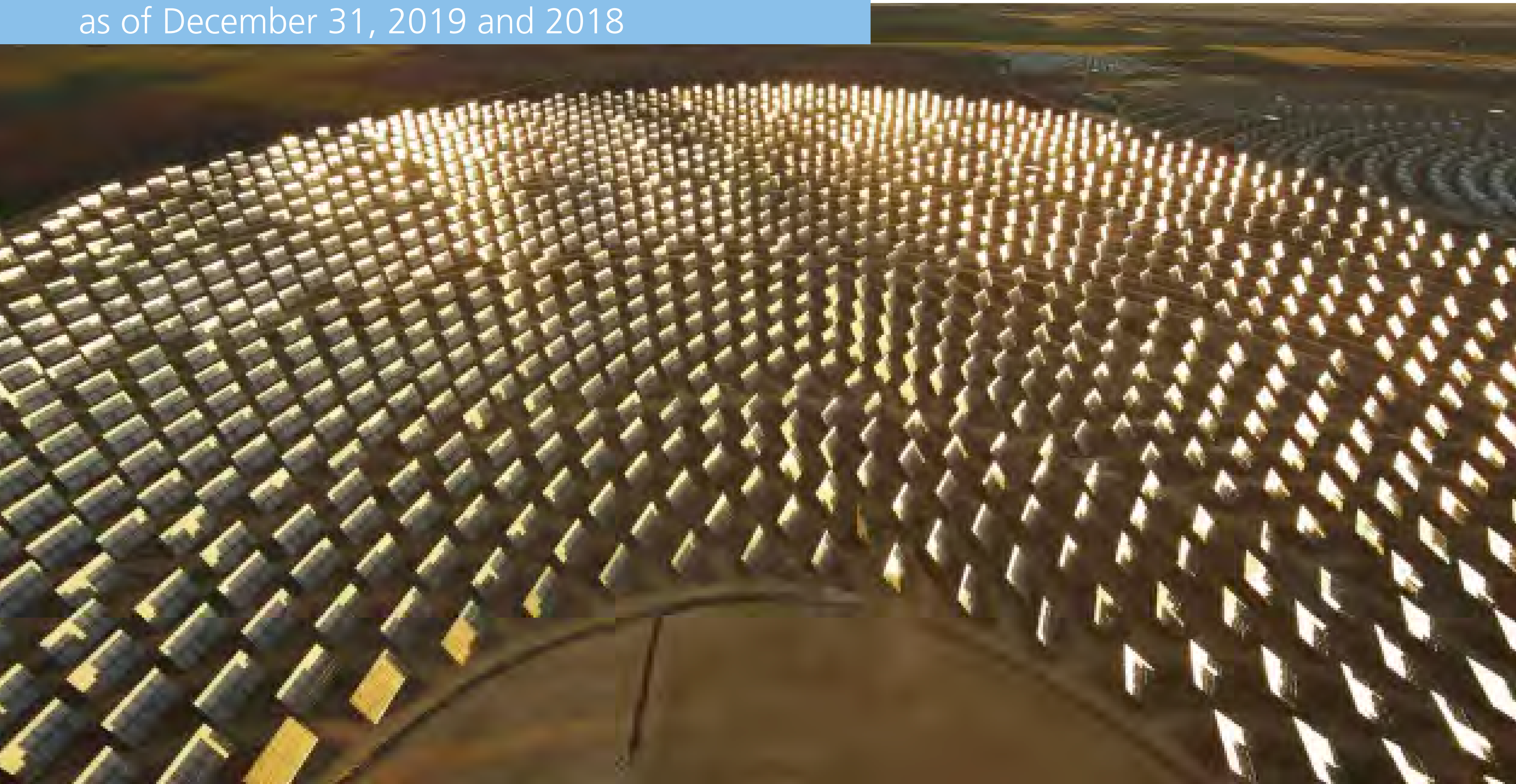
December **2019**

ABENGOA

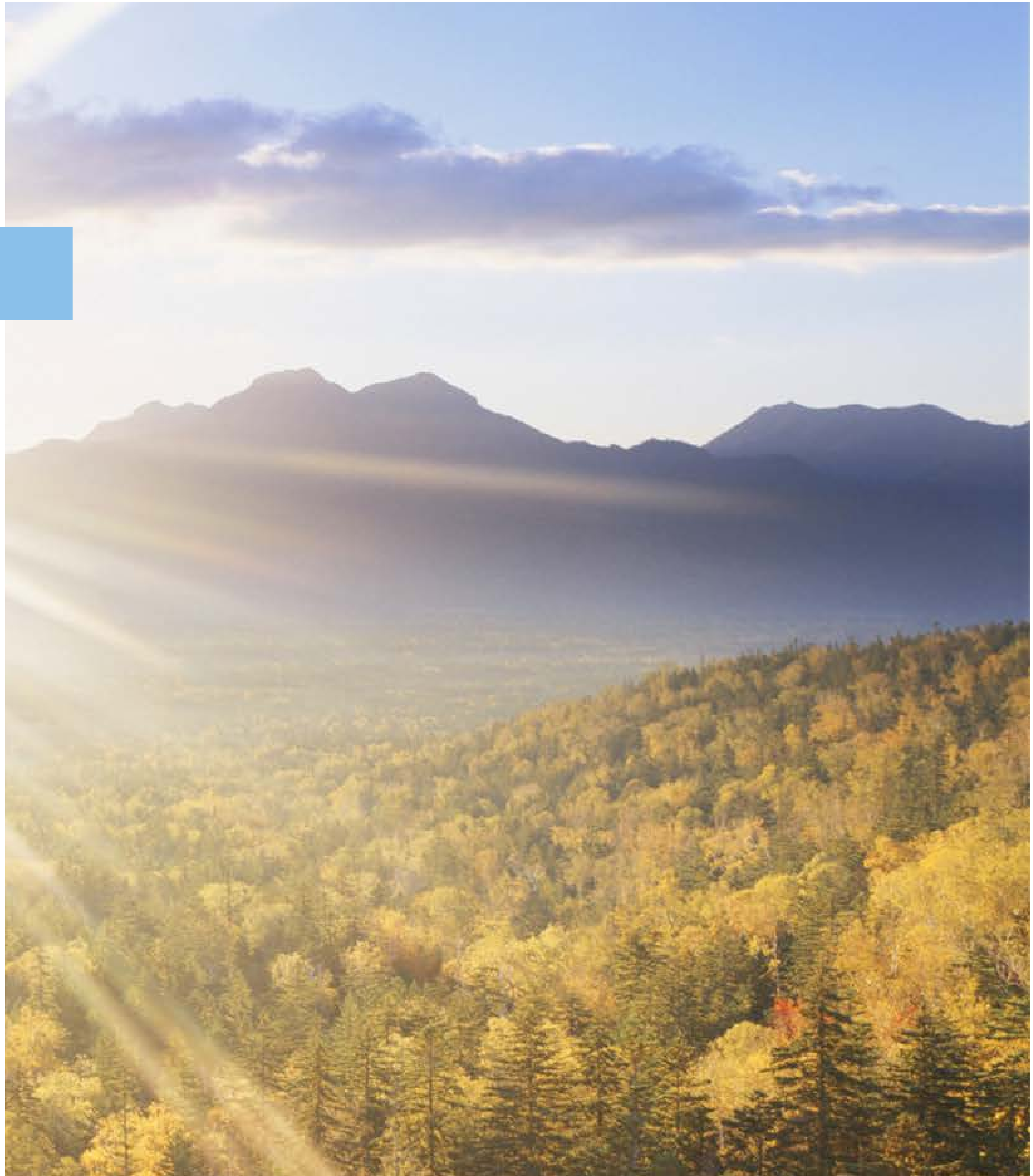
Innovative technology solutions for sustainability

Consolidated condensed financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018



01

Consolidated condensed financial statements



01 Consolidated condensed financial statements

01.1 Consolidated condensed statements of financial position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018

Consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018

- Amounts in thousands of euros -

Assets	Note (1)	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Non-current assets			
Goodwill		-	-
Other intangible assets		35,703	46,645
Intangible assets	8	35,703	46,645
Property, plant & equipment	8	149,361	141,733
Concession assets in projects		317,513	343,941
Other assets in projects		2,829	3,029
Fixed assets in projects (project finance)	9	320,342	346,970
Investments in associates carried under the equity method	10	34,286	15,266
Financial assets at fair value	11	927	1,143
Other receivable accounts	11	9,263	25,944
Derivative assets	12	174	939
Financial investments	11	10,364	28,026
Deferred tax assets		123,580	136,709
Total non-current assets		673,636	715,349
Current assets			
Inventories	13	47,385	60,445
Trade receivables		315,472	430,527
Credits and other receivables		199,462	172,288
Clients and other receivables	14	514,934	602,815
Financial assets at fair value	11	1,704	1,759
Other receivable accounts	11	87,832	127,949
Derivative assets	12	-	3
Financial investments	11	89,536	129,711
Cash and cash equivalents		201,988	204,600
		853,843	997,571
Assets held for sale	7	1,832,238	2,116,859
Total current assets		2,686,081	3,114,430
Total assets		3,359,717	3,829,779

(1) Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these Consolidated condensed financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018

- Amounts in thousands of euros -

Equity and liabilities	Note (1)	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent			
Share capital	15	35,866	35,866
Parent company reserves		63,517	495,063
Other reserves		(9,939)	(10,066)
Fully or proportionally consolidated entities		(1,227,844)	(1,180,636)
Associates		634	2,451
Accumulated currency translation differences		(1,227,210)	(1,178,185)
Retained earnings		(3,806,835)	(3,721,307)
Non-controlling Interest	16	216,165	127,613
Total equity		(4,728,436)	(4,251,016)
Non-current liabilities			
Project debt	17	108,321	95,015
Borrowings		53,415	62,252
Notes and bonds		1,633	1,116
Financial lease liabilities		9,057	6,864
Other loans and borrowings		118,395	129,418
Corporate financing	18	182,500	199,650
Grants and other liabilities		139,925	113,290
Provisions and contingencies		53,657	49,083
Derivative liabilities		121,091	125,058
Personnel liabilities	28	20,846	11,996
Total non-current liabilities		626,340	594,092
Current liabilities			
Project debt	17	450,257	224,671
Borrowings		331,284	1,777,016
Notes and bonds		3,124,440	1,907,228
Financial lease liabilities		2,219	7,127
Other loans and borrowings		584,896	516,128
Corporate financing	18	4,042,839	4,207,499
Trade payables and other current liabilities	21	1,205,806	1,360,509
Income and other tax payables		218,679	328,511
Provisions for other liabilities and charges		15,281	20,372
		5,932,862	6,141,562
Liabilities held for sale	7	1,528,951	1,345,141
Total current liabilities		7,461,813	7,486,703
Equity and liabilities		3,359,717	3,829,779

(1) Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these Consolidated condensed financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

01

Consolidated condensed financial statements

01.2 Consolidated income statements for the year 2019 and 2018

Consolidated income statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018

- Amounts in thousands of euros -

	Note (1)	2019	2018
Revenue	5	1,493,198	1,302,726
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(891)	1,938
Other operating income		144,560	79,812
Raw materials and consumables used		(716,783)	(531,232)
Employee benefit expenses		(322,732)	(326,664)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges	5	(181,129)	(40,132)
Other operating expenses		(297,309)	(338,145)
Operating profit		**118,914**	**148,303**
Financial income	22	2,928	7,169
Financial expense	22	(273,943)	(417,292)
Net exchange differences		(21,970)	13,822
Other financial income/(expense), net	22	(315,662)	(1,162,455)
Financial expense, net		**(608,647)**	**(1,558,756)**
Share of profit (loss) of associates carried under the equity method	**10**	**(54,725)**	**107,399**
Profit (loss) before income tax		**(544,458)**	**(1,303,054)**
Income tax (expense) benefit	23	18,278	(131,584)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**(526,180)**	**(1,434,638)**
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	**7**	**16,205**	**(53,031)**
Profit for the year		**(509,975)**	**(1,487,669)**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	16	(7,520)	(10,192)
Profit for the year attributable to the parent company		**(517,495)**	**(1,497,861)**
Number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	25	18,836,119	18,836,119
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations (€ per share)	25	(0.028)	(0.077)
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations (€ per share)	25	0.001	(0.003)
Basic earnings per share attributable to the parent company (€ per share)		**(0.03)**	**(0.08)**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares affecting the diluted earnings per share (thousar	25	19,697,284	19,704,004
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (€ per share)	25	(0.028)	(0.077)
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations (€ per share)	25	-	(0.003)
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the parent company (€ per share)		**(0.03)**	**(0.08)**

(1) Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these Consolidated condensed financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

01

Consolidated condensed financial statements

01.3 Consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year 2019 and 2018

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years 2019 and 2018

- Amounts in thousands of euros -

	2019	2018
Profit for the period after income tax	**(509,975)**	**(1,487,669)**
Items that may be subject to transfer to income statement:		
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	252	3,352
Currency translation differences	(48,364)	7,127
Tax effect	(85)	(3,586)
Net income/(expenses) recognized directly in equity	**(48,197)**	**6,893**
Cash flow hedges	279	(10,789)
Tax effect	(70)	2,697
Transfers to income statement for the year	**209**	**(8,092)**
Other comprehensive income	**(47,988)**	**(1,199)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**(557,963)**	**(1,488,868)**
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	(8,430)	(7,830)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the parent company	**(566,393)**	**(1,496,698)**
Total comprehensive income attributable to the parent company from continuining operations	(582,598)	(1,480,086)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the parent company from discontinued operations	16,205	(16,612)

01

Consolidated condensed financial statements

01.4 Consolidated statements of changes in equity as of December 31, 2019 and 2018

Consolidated statements of changes in equity for years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

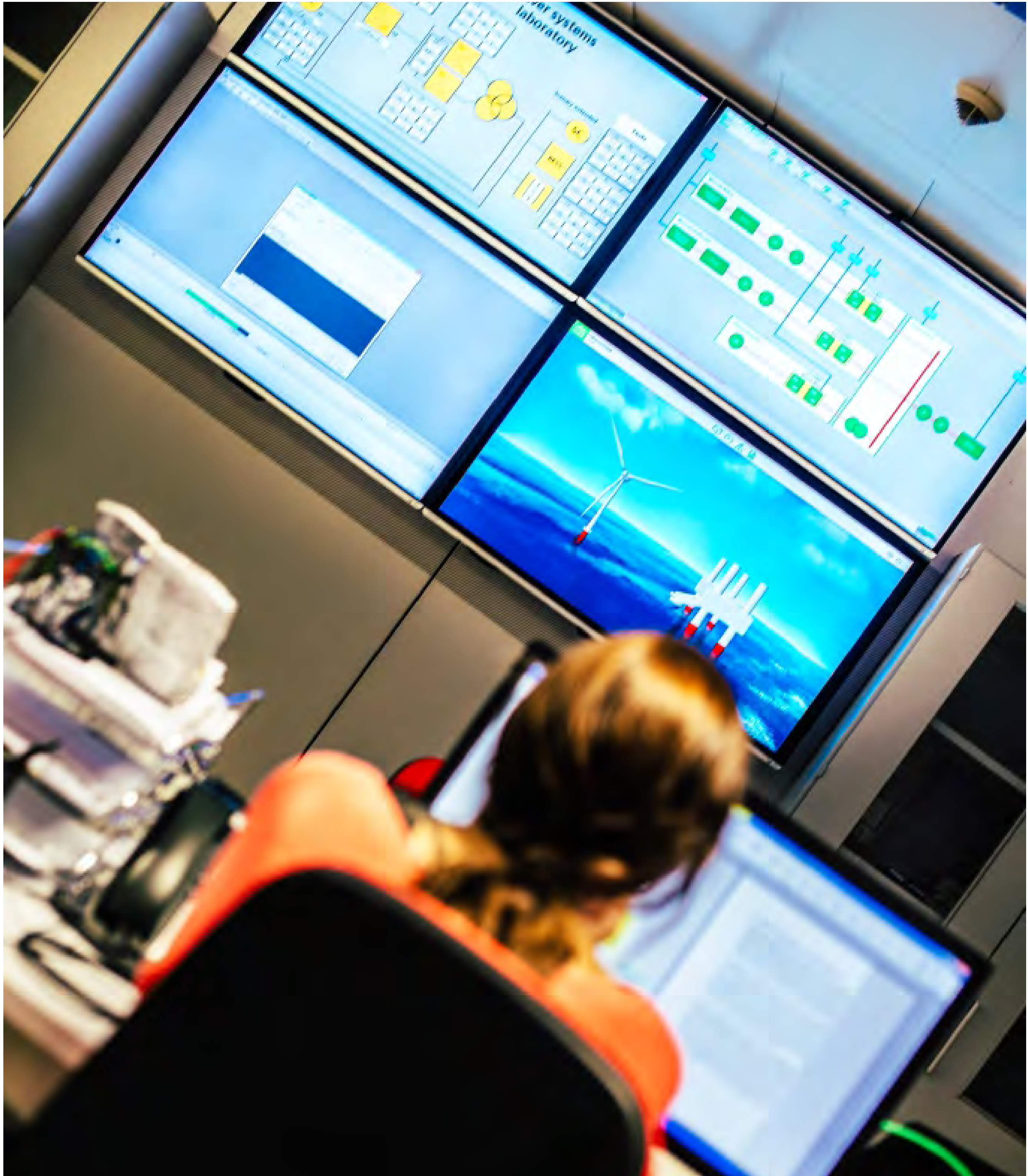
- Amounts in thousands euros -

	Attributable to the owners of the Company						
	Share capital	Parent company and other reserves	Accumulated currency translation differences	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at December 31, 2017	36,089	(5,890,132)	(1,187,518)	4,171,700	(2,869,861)	462,073	(2,407,788)
Profit for the year after taxes	-	-	-	(1,497,861)	(1,497,861)	10,192	(1,487,669)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	(8,170)	9,333	-	1,163	(2,362)	(1,199)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	(8,170)	9,333	(1,497,861)	(1,496,698)	7,830	(1,488,868)
Capital decrease	(223)	223	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of 2017 profit	-	6,383,200	-	(6,383,200)	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	(223)	6,383,423	-	(6,383,200)	-	-	-
Scope variations and other movements	-	(124)	-	(11,946)	(12,070)	(342,290)	(354,360)
Scope variations, acquisitions and other movements	-	(124)	-	(11,946)	(12,070)	(342,290)	(354,360)
Balance at December 31, 2018	35,866	484,997	(1,178,185)	(3,721,307)	(4,378,629)	127,613	(4,251,016)
Profit for the year after taxes	-	-	-	(517,495)	(517,495)	7,520	(509,975)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	127	(49,025)	-	(48,898)	910	(47,988)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	127	(49,025)	(517,495)	(566,393)	8,430	(557,963)
Distribution of 2018 profit	-	(431,546)	-	431,546	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	(431,546)	-	431,546	-	-	-
Scope variations and other movements	-	-	-	421	421	80,122	80,543
Scope variations, acquisitions and other movements	-	-	-	421	421	80,122	80,543
Balance at December 31, 2019	35,866	53,578	(1,227,210)	(3,806,835)	(4,944,601)	216,165	(4,728,436)

01

Consolidated condensed financial statements

01.5 Consolidated condensed cash flow statements for the year ended 2019 and 2018



Consolidated condensed cash flow statements for the years 2019 and 2018

- Amounts in thousands of euros -

	2019	2018
I. Profit for the period from continuing operations	(526,180)	(1,434,638)
Non-monetary adjustments	667,830	1,607,897
II. Profit for the year from continuing operations adjusted by non monetary items	141,650	173,259
III. Variations in working capital and discontinued operations	(32,587)	(9,826)
Income tax paid/collected	(11,781)	(8,569)
Interest paid	(133,828)	(141,697)
Interest received	1,282	2,498
Discontinued operations	(531)	12,461
A. Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	(35,795)	28,126
Intangible assets and property, plant & equipment	(88,598)	(161,027)
Other investments/disposals	12,485	899,568
Discontinued operations	8,489	(55,316)
B. Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations	(67,624)	683,225
Other disposals and repayments	78,895	(773,769)
Discontinued operations	5,084	83,579
C. Net cash provided by financing activities from continuing operations	83,979	(690,190)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(19,440)	21,161
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at beginning of the year	204,600	195,870
Translation differences cash or cash equivalent	1,339	(47)
Elimination of cash and cash equivalents classified as assets held for sale during the year	15,489	(12,384)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	201,988	204,600

01

Consolidated condensed financial statements

01.6 Notes to the Consolidated condensed financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018

Contents

Notes to the Consolidated condensed financial statements as of December 31, 2019

Note 1.- General information

Abengoa, S.A. is the parent company of the Abengoa Group (referred to hereinafter as 'Abengoa', 'the Group' or 'the Company'), which as of December 31, 2019, was made up of 325 companies: the parent company itself, 289 subsidiaries, 16 associates and 19 joint ventures. Additionally, the Group held a number of interests, of less than 20%, in other entities.

Abengoa, S.A. was incorporated in Seville, Spain on January 4, 1941 as a Limited Liability Company and was subsequently transformed into a Limited Liability Corporation ('S.A.' in Spain) on March 20, 1952. Its registered office is Campus Palmas Altas, 1 Energía Solar St., Seville, 41014.

The Group's corporate purpose is set out in Article 3 of its Bylaws. It covers a wide range of activities, although Abengoa is principally an applied engineering and equipment manufacturer, providing integrated project solutions to customers in the following sectors: energy, telecommunications, transport, water utilities, environmental, industrial and services.

Abengoa's shares are represented by class A and B shares which are listed the Madrid and Barcelona stock exchanges and on the Spanish Stock Exchange Electronic Trading System (Electronic Market). Class A shares have been listed since November 29, 1996 and class B shares since October 25, 2012.

Abengoa is an international company that applies innovative technology solutions for sustainability in the infrastructures, energy and water sectors. It specializes in the development of "turnkey" or Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) projects for third parties in four fundamental areas: energy, water, services and transmission and infrastructure.

Abengoa has extensive experience in the power generation sector with open cycle technologies, combined cycle power plants, cogeneration technologies, wind farms, and solar thermal, photovoltaic and biomass power plants. As for the water industry, it offers integral solutions for industrial clients and public institutions in the areas of desalination, water treatment, wastewater treatment and reuse of urban and industrial wastewater, and hydraulic infrastructures (regulation, transport, distribution, irrigation, hydroelectric power plants and systems for hydrological management).

Abengoa has over 75 years of experience in industrial engineering, construction and maintenance of infrastructures for the energy, industry, environment, transport and communications sectors, covering the development of power transmission and distribution lines, railway electrification, installations and infrastructures for all types of plants and buildings, as well as auxiliary electric and electronic component and metal structure manufacturing. It also provides operation services and implementation of predictive, preventive and corrective maintenance of renewable, conventional and water treatment plants, with the aim of optimizing their reliability, performance and availability, minimizing the consumption of fuels, chemicals and consumables, as well as the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) and maximize their production.

Abengoa`s business is organized under the following two activities:

› Engineering and construction: includes the traditional engineering activities in the energy and water sectors, with more than 75 years of experience in the market. Abengoa is specialized in carrying out complex turnkey projects for thermo-solar plants, solar-gas hybrid plants, conventional generation plants, biofuel plants and water infrastructures, as well as large-scale desalination plants and transmission lines, among others. In addition, it performs activities related to the development of solar thermal and water management technologies and innovative technological business activities such as hydrogen.

› Concession-type infrastructures: groups together the company's extensive portfolio of proprietary concession assets that generate revenues governed by long term sales agreements, such as take-or-pay contracts or power purchase agreements. This activity includes the operation of electric energy generation plants (solar, cogeneration or wind), desalination plants and transmission lines. These assets generate low demand risk and the Company focuses on operating them as efficiently as possible.

As a consequence of the sale processes opened given the discontinuance of Bioenergy and the transmission lines in Brazil based on the Updated Viability Plan of Abengoa approved by the Board of Directors on August 3, 2016, and that is maintained in the Updated Business Plan approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 19, 2020, in line with the previous plan regarding these processes, and due to the significance of their activities developed by Abengoa, their Income Statement and Cash flow statements have been reclassified to discontinued operations in the Consolidated Income Statement and in the Consolidated cash flow statement as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The classification has been done in accordance with the IFRS 5 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

These Consolidated condensed financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2019 have been formulated by the Board of Directors on May 19, 2020.

All public documents of Abengoa may be viewed at 'www.abengoa.com'.

These Consolidated condensed financial statements are a free translation of the Consolidated condensed financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

Note 2.- Basis of presentation

The Group's Consolidated financial statements corresponding to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 were prepared by the Directors of the Company in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU), applying the principles of consolidation, accounting policies and valuation criteria described in Note 2 of the notes to the aforementioned Consolidated financial statements, so that they present the faithful image of the Group's equity and financial position as of December 31, 2018 and the consolidated results of its operations, the changes in the consolidated net equity and the consolidated cash flows for the financial year ending on that date.

The Group's consolidated financial statements corresponding to the 2018 financial year were approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Abengoa, S.A. held on June 25, 2019.

These Consolidated condensed financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS (International Accounting Standard) 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' approved by the European Union.

These Consolidated condensed financial statements have been prepared based on the accounting records of Abengoa S.A. and the subsidiary companies which are part of the Group, and include the adjustments and re-classifications necessary to achieve uniformity between the accounting and presentation criteria followed by all the companies of the Group (in all cases, in accordance with local regulations) and those applied by Abengoa, S.A.

In accordance with IAS 34, Consolidated condensed financial information is prepared solely in order to update the most recent annual Consolidated financial statements prepared by the Group, placing emphasis on new activities, occurrences and circumstances that have taken place during the year ended December 31, 2019 and not duplicating the information previously published in the annual Consolidated condensed financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. Therefore, the Consolidated condensed financial statements do not include all the information that would be required in complete Consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the European Union.

In view of the above, for an adequate understanding of the information, these Consolidated condensed financial statements must be read together with Abengoa's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In determining the information to be disclosed in the notes to the Consolidated condensed financial statements, the Group, in accordance with IAS 34, has taken into account its materiality in relation to the Consolidated condensed financial statements.

The amounts included within the documents comprising the Consolidated condensed financial statements (Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Consolidated Income Statement, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Condensed Cash Flow Statement and notes herein) are, unless otherwise stated, all expressed in thousands of Euros.

Likewise, and unless otherwise stated, any presented percentage of interest in subsidiaries, joint ventures (including temporary joint operations) and associates includes both direct and indirect ownership.

2.1. Restructuring process

2.1.1. Restructuring process situation update

Group restructuring process

As the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2018 period set forth, during the years 2018 and 2019 the Company worked on a financial restructuring process of the Group.

In this regard, on December 31, 2018, Abengoa executed a Lock Up agreement (the "Lock-up Agreement") with a group of financial entities and investors that held the majority of New Money 2, the Syndicated Guarantee Facility and Senior Old Money, as well as with the entity insuring the new liquidity arrangement, whereby said creditors agreed on the following, among other matters: (i) to stay the exercise of certain rights and actions under such financing against the pertinent Group companies until any of these events took place, whichever occurred first: the date when the Lock-Up Agreement ended pursuant to its own terms or the Expiration Date, which was originally set for January 31, 2019 and subsequently extended on several occasions up to April 26, 2019 (the "Long-Stop Date"), (ii) to take all actions required to support, facilitate, implement, consummate or otherwise give effect to the financial restructuring proposal and, in particular, enter into negotiations with a view to agreeing on and executing a restructuring agreement not later than the Long-Stop Date, and (iii) to agree not to sell or otherwise transfer their debt until the Long-Stop Date or Lock-up Agreement end date, except under certain circumstances.

Upon execution of the Lock-Up contract, the remaining New Money 2 creditors, Old Money bonding providers and creditors, as well as the challengers were requested to accede to the Lock-Up agreement pursuant to the procedures established and communicated in the Relevant Event published in that regard on December 31, 2018.

The majority required for the Lock-Up Agreement to enter in effect was reached on January 28, 2019.

On February 22, 2019, the Company requested consent from the New Money 2, Senior Old Money and Junior Old Money bondholders to amend certain terms to the bonds and to sign an agreement named "Amendment and Restructuring Implementation Deed" (the "Restructuring Contract"), pursuant to the provisions set forth in the two documents named "Amendment and Restructuring Consent Requests" concerning each of the issuances (the "Novation and Restructuring Consent Documents").

On March 28, 2019, the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held on second call, and all the items in the Agenda, described below, were approved:

One.- Approval, within the framework of Abengoa Group's debt restructuring operation, of several issuances of Convertible Notes by certain Group companies other than Abengoa, S.A. pursuant to article 160(f) of the Spanish Capital Companies Law (LSC) and the provision and ratification of guarantees.

Two. - Approval of amendments to the remuneration policy applicable to the 2019-2020 periods.

Three.- Delegation of powers to the Board of Directors to interpret, correct, execute, cause to be recorded as documents of public record and register the resolutions adopted.

On March 11, 2019, the Company signed, along with some of the Group subsidiaries and a significant group of financial creditors participating in the existing financial debt, the Amendment and Restructuring Implementation Deed (the "Restructuring Agreement") for the purpose of amending the terms of the existing financing and of restructuring the Group's financial debt (the "Restructuring").

As a condition for the Restructuring, the required majorities of creditors had to consent to and approve the amendment and restructuring of their existing debt under the terms set forth in the Restructuring Contract.

The Restructuring Agreement's accession period ended on March 29, 2019 and, on said date, the number of financial creditors required to accede to the agreement for the restructuring operation to be implemented was reached.

On April 25, 2019 the Company informed that, within the Restructuring Agreement framework, an agreement had been reached with the challengers to refinance said debt as part of the Senior Old Money instruments, all within the terms set forth in said Restructuring Agreement.

In certain cases, the real debt held so far by the challengers has been assumed by Abengoa Abenewco 2bis and subsequently exchanged for SOM (Senior Old Money) convertible notes for an approximate amount of USD 76.6 million and €77.0 million, plus an additional contingent amount to be determined in light of future eventualities. In other cases, the debt has been traded by applying payments or payment commitments, debt reliefs and debt payment extensions, for an approximate amount of €23 million. These negotiation agreements allow to eliminate the claims' risk that existed until then.

In addition, the Company informed on that same date that the Restructuring Effective Date had occurred. Likewise, all the restructuring documents were signed and the operation ended on April 26, 2019 with the issuance of the new instruments, as described below:

On May 7, 2019, the notes issued by Abengoa Abenewco 2, S.A.U. in relation to the Junior Old Money, the notes issued by Abengoa Abenewco 2 Bis, S.A.U. in relation to the Senior Old Money, as well as the notes issued by Abengoa Abenewco 1, S.A.U. were admitted to trading on the Vienna Stock Exchange (Third Market - MTF - of Wiener Boerse).

Subsequently, on June 28, 2019, the Head Judge of the Commercial Court No. 3 of Seville issued an order declaring the judicial approval of the restructuring agreement and declaring the agreement, as well as the transactions, acts, payments and guarantees resulting from its execution to be non-clawbackable.

The main terms to the Restructuring included, among others:

(a) The injection of new money to the Group through the issuance, by the subsidiary A3T Luxco 2 S.A. ("A3T Luxco 2"), of convertible notes for a nominal value of €97 million, which entitle to convert into up to 99.99% the A3T Luxco 2 shares (the "A3T Issuance").

(b) Within the A3T Issuance framework and for the purposes of ensuring that it is fully repaid in the event that the amount obtained by the sale of the A3T Project did not allow to fully repay the amounts owed under the A3T Issuance (including the accumulated profitability up to the repayment date), non-repaid amounts would be assumed by the subsidiary company named Abengoa Abenewco 1, S.A.U. ("Abenewco 1") as debt ranking pari passu with the Refinanced NM II Debt (as defined below). For said purposes, Abenewco 1 granted a personal guarantee (prior to the notes' conversion) and a put option (put option agreement) (after the notes are converted) over the A3T Project, exercisable until December 2023, to the original subscriber of the A3T Issuance.

    On April 25, 2019 the Company informed that it had obtained a Fairness Opinion issued by an independent expert that confirmed that the A3T convertible note issuance transaction, considered as a whole, was reasonable for the parties involved from a financial perspective, considering the measurement of both the asset itself and the remaining related instruments.

(c) The provision of new liquidity to Abenewco 1 in the form of a new syndicated guarantee facility for a maximum amount of €140 million, with the guarantee of certain Group companies and under similar terms as those of the prior guarantee facility (the "New Guarantee Facility").

(d) The amendment of certain terms and conditions of the prior guarantee facility in favor of Abenewco 1.

(e) The assumption, by A3T Luxco 2, of Abenewco 1's debt consisting of (i) an amount equivalent to 45% of the debt of the so-called "new money 2" (New Money 2) (together with the related documents, the "NM II Financing Documents") and (ii) the totality of the amounts due under the liquidity facility obtained by the Group in November 2017 and extended in May 2018 (jointly, the "Rolled-Over Debt") and the amendment of its financial conditions. The Rolled-Over Debt has the A3T Project as the only recourse.

(f) The amendment of certain terms and conditions of the remaining debt derived from the NM II Financing Documents different from the Rolled-Over Debt, corresponding to approximately 55% of said debt, which remain in Abenewco 1 (the "Non-Rolled Over Debt"). This debt is secured by the personal guarantees of certain Group companies, as well as by certain collateral assets.

(g) The recognition, by Abenewco 1, of new debt ("Reinstated Debt") for an amount of €50.5 million to certain creditors of the Non-Rolled Over Debt and the New Guarantee Facility in consideration for their interest in the Restructuring Operation.

(h) The amendment of certain covenants of the agreement between Group creditors (Intercreditor Agreement) executed on March 28, 2017.

(i) Several issuances, by Abenewco 1, of compulsorily convertible notes for a total nominal value of €5 million, which entitle to convert into shares representing up to 22.5% of Abenewco 1's share capital (the "Abenewco 1 Convertible Notes") and which have been issued to the original subscriber of the A3T Issuance, to certain creditors under the Refinanced NM II Debt, to members of the NM II Ad Hoc Committee and members of the Senior Old Money Ad Hoc Committee, by swapping certain credit claims held by said creditors against Abenewco 1, in exchange for their participation in the restructuring operation; as well as an agreement between shareholders to regulate the relationship between Abenewco 1 shareholders derived from the conversion of Abenewco 1 Convertible Notes.

(j) The implementation of a corporate restructuring whereby Abengoa Abenewco 2, S.A.U. ("Abenewco 2") contributed, through a non-monetary contribution, to Abengoa Abenewco 2 Bis, S.A.U. ("Abenewco 2 Bis") (a Spanish company fully owned by Abenewco 2), all of Abenewco 1 shares owned by Abenewco 2, which represent 100% of Abenewco 1's share capital. As a consequence of this contribution, the Company is the single shareholder of Abenewco 2, which is the single shareholder of Abenewco 2 Bis, which, in turn, owns all Abenewco 1 shares previously owned by Abenewco 2.

(k) The assumption by Abenewco 2 Bis of Abenewco 2 and other Group companies' debt derived from the Senior Old Money and, if applicable, from the Challengers (as described below) including, for clarification purposes, the Senior Old Money and Challengers debt regarded as contingent debt for the purposes of materializing the issuance of SOM Convertible Notes (as defined below).

(l) Several issuances by Abenewco 2 Bis of convertible notes to Senior Old Money creditors and to creditors who successfully challenged the judicial approval of the Group's debt approved in 2016 (the "Challengers"), by virtue of the agreements signed therewith, by offsetting the credit rights that said creditors held against the Group. Said issuances have reached a total nominal value of €1,148 million and USD 562 million, have an initial duration of 5 years (which may be extended up to 5 additional years), and are secured by the personal guarantee of certain Group companies and by collateral assets (the "SOM Convertible Notes"). The SOM Convertible Notes' principal would be totally or partially amortized with the Group's cash available above a certain threshold. At the moment that the SOM Convertible Notes were fully amortized, any outstanding amount which could not be repaid in cash would be mandatorily converted into Abenewco 2 Bis shares representing up to a maximum of 100% its share capital, and thus the dilution practiced by the SOM Convertible Notes' possible conversion into capital is foreseeable to be very high. Additionally, the instrument expects that the mandatory conversion into shares may be required under other circumstances different from final maturity. Likewise, in the event that a series of events take place, the SOM Convertible Notes' bondholders are expected to have the right, at the moment of the conversion, to require Abenewco 2 to sell its shares in Abenewco 2 Bis to said bondholders.

(m) Several issuances of convertible notes by Abenewco 2 for a total value equivalent to a portion of the amount owed under the prior Junior Old Money instruments (plus the crystallized debt up to the transaction closure date) that have been issued to creditors under the agreement to finance and issue Junior Old Money (JOM) notes, by offsetting part of the credit rights that said creditors hold against the Group. These issuances have reached a nominal value of €806 million and USD 471 million, and have an initial duration of 5 years and 6 months (which may be extended up to 5 additional years). They are compulsorily convertible into 49% of Abenewco 2 shares and are secured by the personal guarantee of certain Group companies and by collateral assets. Additionally, the instrument expects that the mandatory conversion into shares may be required under other circumstances different from final maturity.

(n) Several issuances of convertible notes by Abenewco 2 for a nominal value equivalent to the other portion of the amount owed under the prior Junior Old Money instruments (plus the crystallized debt up to the transaction closure date) that have been issued to Junior Old Money creditors by offsetting part of the credit rights that said creditors hold against the Group, in such manner that said JOM Issuances fully refinance the prior Junior Old Money instruments. These issuances have reached a nominal value of €53 million and USD 31 million, and have an initial duration of 5 years and 6 months (which may be extended up to 5 additional years). Payment, when due, would be made with the Group's cash available above a certain threshold, and any outstanding amount which could not be repaid in cash would be mandatorily converted into Abenewco 2 shares representing up to 100% its share capital. They are secured by the personal guarantees of certain Group companies, as well as by certain collateral assets. Additionally, the instrument expects that the mandatory conversion into shares may be required under other circumstances different from final maturity.

On the other hand, New Money 1 and 3 maintained its conditions unaltered, and was repaid in its entirety in April 2019 with the bridge financing on A3T entered into with a group of financial entities.

The financial conditions of the instruments issued in the restructuring operation described above have been summarized below:

Item	A3T Convertible Note	A3T Rolled-Over Debt	NM II Non-Rolled Over Debt	Reinstated Debt	Senior Old Money	Junior Old Money	ABN1 Convertible Notes	Bonds
Nominal value (in M€)	97	193	157	51	1,651	1,308	5	140
Cost	9% PIK	3% PIK + 3% PIYC	3% PIK + 3% Cash (*)	4.5% Cash	1.5% PIYC		(**)	5.74%
Contractual Maturity	Dec 2023	March 2021		Dec 2021	April 2024	Oct 2024	Dec 2022	March 2021
Issuing Entity	A3T Luxco 2	A3T Luxco 2	Abenewco 1	Abenewco 1	Abenewco 2 Bis	Abenewco 2	Abenewco 1	Abenewco 1

(*) The cost of the NM II Non-Rolled Over Debt will increase by 2% as of July 2020.

(**) Payment of dividends at the corresponding rate if declared by the company.

The financing conditions for Abenewco 1's new debt and those for the Senior Old Money described above, are subject to several restrictions, which are common in this type of agreements, such as limitations on the distribution of dividends, additional debt, provision of guarantees and disposal or procurement of assets, among others.

Likewise, several obligations have been established, which include:

- Liquidity ratio (historical and future) which must have a minimum threshold of €20 million.
- Total Leverage Ratio and Senior Secured Leverage Ratio. A series of ratios of total debt (as well as of senior debt, according to the financing contracts' definition) to Ebitda are established. These change every year and are verified every three months as of December 31, 2019.

At December 31, 2019, all established thresholds have been met.

Restructuring processes of subsidiaries

The following summary shows the relevant facts which took place during the year 2019 until the publication of the present Consolidated condensed financial statements, in relation with the financial restructuring processes which include several Group companies:

a) In relation to the Judicial Recovery process in Brazil related to the transmission line activity, on the occasion of the situation of Abengoa, it should be known that:

› On August 20, 2019, an auction was conducted to sell the company's equity interest (60%) in Zona Norte Engenharia, Manutenção e Gestão De Serviços, S.A. Spe. (hereinafter, Hospital Zona Norte). Minority shareholders of said entity (SH and Magi) were declared the successful bidders of said equity interest for 50 million of Brazilian real. The award was approved by the asset's financing banks on October 10, 2019 and by the Secretary of Health of the Government of the State of Amazon on November 22, 2019. The funds have been deposited in a deposit protected by the Insolvency Judge, pending the completion of the corresponding administrative procedures for the funds to be released in their entirety and for the corresponding insolvency debt to be fully paid, as it is expected in the Judicial Recovery Plan.

› In addition, the Court, at the Company's request, approved the conduct of an auction to sell several Company-owned assets, which mainly include wires, steel structures and equipment to clean the construction sites. On August 22, 2019 the Court declared Alutech Aluminio Tecnologia Ltda. ("Alutech") as the successful bidder of said assets for 58.1 million of Brazilian real. The order to assign the assets to Alutech was issued on September 3, 2019. At present, the award decision is final.

› Last, on December 18, 2019 the Court issued a resolution whereby Abengoa Concessões Brasil Holding S.A., Abengoa Construção Brasil Ltda. and Abengoa Greenfield Brasil Holding S.A.'s Judicial Recovery Procedure ("Recuperaçao Judicial") was declared closed. In consequence, said companies have overcome the insolvency proceeding that started in 2016.

Consequently, the construction concessionary companies of Brazil as well as their parent companies above have proceeded to derecognize their assets and their liabilities pursuant to the aforesaid Plan while maintaining, at the end of December 2019, the assets that were pending to be realized and used to settle the corresponding debts with creditors for an amount of 115 million of Brazilian real (€25 million), which is expected to be conducted throughout 2020.

In addition, the aforesaid Plan includes the repayment of the remaining insolvency debt for a nominal amount of 1,190 million of Brazilian real (€264 million approximately) as follows:

An amount of 419 million of Brazilian real to be paid in equal yearly installments from December 2023 to December 2042 by the parent company, Abengoa, S.A. by virtue of the guarantee agreements entered by the Company (see Note 18.4.).

The remaining amount, 771 million of Brazilian real, will be payable by Abengoa Construção Brasil Ltda. in a single payment, in 30 years from the judicial approval of the Judicial Recovery Plan (which occurred in November 2017), with the cash flow generated by the business in Brazil and available at that moment (see Note 18.4.).

All of the above has not had a significant impact in the Consolidated Income Statement or in the consolidated equity of the Group, as the assets had been previously impaired to their recoverable amount.

b) In relation to the Judicial Recovery process in Brazil on Abengoa Bioenergía Brasil Ltda., the following should be noted:

- On August 7, 2018 a first call for the meeting of creditors took place. Due to the lack of quorum, this meeting was suspended and held on second call on August 21, 2018, in which the creditors decided to keep open and postpone the vote on the potential recovery plan on several occasions during the second semester of 2018 and the first semester of 2019. On August 12, 2019, the plan was finally approved for all the companies (Abengoa Bioenergía Brasil, Abengoa Bioenergía Agroindustria Ltda, Abengoa Bioenergía Santa Fe Ltda, and Abengoa Bioenergia Trading Brasil Ltda), except for Abengoa Bioenergia Inovações Ltda. (ABIN), in whose particular case the voting of the plan was postponed for 35 days. Subsequently, on September 16, 2019, it was again adjourned for a maximum of 30 additional days, enabling the judicial administrator to set the most appropriate date within said period. Despite the above, ABIN's only creditor requested a 60-day extension to hold the meeting. After its approval in the meeting of creditors, the plan was judicially approved by the Court of Sao Paulo on January 22, 2020 and, on February 5, 2020, ABIN's plan, that consolidates with the rest of companies, received judicial approval.

  After initiated the execution of the approved plan, the call for the first auction on April 14, 2020, as well as the first meeting of creditors on April 28, 2020, were suspended due to the COVID-19 situation, without stablishing new dates.

  The challenges against the judicial approval that have been submitted at the law courts of Sao Paulo are still being prosecuted.

c) In relation to Abengoa México, S.A. de C.V.'s bankruptcy proceedings:

- Abengoa Mexico (hereinafter, Abemex) submitted means of challenge against the resolutions on the basis of which the Company was again declared to be in a bankruptcy status. Said means of challenge (amparo proceedings) were resolved by judgment dated May 29, 2019 by which the following was resolved, among other matters: (i) to declare the resolution whereby Abemex reverted to bankruptcy groundless; (ii) to issue a new ruling that considers that the approval of the insolvency agreement is not to be contingent upon the appeals against the Judgement for Allowance being resolved; and (iii) to pronounce in the new ruling with respect to the case made against the ruling to approve the Insolvency Agreement. Against the above resolution, Abemex filed an appeal for review with respect to item (iii); while one of Abemex creditors did the same with respect to items (i) and (ii). Said appeals were resolved in favor of the Company's interests, and the Insolvency Agreement was agreed to be newly approved while Abemex's bankruptcy proceedings were agreed to be finalized. In addition, Abemex submitted a request to modify the Insolvency Agreement for its judicial approval. Once the corresponding creditor majorities were obtained, said request was admitted by the competent Court on November 19, 2019, although the Court's resolution on its acceptance remains pending.

d) In relation to Construcciones Metálicas Mexicanas, S.A. de C.V.'s procedures:

- A creditor of Construcciones Metálicas Mexicanas (hereinafter, Comemsa) filed a motion, admitted on February 6, 2019, to change the backdating date for the purpose of challenging the judgement whereby the property was allocated to Autofin. On February 15, 2019, an additional creditor adhered to this request requesting the Court to adopt the resolution concerning the change of the backdating date. Said change was accepted by the Court by judgement dated September 30, 2019.

- Within the bankruptcy proceedings, Autofin filed a motion to remove its assets that was admitted. The admission of said motion was challenged by Comemsa and said appeal was resolved in the sense that said incident was not appropriate. Autofin challenged said resolution, which is currently pending resolution.

- Likewise, the Company has appealed for amparo against the judicial decision on an appeal for revocation filed by the Company against a judicial order to pronounce the Company's bankruptcy.

- The Fifth District Judge in Civil Affairs of Mexico City was declared incompetent as he was linked to the attorneys representing Autofin in the bankruptcy proceedings. A higher court resolved that the assertion of incompetence was not appropriate. Comemsa filed a complaint motion against said resolution which is pending resolution itself.

e) In relation to the restructuring processes conducted in Uruguay and Chile:

- In relation to the Financial Restructuring Agreement of the subsidiary companies in Uruguay, Teyma Sociedad de Inversión, S.A., Teyma Uruguay, S.A., Consorcio Ambiental del Plata, Teyma Medioambiente, S.A., Operación y Mantenimiento Uruguay, S.A., Etarey, S.A. and Teyma Forestal, S.A., during the 2019 period the financing companies granted a waiver in favor of the financed companies which modified certain aspects of the financing, mainly those related to the compliance with ratios and the provision of additional securities in favor of the financing entities.

- During 2019, Abengoa Chile agreed, with the group of creditor banks, to amend the debt replanning, extension and recognition agreement, agreeing to modify the amortization schedule that had been initially planned.

f) Update of the Spanish bankruptcy proceedings:

- Abencor Suministros, S.A. filed for voluntary insolvency on March 28, 2018. Said application was admitted and, on April 27, 2018, the Commercial Court no. 2 of Seville issued a Court Order declaring the Company to be in a voluntary insolvency proceeding and agreeing to process it through ordinary procedure (Court Order no. 312/2018). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company became intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration but retained the authority to administer and dispose of its assets with all its obligations and responsibilities. By way of the Order dated December 5, 2019, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 2) initiated the company liquidation stage and hence the insolvent company's administration and disposal powers over its assets were suspended. The company was declared dissolved and its directors ceased duties, being replaced by the Bankruptcy Administration.

  All of the above has had a positive impact of €29 million on Ebitda derived from the derecognition of commercial liabilities, as well as a positive impact of €21 million on "Income Tax Expense" due to the exit from the Group.

- Servicios Integrales de Mantenimiento y Operación, S.A. (hereinafter, "Simosa") filed for voluntary insolvency on April 14, 2018. Said request was admitted and, on May 23, 2018, the Commercial Court no. 2 of Seville issued a Court Order declaring the Company to be in a voluntary insolvency proceeding and agreeing to process it through ordinary procedure (Court Order no. 388/2018). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company has been intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration but retains the authority to administer and dispose of its assets with all its obligations and responsibilities. The Creditors Meeting was held on December 11, 2019. At said meeting, the arrangement with creditors of said company was approved with 61.84% of accessions. Later, on January 9, 2020, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 2) agreed to approve the arrangement that had been previously approved by the Creditors' Meeting.

- Simosa IT, S.A. (hereinafter, "Simosa IT") was declared to be in an involuntary bankruptcy procedure through an order issued by Commercial Court no. 2 of Seville on November 12, 2018. The competent Court has resolved to process the insolvency procedure through ordinary procedure (court order no. 232/2018). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company's directors were then replaced by the Bankruptcy Administration. The Creditors Meeting was held on January 30, 2020, and the arrangement with creditors of Simosa IT was approved with 54.98% of accessions.

- Abengoa PW I Investments, S.L. (hereinafter, "APWI") filed a request for voluntary bankruptcy on December 21, 2018. This request was admitted for processing on February 18, 2019 by the Commercial Court No.2 of Seville, which issued an order declaring the voluntary bankruptcy of the company agreeing the processing of the same through the channels of the ordinary procedure (number 117/2019). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed as a Bankruptcy Administration. The Company was intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration, but it retained the faculties of administration and disposition of its assets with all its duties and responsibilities. By way of the Order dated December 17, 2019, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 2) initiated the company liquidation stage and hence the insolvent company's administration and disposal powers over its assets were suspended. The company was declared dissolved and its directors ceased duties, being replaced by the Bankruptcy Administration.

- Abengoa Bioenergía Nuevas Tecnologías, S.A. (hereinafter, "ABNT") filed a request for voluntary bankruptcy on February 1, 2019. This request was admitted for processing on February 25, 2019 by the Commercial Court No.2 of Seville, which issued an order declaring the voluntary bankruptcy of the company agreeing the processing of the same through the channels of the ordinary procedure (number 122/2019). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed as a Bankruptcy Administration and the Company was intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration, but it retained the faculties of administration and disposition of its assets with all its duties and responsibilities. On February 17, 2020, the Court issued an Order to proceed to the liquidation stage. The Company was thus dissolved and its administration and disposal powers were suspended. In addition, the company directors ceased duties and they will be replaced by the Bankruptcy Administration.

- Gestión Integral de Recursos Humanos, S.A. (hereinafter, "GIRH") filed a request for voluntary bankruptcy on June 13, 2019. This request was admitted for processing on June 19, 2019 by the Commercial Court No.2 of Seville, which issued an order declaring the voluntary bankruptcy of the company agreeing the processing of the same through the channels of the ordinary procedure (number 413/2019). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed as a Bankruptcy Administration. The Company has been intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration, but it retains the faculties of administration and disposition of its assets with all its duties and responsibilities.

- Abengoa Greenfield, S.A. (hereinafter, "Abengoa Greenfield") filed a petition for voluntary insolvency on November 20, 2019. Said request was admitted and, on December 16, 2019, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 3) issued a Court Order declaring the Company to be in a voluntary insolvency proceeding and agreeing to process it through ordinary procedure (Court Order no. 1114/2019). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company has been intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration but retains the authority to administer and dispose of its assets with all its obligations and responsibilities.

- Abengoa Finance, S.A. (hereinafter, "Abengoa Finance") filed a petition for voluntary insolvency on November 20, 2019. Said request was admitted and, on January 20, 2020, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 3) issued a Court Order declaring the Company to be in a voluntary insolvency proceeding and agreeing to process it through ordinary procedure (Court Order no. 77/2020). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company has been intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration but retains the authority to administer and dispose of its assets with all its obligations and responsibilities.

g) In relation to Inabensa Maroc's voluntary judicial liquidation request:

- On February 18, 2020, Inabensa Maroc SARL requested judicial liquidation to the courts of Casablanca, which was approved on March 5. The Company has been managed by the liquidator appointed by the Court on March 11, 2020.

At last, and in relation to the remaining financial restructuring processes of certain subsidiaries (US subsidiaries and Abengoa Bioenergy Netherlands) no significant event has occurred during the 2019 period in addition to those indicated in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2018 period.

2.1.2. Going concern

The Group's position during the last periods, which has been affected by a significant limitation of financial resources for over three years, has influenced the evolution of the operating business not only through the deceleration and deterioration of the Group's entire operations but also through the entry of some subsidiaries into some insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, as described in Note 2.1.1.

The normalization of the activity following the first financial restructuring process concluded in March 2017 was slower than expected, resulting in a negative impact on business.

Hence, to ensure the viability of the Group in the short and medium term, and for it to be able to continue with its activity in a competitive and sustainable manner in the future, the following became necessary:

- To have a stable platform that allows access to capital markets to finance its working capital.

- To access new guarantee facilities to be able to ensure the growth of its Engineering and Construction business.

- To maintain an adequate financial structure for the business model that it is going to develop in the future.

For the purpose of meeting these goals, throughout the 2018 period the Company worked on additional actions, including a new 10-Year Viability Plan, as well as on a financial restructuring process, as described in Note 2.1.1., that would allow it to lay the foundations to ensure its viability in the short and medium term.

In this respect, the Board of Directors approved, at their meetings of December 10, 2018 and later on January 21, 2019, the aforesaid 10-Year Viability Plan of the company which was published via Relevant Fact on January 24, 2019.

The main hypotheses in said Viability Plan include:

- Completion of the financial restructuring proposal so that the liquidity and bonding position needed by the Group were reestablished, reducing the business' financial risk.

- Reduction of overhead expenses up to an objective of 3% over sales as of 2020.

- A business plan based on EPC projects for third parties with a significant contribution derived from the strategic alliance with AAGEs.

- Improvement of the Group's competitive position and in the markets and geographical locations that are key for the business.

- Execution of the divestment plan with no significant deviations in terms of deadlines and amounts.
- Execution of the provider payment plan with no significant deviations from the estimated forecast.

Throughout the 2019 period the company has been developing the aforementioned 10-Year Viability Plan and has met the consolidated Ebitda and sales amounts (including the concessional activity) as well as the estimated cash at the end of 2019. The deviations occurred throughout the period, mainly derived from delays in completing the divestment plan, the delay in the restructuring process' closure as well as certain corporate transactions such as the monetization of the arbitration against the Kingdom of Spain (see Note 19), have been mitigated by the company through the active management of its cash plan, adjusting the corresponding flows from a timing perspective, specifically in relation to the supplier payment plan by which the initially planned schedule has had to be postponed, and the attainment of certain agreements, such as the one reached with the client Dead Sea Works (see Note 19).

The new bookings of EPC activity for third parties, the Group´s main business, has been lower than that expected in the aforementioned Plan, with a fulfillment rate of 63% as of December 31, 2019, mainly as a result of the delay in the restructuring process' closure and, in consequence, in the availability of bonding facilities.

To ensure compliance with the Viability Plan, during the year 2019 the company has continued carrying out actions that would provide it with the necessary liquidity to conduct its business plan, improve its competitive position and establish a supplier payment plan appropriate to its situation.

In view of the health and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19, and considering the evolution of the business in the aforementioned points, Abengoa S.A.'s Board of Directors, as explained in Note 29 "Subsequent events", communicated on March 23, 2020 to the CNMV that it had decided to review and update the Viability Plan to incorporate the effects of the crisis originated by the COVID-19. Once that review was completed, the hold company Abengoa S.A. asked an independent expert to determine the fair value of the stake that the Company had in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. As a result of the valuation by the independent expert, as of the end of 2019 the net equity of the holding company Abengoa S.A. was €-388 million, derived from the impairment cost registered on the 2019 income statement from its participation in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. as explained below.

The main hypotheses of the Updated Business Plan, approved by the Board of Directors on May 19, 2020, include:

- Soliciting €250 million in new financing, expected to be covered by a guarantee from ICO as part of the financial measures approved by the Spanish government in the Royal Decree 8/2020, 17 March, as urgent and extraordinary measures to mitigate the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 and its subsequent norms.
- Closing agreements with suppliers and creditors which hold overdue Company debt, old projects debts, as well as debts derived from Parent Company Guarantees, which would allow the debt to be deconsolidated from the Abengoa AbenewCo 1 perimeter, receiving in exchange preferential rights from cash inflows obtained from certain assets. These assets primarily include the funds derived from the Asset Divestment Plan, the eventual cash inflows from certain arbitration processes, and other non-recurring inflows such as the arbitration against the Kingdom of Spain.
- Modify the terms and conditions of the financial debt held by the creditors of the NM II, Reinstated Debt, A3T Convertible Debt, and Old Money debt (SOM and JOM), which could imply, among other things, future or imminent write offs and capitalizations of debt at Abengoa AbenewCo 1.
- Obtaining additional new bonding lines needed to execute the business plan. In this sense, and at the same time as the new financing mentioned above, the expectation is to solicit additional new bonding lines for up to €300 million to cover the needs of these types of guarantees in the Updated Business Plan.
- Progressive reductions in ratio of general expenses over revenues, with the objective to reach 3% of revenues.
- Business plan focused on EPC projects for third parties.

The foregoing measures require amendments to the financial instruments to which they affect for which agreements with the financial creditors must be reached.

Of the main differences included in the Updated Business Plan in comparison to the Viability Plan, worth mentioning is the reduction of business Projections, especially the expected new bookings which reached €23,435 million in the period between 2020-2028 in comparison to €30,090 million in the previous plan.

This reduction in the expected new bookings and business volume, derived from the COVID-19 global pandemic, is mostly due to the reduction of EPC projects expected from the AAGES joint venture, reduction in investments expected in Energy infrastructures in Latin America, as well as reductions in the expected new bookings in South Africa and the US. The reduction in the expected bookings translates into reductions in revenues as well (€22,434 million for the period 2020-2028 in comparison to €28,228 million in the previous plan), as well as the expected Ebitda (€1,881 million for the period 2020-2028 in comparison to €2,041 million in the previous plan).

It is important to note that the hypotheses and estimates considered in the Updated Business Plan regarding the impact of the COVID-19 on the Company's business are based on the best information available to the Company at the time. The completion of these hypotheses would depend on the extension and development of the crisis generated by the pandemic, as well as the measures taken by the different governments and economic institutions.

It is also important to note that, understanding the above, there is a certain level of uncertainty surrounding the development of the health and economic crisis, which would imply that the projections included in the Updated Business Plan are subject to certain variations including the expected recovery timeframes which could be affected by new infections that would alter those timeframes. On the other hand, the evolution of the pandemic affects the businesses that are distributed in different geographical areas, some of which have been subject to advanced stages of infection.

In this context, the Administrators and the Management of the Company will continue to monitor the evolution of the situation and will supervise the completion of the Updated Business Plan, implementing the necessary measures to reduce the possible impacts that could arise from the situation.

As mentioned above, and as in 2018, the holding company (Abengoa SA) has asked an independent expert to determine the fair value of the stake that the Company had in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. which has been based on the Updated Business Plan including the effects of the COVID-19, as well as the terms envisioned in the overall negotiation with its main creditors of financial debt and with certain creditors with which the Company is currently working.

To determine the fair value, the following hypothesis were established:

a) Compliance with the Updated Business Plan by the effect of the COVID-19.

b) Considering a normalized Ebitda for Abengoa's activity once the Company's recovery measures included in the Business Plan have been completed.

c) Funding of the new financing for €250 million to cover the liquidity needs in the short term to maintain the ordinary activity of the Company.

d) Obtaining the necessary bonding lines to cover the new booking and execution needs

e) Meeting the expected levels of working capital within the magnitudes included in the Updated Business Plan

f) Successfully completing the agreements with suppliers and creditors of overdue debt, old project debt, as well as debt derived from Parent Company Guarantees, in the expected conditions.

g) Successfully completing the general negotiations with the main financial creditors

The non-materialization of some of these hypotheses, should it occur, could affect the assessment results significantly.

The main method utilized by the independent expert to determine the business' fair value was the discounted cash flow to equity method for a 10-year period, applying the average cost of the Company's own resources, estimated to be 13.3%, plus a Risk premium of 1.3% to reflect the potential effects of the completion of the business plan and the uncertainties of the current economic situation of the different markets in which the Company operates, resulting in a total discount rate of 14.6% (11.8% in 2018).

The long-term growth rate utilized by the independent expert has been 1.6% (2% in 2018). The compounded annual growth rate composed of sales and the EBITDA considered for the 2020-2029 period have been 11.2% and 2.1%, respectively (13.5% and 6.7% respectively for the 2019-2028 period considered the previous year).

To determine the fair value of Abengoa S.A.'s investment in Abengoa AbenewCo 2, the Company has applied the terms expected to be reached in the modification of the financial instruments with its main creditors, which have been included in the Updated Business Plan approved by the Board of Directors on May 19, 2020.

The valuation of the independent expert has taken into consideration the value of the cash flows expected to be generated by the business, in line with the expectation of the Updated Business Plan, including the agreements currently being negotiated with the main creditors, as well as the absence of unforeseen cash outflows to pay suppliers and creditors of overdue debt.

As a result of the valuation described above, the holding company Abengoa S.A. has registered an impairment on its investment in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 for an amount of €387.9 million (€275 in 2018), on its individual income statement, which implied that as of the end of 2019 Abengoa S.A. had a net equity of €-388,339 thousand (€99,162 thousand as of the end of 2018). In accordance with Article 363 of the Spanish Capital Companies Law (LSC), a company would be in a mandatory dissolution when the losses have reduced the net equity to an amount lower than half of its share capital, unless the share capital is increased or decreased accordingly within the timeframes established by law.

In relation to the liability of Abengoa S.A., the Updated Business Plan contemplates a substantial modification of its financial debt as well as overdue commercial debt, mostly through the conversion into equity loans or participation loans, which would contemplate the direct attribution of certain assets that would improve their expected recoveries.

The Administrators of the holding company Abengoa S.A. consider that the measures expected to be implemented and considered in the Updated Business Plan, specifically in relation to the Agreements expected to be reached with the main creditors of the Company, would restore the equity balance once the impacts could be registered In the income statement, as well as the expected conversion into equity loans from the new debt derived from the mentioned agreements.

Taking this into consideration, the Administrators of Abengoa S.A., after considering the situation, the approved Updated Business Plan and the reports from the independent experts and their technical opinions, consider that, in the current timeframe, the condensed consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019 be prepared and approved under the going concern principle, considering the main aspects of the Updated Business Plan, the expected modifications in the commercial and financial debt, as well as the measures taken by the Company to obtain liquidity and bonding lines needed to complete the business plan.

In this context, all of the financing measures and modifications of existing financial and commercial debt mentioned above are part of a plan to adapt, taking into consideration the best estimation of the evolution of the Company's future business considering the evolution during 2019 as well as to the circumstances caused by the COVID-19, whose impacts have been reflected in the Updated Business Plan. These measures constitute a joint effort focused on the continuity of the Company in the current time frame. It is the opinion of the administrators of the Company that if these measures (or similar measures with the equivalent economic effect) are not implemented in the estimated timeframe, given the current circumstances, they will proceed to perform a new internal, and external if need be, analysis considering the circumstances at that moment, to review the preparation of the financial statements for the year 2019 on a going concern basis.

Based on the application of said going concern principle, the Directors have applied the International Financial Reporting Standards homogeneously and consistently with those used in the condensed consolidated financial statements and in the consolidated financial statements from previous periods. For said purpose, pursuant to said International Accounting Standards, the Company Directors have used their best accounting estimates and judgements (see Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2018 period) to record the assets, liabilities, income and expenses at December 31, 2019 in accordance with the information that existed when the condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared.

2.1.3. Accounting Impacts of the Restructuring Process

As Note 2.1.1. states, during the years 2018 and 2019 the Company worked on a financial restructuring process.

One of the milestones of said restructuring process was the execution of a "Lock-Up Agreement" dated December 31, 2018 with several financial creditors, as the aforementioned Note 2.1.1. states, as well as the initiation of a period of accession to said agreement as a step prior to the signature of the restructuring agreement ("Restructuring Agreement"). The majority required for the Lock-Up Agreement to enter in effect was reached on January 28, 2019.

As set forth in said Lock-Up Agreement's clauses, the execution of said document, as it entailed the commencement of a negotiation process with a substantial part of its creditors to restructure its obligations therewith, constituted the non-compliance ("Event of Default") of the New Money 2, syndicated guarantee and Old Money (Senior Old Money and Junior Old Money) facilities.

Nonetheless, in the Lock-Up Agreement itself, the creditors, by acceding thereto, agreed on one hand to stay the exercise of certain rights and actions under such financing against the different Group companies, which include the exercise of enforcement actions and, on the other hand, to overlook the noncompliance derived from the signature of the Lock-Up Agreement until any of these events took place, whichever occurred first: the date when the Lock-Up Agreement ended pursuant to its own terms or the Expiration Date, which was originally set on January 31, 2019 and subsequently extended on several occasions up to April 26, 2019 (the "Long-Stop Date").

As a consequence of the above, and since the Company facilities which are subject of the Lock-Up Agreement (New Money 2, Guarantee Facility and Old Money) were in a transitional status of technical non-compliance as of December 31, 2018 which resulted from the execution itself of said Lock-Up Agreement, and since the consent to said non-compliance situation agreed-upon by financial creditors in the Agreement itself was established for up to the "Long Stop Date", this is, up to January 31, 2019, and subsequently extended on several occasions up to April 26, 2019, Abengoa applied the provisions set forth in IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and proceeded to reclassify the Old Money debt from non-current liabilities to current liabilities of the Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2018. As for New Money 2 financing, it did not entail any reclassification as it was already entered under current liabilities at December 31, 2017.

As mentioned above, the Group's creditors agreed, by signing the Lock-Up Agreement, to temporarily stay the exercise of certain rights and actions under such facilities vis-à vis the different Group companies. Nonetheless, since said stay will not meet the minimum period of twelve months after the reporting period, as required in IAS 1, paragraphs 69 et seq., said classification was deemed convenient.

Additionally, and since both debts (Old Money and New Money 2) were measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, said value has been adjusted to reflect its corresponding settlement value.

Said adjustment entailed a negative impact on the Consolidated Income Statement as of December 31, 2018 for an amount of €1,060 million recognized under "Other finance costs – Finance expenses due to restructuring" (see Note 30.3. of the 2018 Consolidated Annual Accounts), counterbalanced by "Corporate Financing" of current liabilities of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the end of the 2018 period.

In addition, the tax impact associated to said recognition entailed the recognition of income amounting to €265 million in the Group's corporate income tax for the year 2018, counterbalanced by a reversal of deferred tax liabilities of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the end of the 2018 period.

As Note 2.1.1. explains, the Restructuring Effective Date occurred on April 25, 2019, and the operation was completed on April 26, 2019 with the issuance of the new instruments, whose main characteristics have been described in said note.

In this regard, and once the operation was completed, the Company proceeded to recognize on said date the accounting impacts associated to the corresponding instruments, as described below.

For the restructured debt instruments, as their conditions were substantially modified, the Company applied the provisions set forth in IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", derecognizing their carrying value (settlement value) and recognizing the new debt at fair value. The difference between both amounts was recognized in the period's profit and loss, as set forth in the aforesaid standard.

The Company also followed the IFRS 9 for the new debt that arose under the restructuring agreement, initially recognizing said debt at fair value.

In relation to the recognition of the notes compulsorily convertible into shares representing 22.5% of Abenewco 1, the Company followed the provisions set forth in IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", classifying it as equity pursuant to the requirements set forth in said standard (IAS 32.16 et. seq.).

To determine the fair value, the Company was based on the measurements that independent experts have made for said (see Notes 2.1.1. and 2.1.2.).

All of the above had a positive effect on the income statement for the year 2019, amounting to €2,411 million, which was recorded as "Finance income/expense due to restructuring" under financial results (see Note 22.2.). The impact on equity was of €2,516 million due to the recognition of Abenewco 1 convertible notes as "Non-controlling interest" under equity.

The corporate income tax expense of said positive impact of the Restructuring Agreement was not significant in relation thereto, as a result of the characteristics of the convertible instruments issued pursuant to the agreed terms (see Note 23).

In relation to their subsequent measurement, as IFRS 9 sets forth, the aforesaid liabilities will be measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities designated by the company at fair value through profit or loss. This last case applies to the Senior and Junior Old Money instruments as well as to the A3T convertible note, which were designated by the Company at initial recognition as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") pursuant to the provisions set forth in section 4.2.2. of IFRS 9.

A summary detailing said impacts for each of the instruments issued in the Restructuring Agreement has been shown below:

Instruments	A3T Convertible Note	A3T Rolled-Over Debt	NM II Non-Rolled Over Debt	Reinstated Debt	Senior Old Money	Junior Old Money	ABN1 Convertible Notes
Debt carrying value, prior to Restructuring (in €M) (1)	n/a (*)	361		10 (*)	1,583 (**)	1,308	n/a (*)
Fair value of new instruments at the date of issuance (in €M) (2)	97	193	105	32	330	86	105
Impact of Restructuring in Income Stat. (in €M) (1-2)	n/a	63		(22)	1,253	1,222	(105)
Initial measurement of new instruments	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value
Subsequent measurement	FVTPL	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTPL	Remains unaltered

(*) New financial instruments generated in the Restructuring Agreement. Reinstated Debt includes the amounts accrued up to that date for the services received and agreed to be paid through this new debt.

(**) Includes the effect of the challengers' debt traded to SOM.

On the other hand, as explained in Note 2.1.2, as of December 31, 2019, the net equity of the holding company Abengoa S.A. is negative by the amount of €388 million, finding itself in a mandatory dissolution in accordance with Article 363 of the Spanish Capital Companies Law (LSC). As explained in said note, the Administrators of the Company has established a plan to restore the equity balance of Abengoa S.A., which is expected to be implemented in the following months.

The equity imbalance of the holding company has caused an Event of Default in accordance with the financial covenants included in the financing documents, which include covenants relating to the holding company's net equity. This has caused an Event of Default in the Old Money (SOM and JOM) as well as the NMII and Reinstated Debt.

The company is expecting to solicit a consent request from the financial creditors to waive the Event of Default within the next days, expecting the consent to be approved.

Given the above, and considering that as of December 31, 2019 the waiver had not been approved by the financial creditors, in accordance with the IAS 1 the company has proceeded to classify the SOM, JOM, NM II and Reinstated Debt as short-term debt in the December 31, 2019 balance sheet.

Additionally, the Old Money debt that had been initially registered at Fair Value after the restructuring, has been registered as of December 31, 2019 at nominal value. Likewise, the non-transferred New Money II debt and the Reinstated Debt which had been initially registered at amortized cost with the effective interest rate have been registered as of December 31, 2019 at nominal value.

All of these considerations have registered a cost on the 2019 income statement for a total of €2,622 million, which has been registered in the line "Other costs – net financial income" (see Note 22).

It is important to note that the abovementioned negative impact affecting the consolidated income statement, and therefore the consolidated net equity of Abengoa as of the end of 2019, is in accordance with the accounting guidelines previously explained with regards to the classification and valuation of financial debt in cases where as of the date closing the balance sheet the company finds itself in non-compliance and has not had a chance to remedy the non-compliance with its financial creditors where they would waive their right to accelerate in a 12 month period following the closing of the financial statements.

As mentioned, the Company intends to remedy the Event of Default through a waiver consent request to its financial creditors in the following days.

2.2. Application of New Accounting Standards

a) Standards, amendments and interpretations that have entered into force in the period started on January 1, 2019:

The following standards, whose application is mandatory, have been adopted by the Group:

› Adoption of IFRS 16 "Leases". This new standard replaces IAS 17. The distinction between finance and operating leases is eliminated, hence, lessees will recognize all leases in the balance as if they were a financed purchase. This amendment is applicable for annual periods beginning January 1, 2019 under IFRS-EU.

  Abengoa has conducted an assessment and estimation of the application of the IFRS 16 on the Group's condensed consolidated financial statements, and has decided to apply it invoking the exception set forth in paragraph C5.b) therein; thus, it has not restated the comparative information related to the 2018 period. Likewise, the Group has opted for the right-of-use asset measurement model, lease by lease, recognizing these for an amount equal to the lease liability, whose value is the present value of the lease payments that are not yet paid, discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the initial application date. At January 1, 2019, the application of this standard has had an impact of €5.6 million which has been recorded as "Property, Plant and Equipment" and "Corporate Financing" in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. On the other hand, the Group has invoked the options to lessees contemplated in the standard, which allow them not to recognize lease liabilities and right-of-use assets corresponding to leases of low-value assets (amount in Euros equivalent to 5,000 USD) and short-term leases (leases for a period equal or lower than one year).

› IFRIC 23, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments": The interpretation provides requirements that add to the requirements in IAS 12 "Income Taxes", by specifying how to reflect the effects of uncertainty in accounting for income taxes. This interpretation clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2019. As a result of the application of this new standard, €12 million were reclassified from "Provisions and contingencies" to "Income and other tax payables" on December 31, 2018.

› Amendment of IFRS 9 "Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation". The amendment to the IFRS 9 clarifies that a party may pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract, which may allow these instruments to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through "Other comprehensive income". This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2019.

- IAS 28 (Amendment) "Long-term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures".
- IAS 19 (Amendment) "Employee benefits". Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle. Amendments affecting IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23.

  The application of the aforesaid improvements and amendments have not entailed a relevant impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations applied to existing standards that have not been entered into force by the European Union, but which may be adopted prior to the date of preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements:

- Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material": these amendments clarify the definition of "material" introducing, in addition to the omitted or misstating items which may influence the decisions of users, the concept of "obscure" information. Said amendments have caused the IFRS to be more cohesive, but they are not expected to have a significant impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements. They shall apply to annual periods beginning January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.
- IFRS 9 (Amendment), IFRS 7 (Amendment) and IAS 39 (Amendment) "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform": these amendments provide certain exemptions concerning the interest rate benchmark reform (IBOR). These exemptions are related to hedge accounting and their effect is that the IBOR reform generally should not cause hedge accounting to be discontinued. However, any ineffectiveness of a hedge must still be recognized in the income statement. These amendments shall apply to annual periods beginning January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

c) Standards, amendments and interpretations applied to existing standards that have not been adopted by the European Union on the date of preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements, in addition to the above:

- IFRS 10 (Amendment) "Consolidated Financial statements" and IAS 28 (Amendment) "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" in relation to the treatment of the sale or contribution of goods between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The application of these modifications has been delayed without a defined date of application.
- Amendment to IFRS 3 "Definition of a Business": These amendments will help to determine whether an entity has acquired a business or a group of assets and will be applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is later than the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on January 1, 2020, and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period. Earlier application is permitted.
- IAS 1 (Amendment) "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current": These amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. The classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events occurring after the period's end date (i.e., the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the "settlement" of a liability. The effective date of these amendments is January 1, 2022, although earlier application is permitted.

The Group is analyzing the impacts that the new regulations may have. However, it is estimated that there will be no significant impact in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Note 3.- Critical accounting policies

These Consolidated condensed financial statements under IFRS-EU standards require estimates and assumptions that have an impact in assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures related. Actual results could be shown differently than estimated. The most critical accounting policies, which show the most significant estimates and assumptions of the business to determine the amounts in these Consolidated condensed financial statements, are:

- Valuation of assets classified as held for sale.
- Revenue and expense from construction contracts.
- Service concession agreements.
- Income taxes and recoverable amount of deferred tax assets.
- Guarantees provided to third parties and contingent liabilities.
- Measurement of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Some of these critical accounting policies require the development of significant judgment by The Board of Directors in order to determine appropriate assumptions of and estimates to determine these critical accounting policies. These estimates and assumptions of are not only based on historical experience of the Company, but also, on the advice of experts and consultants, as well as expectations and forecasts as of the end of the reporting period. Directors´ assessment has to be considered given the business environment of the industries and geographies in which the Group operates, taking into account the future development of the business. Provided its nature, these judgments and assumptions are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty and, thus, the real results may materially differ from assumptions of and estimates used. Upon the occurrence of such event, assets and liabilities would be adjusted.

Based on what has been exposed in Note 2.1.2. regarding the application of the going concern accounting principle and during the accounting policies adaptation process, the best estimates and assumptions have been made by the Board of Directors in order to determine the impacts of that situation over the assets, liabilities, income and expenses recorded therein.

Upon the occurrence of a significant change in the facts and circumstances upon which estimates and assumptions have been made, management might be required the management to amend such estimates and assumptions in future periods. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized prospectively, in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

Note 4.- Financial risk management

Abengoa's activities are undertaken through its operating segments and are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk.

Abengoa counts with a Risk Management Model which aims to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's return of equity.

Risk is managed by the Group's Corporate Finance Department, which is responsible for identifying and evaluating financial risks in conjunction with the Group's operating segments and Abengoa's Risk Management Department, quantifying them by project, region and company, and diversifying the sources of finance in an attempt to prevent concentrations.

The internal management norms provide written policies to manage global risk and for other specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, the use of hedging instruments, derivatives and placements of cash and financial investments.

There are official written management regulations regarding key controls and control procedures for each company and the implementation of these controls is monitored through Internal Audit procedures.

As mentioned in Note 29, on March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic as a result of the Coronavirus COVID-19. With the intention to mitigate the possible impacts on the business derived from said crisis and to preserve the value of the company, the Company has put into action several measures explained in the Note. The Company has also proceeded to revise the Viability Plan with the information available to date and considering certain key assumptions, as described in Note 2.1.2.

All of this could have an impact on liquidity, the evolution of the business and consequently could alter certain main figures such as new bookings, revenues, net income and the solvency of our clients.

This would all be subject to revision and constant monitorization from the Administrators and Directors of the Group during 2020, as well as the completion of the Updated Business Plan.

These Consolidated condensed financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required for annual financial statements, and should be read together with the information included in Note 4 to Abengoa's Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018.

Note 5.- Financial information by segment

5.1. Information by business segment

- As indicated in Note 1, Abengoa's activity is grouped under the following two activities:
  - Engineering and construction: includes the traditional engineering activities in the energy and water sectors, with more than 75 years of experience in the market. Abengoa is specialized in carrying out complex turnkey projects for thermo-solar plants, solar-gas hybrid plants, conventional generation plants, biofuel plants and water infrastructures, as well as large-scale desalination plants and transmission lines, among others. In addition, it performs activities related to the development of solar thermal and water management technologies and innovative technological business activities such as hydrogen.
  - Concession-type infrastructures: groups together the company's extensive portfolio of proprietary concession assets that generate revenues governed by long term sales agreements, such as take-or-pay contracts or power purchase agreements. This activity includes the operation of electric energy generation plants (solar, cogeneration or wind), desalination plants and transmission lines. These assets generate low demand risk and the Company focuses on operating them as efficiently as possible.

- As a consequence of the sale processes opened given the discontinuance of Bioenergy and the transmission lines in Brazil based on the Updated Viability Plan of Abengoa approved by the Board of Directors on August 3, 2016, and that is maintained in the Updated Business Plan approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 19, 2020, in line with the previous plan regarding these processes, and due to the significance of their activities developed by Abengoa, their Income Statement and Cash flow statements have been reclassified to discontinued operations in the Consolidated Income Statement and in the Consolidated cash flow statement as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The classification has been done in accordance with the IFRS 5 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

- Abengoa's Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') assesses the performance and assignment of resources according to the above identified segments. The CODM in Abengoa considers the revenues as a measure of the activity and the EBITDA (Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) as measure of the performance of each segment. In order to assess the performance of the business, the CODM receives reports of each reportable segment using revenues and EBITDA. Net interest expense evolution is assessed on a consolidated basis given that the majority of the corporate financing is incurred at the holding level and that most investments in assets are held at project companies which are financed through project debt (non-recourse project financing). Amortization and impairment charges are assessed on a consolidated basis in order to analyze the evolution of net income and to determine the dividend pay-out ratio. These charges are not taken into consideration by CODM for the allocation of resources because they are non-cash charges.

- The process to allocate resources by the CODM takes place prior to the award of a new project. Prior to presenting a bid, the company must ensure that the project debt for the new project has been obtained. These efforts are taken on a project by project basis. Once the project has been awarded, its evolution is monitored at a lower level and the CODM receives periodic information (revenues and EBITDA) on each operating segment's performance.

a) The following table shows the Segment Revenues and EBITDA for the period ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Revenue			Ebitda		
Item	2019	2018	Var (%)	2019	2018 (1)	Var (%)
Engineering and construction	1,186,375	1,111,659	7	109,045	75,017	45
Concession-Type infrastructure	306,823	191,067	61	190,998	113,418	68
Total	**1,493,198**	**1,302,726**	**15**	**300,043**	**188,435**	**59**

(1) It includes fees by independent professionals other than the advisors who participated in the restructuring process amounting to €28 million at December 31, 2018.

The reconciliation of segment EBITDA with the profit attributable to owners of the parent is as follows:

Item	2019	2018
Total segment EBITDA	300,043	188,435
Amortization and depreciation	(181,129)	(40,132)
Financial expenses net	(608,647)	(1,558,756)
Share in profits/ (losses) of associates	(54,725)	107,399
Income tax expense	18,278	(131,584)
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	16,205	(53,031)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(7,520)	(10,192)
Profit attributable to the parent company	**(517,495)**	**(1,497,861)**

b) The assets and liabilities by segment as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

Item	Engineering & Construction	Concession-Type Infrastructure	Balance at 12.31.19 (1)
Allocated Assets			
Intangible Assets	35,703	-	35,703
Property, Plant and Equipment	149,361	-	149,361
Property, Plant and Equipment in Projects	1,874	318,468	320,342
Current Financial Investments	89,536	-	89,536
Cash and Cash Equivalents	194,548	7,440	201,988
Allocated Subtotal	**471,022**	**325,908**	**796,930**
Unallocated Assets			
Non-current Financial Investments	-	-	**10,364**
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	**123,580**
Other Current and Non-current Assets	-	-	**596,605**
Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	-	-	1,832,238
Unallocated Subtotal			**2,562,787**
Total Assets			**3,359,717**

Item	Engineering & Construction	Concession-Type Infrastructure	Balance at 12.31.18 (1)
Allocated Assets			
Intangible Assets	46,645	-	46,645
Property, Plant and Equipment	141,733	-	141,733
Property, Plant and Equipment in Projects	1,682	345,288	346,970
Current Financial Investments	112,040	17,671	129,711
Cash and Cash Equivalents	171,470	33,130	204,600
Allocated Subtotal	**473,570**	**396,089**	**869,659**
Unallocated Assets			
Non-current Financial Investments	-	-	**28,026**
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	**136,709**
Other Current and Non-current Assets	-	-	**678,526**
Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	-	-	2,116,859
Unallocated Subtotal			**2,960,120**
Total Assets			**3,829,779**

Item	Engineering & Construction	Concession-Type Infrastructure	Balance at 12.31.19 (1)
Allocated Liabilities			
Debt with Financial Institutions and Current and Non-current Bonds	4,225,339	-	4,225,339
LT & ST Non-recourse Financing	225,432	333,146	558,578
Allocated Subtotal	**4,450,771**	**333,146**	**4,783,917**
Unallocated Liabilities			
Grants and Other Liabilities	-	-	139,925
Provisions and Contingencies	-	-	53,657
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	121,091
Employee Benefit Liabilities	-	-	20,846
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	1,439,766
Held-for-Sale Liabilities	-	-	1,528,951
Unallocated Subtotal			**3,304,236**
Total Liabilities			**8,088,153**
Unallocated Equity	-	-	(4,728,436)
Total Liabilities and Unallocated Equity			**(1,424,200)**
Total Liabilities			**3,359,717**

(1) See Note 7 for a better understanding of assets and liabilities classified as non-current liabilities held for sale given the compliance with the stipulations and requirements of IFRS 5, "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

Item	Engineering & Construction	Concession-Type Infrastructure	Balance at 12.31.18 (1)
Allocated Liabilities			
Debt with Financial Institutions and Current and Non-current Bonds	4,356,058	51,091	4,407,149
LT & ST Non-recourse Financing	4,473	315,213	319,686
Allocated Subtotal	**4,360,531**	**366,304**	**4,726,835**
Unallocated Liabilities			
Grants and Other Liabilities	-	-	113,290
Provisions and Contingencies	-	-	49,083
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	125,058
Employee Benefit Liabilities	-	-	11,996
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	1,709,392
Held-for-Sale Liabilities	-	-	1,345,141
Unallocated Subtotal			**3,353,960**
Total Liabilities			**8,080,795**
Unallocated Equity	-	-	(4,251,016)
Total Liabilities and Unallocated Equity			**(897,056)**
Total Liabilities			**3,829,779**

(1) See Note 7 for a better understanding of assets and liabilities classified as non-current liabilities held for sale given the compliance with the stipulations and requirements of IFRS 5, "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

The criteria used to obtain the assets and liabilities per segment, are described as follows:

› With the objective of presenting liabilities by segment, net corporate debt has been allocated to the segment Engineering and Construction, in line with the criteria followed in the Updated Business Plan.

c) The distribution of depreciation, amortization and impairment charges by segments for the period ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Item	2019 (1)	2018
Engineering and construction	(49,926)	(70,605)
Concession-type infrastructure	(131,203)	30,473
Total	(181,129)	(40,132)

(1) This section includes, in 2019, a negative impact amounting to €118 million for the impairment of assets classified as "Assets Held for Sale" (see Note 7.2) (a reversal of the impairment loss of €39 million in 2018).

5.2. Information by geographic areas

The revenue distribution by geographical segments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Geographical region	2019	%	2018	%
- North America	302,775	20%	212,901	16%
- South America (except Brazil)	344,551	23%	305,039	23%
- Brazil	39,673	3%	40,890	3%
- Europe (except Spain)	67,640	4%	121,873	9%
- Africa	270,711	18%	203,642	16%
- Middle East	324,155	22%	268,817	21%
- Other regions	8,433	1%	12,143	1%
- Spain	135,260	9%	137,421	11%
Consolidated Total	1,493,198	100%	1,302,726	100%
Outside Spain amount	1,357,938	91%	1,165,305	89%
Spain amount	135,260	9%	137,421	11%

Note 6.- Changes in the composition of the Group

6.1. Changes in the consolidation group

During the year 2019 a total of 4 subsidiary company, 5 associated companies and 6 joint-ventures were added to the consolidation perimeter of the Group.

In addition, 49 subsidiaries, 11 associated companies and 2 joint ventures are no longer included in the consolidation group.

6.2. Main acquisitions and disposals

a) Acquisitions

No significant acquisitions have been carried out during the 2019 period, except for what has been described in Notes 10 and 11.

b) Disposals

› During the 2019 period, the disposal of the associate company Rioglass Solar Holding, S.A. as well as of the subsidiaries ASI Operations LLC (USA) and Hospital Zona Norte (Brazil) has been completed within the framework of the company's Divestment Plan and the pertaining Judicial Recovery Plan in Brazil.

  › On May 31, 2019 Abener Energía, S.A.U. signed a purchase agreement with ABY Concessions Infrastructures, S.L.U. to sell their 15.12% stake in Rioglass Solar Holding, S.A.'s share capital. The selling price has been USD 7 million and it has entailed a negative impact of €6 million on the income statement.

- On January 29, 2019, Abengoa Agua, S.A. signed a purchase agreement with ABY Concessions Infrastructures, S.L.U. on the 100% stake in the share capital of the company Holding Befesa Agua Tenés, S.L.U., owner of 51% of Tenés Lilmiyah SpA's share capital, concessionary company of a reverse osmosis desalination plant in Argelia. The price of this divestment amounted to USD 24.5 million, subject to potential adjustments at closure. An amount of USD 19.9 million was received as advance payment.

  The full completion of this transaction was subject to the compliance with all the conditions precedent set forth in the agreement, which are normal in this type of operations. On this regard, the initial deadline was September 30, 2019. Since said conditions precedent, mainly those related to the approvals by the corresponding government authorities, have not been met as of the aforementioned date; and pursuant to the provisions set forth in the purchase agreement, the amount of the advanced payment has automatically become financial debt, accruing an annual interest rate of 12%.

  Nonetheless, the Company continues working on actions that enable the divestment of said plan.

- On July 30, 2019, the subsidiary Abengoa Solar LLC has completed the sale of 100% of its stake in the company ASI Operations LLC to ABY Concessions Infrastructures USA LLC, with a sales price of USD 6 million, plus an adjustment of the working capital for an amount of USD 3 million. This transaction has had a €5.6 million positive impact on the income statement.

- Additionally, within the framework of the Judicial Recovery in Brazil, the auction to sell the company's equity interest (60%) in Hospital Zona Norte was held on August 20, 2019. Minority shareholders of said entity (SH and Magi) were declared the successful bidders of said equity interest for 50 million of Brazilian real. The award was approved by the asset's financing banks on October 10, 2019 and by the Secretary of Health of the Government of the State of Amazon on November 22, 2019 (see Note 2.1.1.).

6.3. Business combinations

During the year 2019 there have not been further business combinations in the Group.

Note 7.- Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The asset disinvestment plan started at the end of 2014 Abengoa's Board of Directors, on September 23, 2015, aimed to reinforce its financial structure through the implementation of the plan through the sale or partial divestment, in case of external equity partners, of certain assets through a new plan that involves the divestment of those assets included in the initial plan which had not been sold at that date, as well as the new assets which were incorporated. Based on this disinvestment plan, other assets have been incorporated given the situation of the Company and the various revisions of the mentioned plan, conforming the asset disinvestment plant of the company, according to the Updated Business Plan approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 19, 2020 (see Note 2.1.).

7.1. Assets in the asset disinvestment plan

The table below shows the included assets of such plan which as of December 31, 2019, were classified as non-current assets held for sale in the Consolidated statement of financial position because of the compliance of all the stipulations and requirements of IFRS 5, "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations":

Asset	Details	Capacity	Net book value of asset 12.31.19 (2)
Solar Power Plant One (SPP1) (1)	Combine cycle in Algeria	150 MW	144,481
Xina Solar One (1)	Solar plant in South Africa	100 MW	87,787
Tenés / Ghana / Chennai (1)	Desalination plants	360,000 m3/day	235,680
Zapotillo	Drinking Water Pipeline in Mexico	139 km	-
Abent 3T (A3T) and ACC4T (1)	Cogeneration plants in Mexico	840 MW	538,729
ATN 3, S.A. (1)	Transmission lines in Peru	355 km	88,028
ATE XVI-XXIV (1)	Transmission lines in Brazil	6,218 km	29,665
Bioetanol	Bioethanol plant in Brazil	235 ML	353,265
Inapreu, S.A.	Court concession in Spain	-	850
Unidad Punta Rieles, S.A	Concession of Punta Rieles Penitentiary	1,960 prison inmates	78,540

(1) Circumstances and events that have occurred outside the control of the company since last August 2015 are delaying the disinvestment process. However, the intention of the Management continues to be the disposal of such companies as established in the Updated Business Plan approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 19, 2020, in line with the previous 10-year Viability Plan (see Note 2.1).

(2) Net book value of asset includes Property plant and equipment, Fixed assets in projects and Investments in associates. Additionally, and in cases which it applies, accumulated impairments up to December 31, 2019 coinciding with the reasonable value of these assets. For further detail of the remaining assets and liabilities held for sale see note 7.3.

7.2. Asset impairment analysis

a) Changes in the classification:

In 2019, the drinking wager aqueduct San Antonio Water System ceased being classified under "Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale" as it no longer met the cases and requirements of IFRS 5 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" after the change in the realization of said asset once an operation to finance it was signed with Algonquin (see Note 17). Additionally, at the end of 2019 the concession of Unidad Punta Rieles, dedicated to the operation and maintenance of the administration and catering services of the Punta Rieles penitentiary in Uruguay has been classified under "Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale", as it meets the assumptions and requirements of IFRS 5 (see Note 6.2.).

b) Impairment on the assets:

As of December 31, 2019, a negative net impact of assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations for an amount of €118 million was recognized as a difference between their net book value and their fair value less costs to sell. The main negative impact corresponds to the discount of the fair values of the A3T / ACC4T generation assets in Mexico based on the latest proposals received, which have resulted in impairment losses for €111 million.

7.3 Detail of assets held for sale

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the details of assets and liabilities classified under assets and liabilities held for sale in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follow:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Property plant and equipment (*)	7,807	8,222
Fixed assets in projects (*)	1,458,050	1,577,905
Investments in associates (*)	91,168	112,882
Financial investments	25,406	47,898
Deferred tax assets	8,568	32,134
Current assets	241,239	337,818
Project debt	(1,084,134)	(858,745)
Corporate financing	(80,845)	(70,114)
Other non-current liabilities	(148,889)	(208,226)
Other current liabilities	(215,083)	(208,056)
Total net assets and liabilities held for sale	**303,287**	**771,718**

(*) The Net book value of the asset is detailed in Note 7.1.

The most significant changes occurred in "Fixed assets in projects" and "Current assets" mainly correspond to the sale of the Hospital Zona Norte and to the derecognition of the assets of the transmission lines under construction in Brazil after the end of the Judicial Recovery process (see Note 2.1.1.), partially netted off by the entry of the Unidad Punta Rieles concession in Uruguay in this line item (see Note 7.2.).

The increase of "Project Financing" results from the obtainment of bridge financing for the A3T cogeneration plant in Mexico (see Note 2.1.1.) and from the recognition of the Unidad Punta Rieles concession in Uruguay (see Note 7.2.), partially netted off by the sale of the Hospital Zona Norte and the end of the Judicial Recovery Process (see Note 2.1.1.).

7.4. Details of discontinued operations

a) Brazilian transmission lines

› As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the details of the companies which owned the concession assets of the Brazilian transmission lines which were restated under the heading of profit (loss) from discontinued operations on the income statement are as follows:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Revenue	-	35,615
Other operating income	544	83,366
Operating expenses	(544)	(131,987)
I. Operating profit	-	(13,006)
II. Financial expense, net	-	410
III. Share of profit/(loss) of associates carried under the equity method	-	-
IV. Profit before income tax	-	(12,596)
V. Income tax benefit	-	-
VI. Profit for the period from continuing operations	-	(12,596)
VII. Profit attributable to minority interests	-	-
VIII. Profit for the period attributable to the parent company	**-**	**(12,596)**

› Additionally, the details of the Cash flow statements of the companies that own the concession assets of the Brazilian transmission lines as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, which were reclassified under the heading of discontinued operations are as follows:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Profit for the year from continuing operations adjusted by non-monetary items	-	-
Variations in working capital	28	3,399
Interest and income tax received / paid	(7)	(10,545)
A. Net cash provided by operating activities	**21**	**(7,146)**
B. Net cash used in investing activities	**-**	**80,743**
C. Net cash provided by financing activities	**-**	**(75,570)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	21	(1,973)
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at beginning of the year	4	51,588
Elimination of Cash and Cash Equivalents of Discontinued Companies that have been sold	-	(49,608)
Translation differences cash or cash equivalent	(1)	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**24**	**4**

b) Bioenergy

› As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the details of the bioenergy business companies, that was restated under the heading of profit (loss) from discontinued operations on the income statement, are as follows:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Revenue	140,028	133,476
Other operating income	30,587	67,527
Operating expenses	(126,923)	(203,707)
I. Operating profit	43,692	(2,704)
II. Financial expense, net	(20,814)	(40,546)
III. Share of profit/(loss) of associates carried under the equity method	-	-
IV. Profit before income tax	22,878	(43,250)
V. Income tax benefit	(6,673)	2,815
VI. Profit for the period from continuing operations	16,205	(40,435)
VII. Profit attributable to minority interests	-	-
VIII. Profit for the period attributable to the parent company	**16,205**	**(40,435)**

› Additionally, the details of the Cash flow statements of the bioenergy business as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, which were reclassified under the heading of discontinued operations, are as follows:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Profit for the year from continuing operations adjusted by non-monetary items	50,610	19,069
Variations in working capital	(29,718)	9,473
Interest and income tax received / paid	538	(1,916)
A. Net cash provided by operating activities	**21,430**	**26,626**
B. Net cash used in investing activities	**(8,489)**	**(25,427)**
C. Net cash provided by financing activities	**(5,084)**	**(8,009)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,857	(6,810)
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at beginning of the year	7,715	15,926
Translation differences cash or cash equivalent	18	(1,401)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**15,590**	**7,715**

Note 8.- Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

8.1. The detail of the main categories included in intangible assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, is as follows:

Item	Goodwill	Development assets	Other	Total
Intangible assets cost	47,014	283,959	137,434	468,407
Amortization and impairment	(47,014)	(281,338)	(104,352)	(432,704)
Total as of December 31, 2019	**-**	**2,621**	**33,082**	**35,703**

Item	Goodwill	Development assets	Other	Total
Intangible assets cost	47,014	330,479	137,473	514,966
Amortization and impairment	(47,014)	(330,479)	(90,828)	(468,321)
Total as of December 31, 2018	**-**	**-**	**46,645**	**46,645**

There were no significant variations during the year 2019.

8.2. The detail of the main categories included in Property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, is as follows:

Item	Lands and buildings	Technical installations and machinery	Advances and fixed assets in progress	Other fixed assets	Total
Property, plant & equipment cost	230,298	88,185	170	40,397	359,050
Depreciation and impairment	(105,678)	(75,333)	-	(28,678)	(209,689)
Total as of December 31, 2019	**124,620**	**12,852**	**170**	**11,719**	**149,361**

Item	Lands and buildings	Technical installations and machinery	Advances and fixed assets in progress	Other fixed assets	Total
Property, plant & equipment cost	233,828	88,268	401	39,986	362,483
Depreciation and impairment	(119,969)	(72,601)	-	(28,180)	(220,750)
Total as of December 31, 2018	**113,859**	**15,667**	**401**	**11,806**	**141,733**

The most significant variations that have occurred during the 2019 period correspond mainly to the impact derived from the implementation of IFRS 16 (see Note 2.2.), as well as to the reversal of impairment of the land owned by the Group in accordance with the latest measurement.

Note 9.- Fixed Assets in Projects

There are several companies which engage in the development of projects including the design, construction, financing, operation and maintenance of owned assets or assets under concession-type agreements.

9.1. The detail of concessional assets in projects as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Item	Intangible and financial assets	Development assets	Total
Concession assets in projects cost	378,400	136,479	514,879
Amortization and impairment	(197,366)	-	(197,366)
Total as of December 31, 2019	**181,034**	**136,479**	**317,513**

Item	Intangible and financial assets	Development assets	Total
Concession assets in projects cost	366,152	159,311	525,463
Amortization and impairment	(181,522)	-	(181,522)
Total as of December 31, 2018	**184,630**	**159,311**	**343,941**

The most significant change in financial assets corresponds to the classification of Unidad Punta Rieles as an Asset held for sale (see Note 7.1.), partially offset by the progress made in the construction of the Agadir water desalination plant (Morocco).

9.2. The detail of the main categories included in other assets in projects as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Item	Technical installations and machinery	Other PP&E	Software and other intangibles	Total
Other assets in projects cost	4,704	1,359	-	6,063
Depreciation and impairment	(3,130)	(104)	-	(3,234)
Total as of December 31, 2019	**1,574**	**1,255**	**-**	**2,829**

Item	Technical installations and machinery	Other PP&E	Software and other intangibles	Total
Other assets in projects cost	4,088	1,449	99	5,636
Depreciation and impairment	(2,476)	(85)	(46)	(2,607)
Total as of December 31, 2018	**1,612**	**1,364**	**53**	**3,029**

Note 10.- Investments accounted for using the equity method

The detail of the main categories included in Investments accounted for using the equity method as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Associates	17,956	13,643
Joint Ventures	16,330	1,623
Total Investments accounted for using the equity method	34,286	15,266

The most significant changes that have occurred in 2019 in the investments in associates correspond to the reclassification of the San Antonio Water System project from "Assets held for sale" (see Note 7.2.) along with the recognition of the equity interest in "AAGES Sugar Creek Wind LLC", as explained below. All of the above has been partially offset with the decrease for the sale of the stake in the company Rioglass Solar Holding (see Note 6.2.).

The company has signed, along with Algonquin Power Fund Inc. (an Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp. investee company) a Shareholders Agreement ("LLC Agreement") to regulate the management and conditions of the investment in the newly-established company AAGES Sugar Creek Wind LLC ("Sugar Creek") in which each of the parties have an equity interest of 50%. During the month of November 2019 Abengoa has contributed its corresponding portion of the share capital of said company established in the LLC Agreement, which reached USD18 million. Said contribution has been made with the partial release of the USD 40 million amount temporarily withheld by Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp., which derived from the sale of 16.47% of Atlantica Yield in November 2018. According to the LLC Agreement, Abengoa's equity interest in said company shall be limited to the amount that has already been disbursed and it will not assume any obligation to provide additional funds.

In addition, the LLC Agreement establishes a Call Option in favor of Algonquin Power Fund Inc., for a price equal than the price paid by Abengoa in Sugar Creek, net of possible recoveries by Abengoa of said disbursements until the option exercise date, as well as an annual return of 10% in certain cases. Also, in the event that Algonquin exercises said Option before the requirements to release the amount withheld by said company derived from the aforesaid sale of 16.47% of Atlantica Yield are met, the option price amount paid to Abengoa will be temporarily withheld again until the conditions for the definitive release thereof are met.

"Share of profit (loss) of associates carried under the equity method" of the Consolidated Income Statement of December 31, 2019, mainly includes the estimated losses for the commitments assumed for additional contributions in relation to the Cerro Dominador project in Chile, amounting to €41 million, as well as the impact of the sale in the company Rioglass Solar Holding.

Note 11.- Financial investments

The detail of the main categories included in financial investment as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Available for sale financial assets	927	1,143
Other receivable accounts	9,263	25,944
Derivative assets	174	939
Total non-current financial investments	10,364	28,026

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Available for sale financial assets	1,704	1,759
Other receivable accounts	87,832	127,949
Derivative assets	-	3
Total current financial investments	89,536	129,711
Total financial investments	99,900	157,737

The most significant changes in non-current investments correspond to the derecognition of non-current loans related to the end of the Judicial Recovery process in Brazil (see Note 2.1.1.).

As concerns current investments, the most significant changes mainly correspond to the financial account receivables due to the partial release of the amount retained after the sale of 16.47% of Atlantica Yield in November 2018 after certain guarantees were released. As stated in Note 10, part of the released funds has been earmarked for the investment in the company AAGES Sugar Creek. In addition, current investments have decreased due to the derecognition of the financial account receivable of Unidad Punta Rieles, as it has been classified as "Assets held for sale" (see Note 7.2.).

Note 12.- Derivative financial instruments

The fair value of derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Balance at 12.31.19		Balance at 12.31.18	
Item	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate derivatives – cash flow hedge	14	-	35	-
Interest rate derivatives – non-hedge accounting	160	-	907	-
Total	174	-	942	-
Non-current part	174	-	939	-
Current part	-	-	3	-

The fair value amount transferred to the Consolidated Income Statement as of December 31, 2019 concerning the financial instruments derivatives designated as hedging instruments is a loss of €352 thousand (loss of €10,742 thousand as of December 31, 2018).

The net amount of derivatives fair value transferred directly to the Consolidated Income Statement as of December 31, 2019 as a result of not meeting all the requirements of IAS 9 to be designated as accounting hedges represents a loss of €814 thousand (profit of €3,537 thousand as of December 31, 2018).

Note 13.- Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Goods for sale	2,226	2,344
Raw materials and other supplies	27,963	27,972
Work in progress and semi-finished products	20	195
Projects in progress	7,465	8,618
Advance Payments to suppliers	9,711	21,316
Total	47,385	60,445

Note 14.- Clients and other receivable accounts

The breakdown of Clients and other receivable accounts as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Customer receivables	275,229	314,160
Unbilled revenues	138,709	125,240
Bad debt provisions	(109,964)	(84,910)
Tax receivables	148,984	170,745
Other debtors	61,976	77,580
Total	514,934	602,815

The decrease of this item mainly corresponds to the effect of the end of the Judicial Recovery in Brazil (see Note 2.1.1.) as well as the payment collected for Industrial Engineering and Construction projects in Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Oman, among other.

As of December 31, 2019, Abengoa has non-recourse factoring lines, of which €15 million had been factored (€22 million in 2018).

Note 15.- Share capital

As of December 31, 2019, the share capital amounts to €35,865,862.17 corresponding to 18,836,119,300 shares completely subscribed and disbursed, divided into two distinct classes, as follows:

- 1,621,143,349 class A shares with a nominal value of €0.02 each, all in the same class and series, each of which grants the holder a total of 100 voting rights ('Class A Shares').
- 17,214,975,951 class B shares with a nominal value of €0.0002 each, all in the same class and series, each of which grants One voting right and has identical economic rights than the established class-A shares in article 8 of the Company's by-laws ('Class B Shares' and, together with class A shares, 'Shares with Voting Rights').

Abengoa's shares are represented by class A and class B, shares which are listed on the Madrid and Barcelona stock exchanges and on the Spanish Stock Exchange Electronic Trading System (Electronic Market). Class A shares have been listed since November 29, 1996 and class B shares since October 25, 2012. The Company presents mandatory financial information quarterly and semi-annually and annually.

In accordance with notifications received by the company and in compliance with reporting requirements to communicate shareholding percentages (voting rights), shareholders with a significant holding as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Significant shares	
Shareholders	Direct Share %	Indirect Share %
Secretary of State for Trade - Ministry of industry, trade and tourism	3.15	-

The distribution of the parent company's profit in the 2018 period approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 25, 2019 has been charged to Compensation of losses from previous years.

Note 16.- Non-controlling interest

The changes in Non-controlling interest as of December 31, 2019 mainly corresponds to the impact of the Notes compulsorily convertible into shares representing 22.5% of Abenewco 1's share capital that have been recognized as a result of the Restructuring Agreement (see Note 2.1.), partially offset by the company Hospital Zona Norte's exit from the consolidation perimeter (see Note 2.1.1.).

Note 17.- Project debt

The details of project debt applied to projects, for both non-current and current liabilities, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Project debt	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Project finance (Non-recourse project financing)	558,578	319,686
Total project debt	**558,578**	**319,686**
Non-current	108,321	95,015
Current	450,257	224,671

The most significant changes in project debt in 2019 mainly correspond to the new "A3T Rolled-Over Debt" generated on the basis of the Restructuring Agreement (see Note 2.1.1.), as well as to the disbursement of the financing for a water desalination plant in Agadir (Morocco).

Additionally, on May 1, 2019 an agreement was signed with Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp. that has entailed the inflow of financing on the San Antonio Water System asset (see Note 7.2.).

To the contrary, it is worth to mention the decrease of the Unidad Punta Rieles financing, as it has been reclassified as "Non-current liabilities held for sale" since it meets the assumptions and requirements of IFRS 5 and, as a result, project financing has decreased (see Note 7.2.).

Note 18.- Corporate financing

As Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for 2018 states, corporate financing is used to finance the activities of the remaining companies which are not financed under the project debt financing model and is guaranteed by either Abengoa, S.A. and, in some cases, jointly guaranteed by certain group subsidiaries, or by the Group's company that has received said corporate financing itself.

18.1. The breakdown of the corporate financing as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Non-current	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 31.12.18
Credit facilities with financial entities	53,415	62,252
Notes and bonds	1,633	1,116
Finance lease liabilities	9,057	6,864
Other loans and borrowings	118,395	129,418
Total non-current	**182,500**	**199,650**

Current	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 31.12.18
Credit facilities with financial entities	331,284	1,777,016
Notes and bonds	3,124,440	1,907,228
Finance lease liabilities	2,219	7,127
Other loans and borrowings	584,896	516,128
Total current	**4,042,839**	**4,207,499**
Total corporate financing	**4,225,339**	**4,407,149**

During the year 2019, the corporate financing has been modified due to the implementation of the Restructuring Agreement after its effectiveness, and it has impacted the recognition and measurement of the instruments issued, mainly in relation to the Old Money and New Money II debt, as well as the new Reinstated Debt and the A3T Convertible Bond (see Notes 2.1.1. and 2.1.3.). Nonetheless, at the end of the year 2019, debt instruments related to Old Money, NM II non-rolled over debt and Reinstated debt, restructured in April 2019, have been registered at redemption value as of December 31, 2019, due to the event of default situation arising from the situation of the parent company Abengoa, S.A., as explained in Note 2.1.2.

The main changes have been described in notes 18.2. and 18.3. below.

Among the financing conditions of Abenewco 1 and the Senior Old Money several compliance obligations have been established.

- Liquidity ratio (historical and future) which must have a minimum threshold of €20 million.
- Total Leverage Ratio and Senior Secured Leverage Ratio. A series of ratios of total debt (as well as of senior debt, according to the financing contracts' definition) to Ebitda are established. These change every year and are verified every three months as of December 31, 2019.

At December 31, 2019, all established thresholds have been met.

18.2. Credit facilities with financial entities

Credit facilities with financial entities as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follow:

	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
New Money I	-	156,767
New Money II	(*) 125,749	228,635
New syndicated funding	-	82,436
Old Money	-	1,052,233
Reinstated Debt	50,534	-
Centro Tecnológico Palmas Altas financing	77,749	76,946
Other credit facilities	130,667	242,251
Total	**384,699**	**1,839,268**
Non-current	53,415	62,252
Current	331,284	1,777,016

(*) "NM II Non-Rolled Over Debt", post restructuring (see Note 2.1.1.).

In relation to New Money 1 financing, the decrease corresponds to the amortization carried out once the bridge financing on A3T has been completed (see Note 7.3.).

In relation to New Money 2 debt, the decrease is due to the restructuring thereof into "A3T Rolled-Over Debt" (see Note 17) and "NM II Non-Rolled Over Debt".

As regards the new syndicated funding, the decrease is due to the restructuring of said debt along with the "A3T Rolled Over-Debt" (see Note 17).

In relation to the Old Money, the change is due to the issuance of convertible notes to Old Money creditors (see Notes 2.1.1. and 18.3.).

As concerns the Reinstated Debt, it corresponds to the debt recognized in favor of certain creditors in exchange for their participation in the restructuring operation (see Note 2.1.1.).

The most significant change in "Other credit facilities" corresponds to the decrease of the debt held with the challengers of the 2017 Restructuring Agreement, once an agreement was reached to settle said debt through the issuance of Senior Old Money bonds (see Note 2.1.1.), as well as the derecognition of the debt held by the companies in Brazil following the end of the Judicial Recovery Procedure (see Notes 2.1.1. and 18.4.).

18.3. Notes and bonds

The value of notes and bonds as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follow:

	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Ordinary notes Abengoa	1,633	3,551
New Money I	-	210,770
New Money II	34,803	32,508
Old Money	2,986,574	1,661,515
Convertible notes A3T	103,063	-
Total	**3,126,073**	**1,908,344**
Non-current	1,633	1,116
Current	3,124,440	1,907,228

In relation to the Old Money, the variation is due to the recognition of the new bonds issued after the execution of the Restructuring Agreement (see Notes 2.1.1. and 2.1.3.). Additionally, at the end of the year 2019, the Old Money bonds restructured in April 2019, have been registered at redemption value as of December 31, 2019, due to the event of default situation arising from the situation of the parent company Abengoa, S.A., as explained in Note 2.1.2.

As concerns the decrease of New Money 1, it corresponds to the amortization following the obtainment of bridge financing on A3T. The Convertible Note A3T corresponds to the injection of new liquidity within the Restructuring Agreement framework (see Note 2.1.1.).

18.4. Other loans and borrowings

The breakdown of current and not current other loans and borrowings as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is the following:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance as of 12.31.18
Low interest loans	19,605	11,556
Non-recourse confirming due and unpaid (group and not group)	9,449	15,055
Implementation of financial guarantees	249,392	253,203
Overdue and not paid derivatives	16,835	21,140
Insolvency agreement Mexico	245,329	216,022
Insolvency agreement Brazil	47,523	-
Guarantees	57,320	85,088
Loans with public institutions and other loans	57,838	43,482
Total	**703,291**	**645,546**

At December 31, 2019, the main change mainly corresponds to the new debt related to the insolvency agreement in Brazil once the Court declared the end of the Judicial Recovery Procedure (see Notes 2.1.1. and 18.2.).

"Insolvency agreement Brazil" (Judicial Recovery) includes the liability for a nominal amount of 771 million of Brazilian real payable by Abengoa Construção Brasil Ltda. in a single payment, in 30 years from the judicial approval of the Judicial Recovery Plan, with the cash flow generated by the business in Brazil and available at that moment (see Note 2.2.1.), which has been measured by an independent expert and has been designated by the Company at initial recognition as financial liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") pursuant to the IFRS 9, paragraph 4.2.2., reaching €7 million at the end of the period (see Note 24). The rest of liabilities described in Note 2.1.1. of the Judicial Recovery Plan have been valued at amortized cost at effective interest rate.

Additionally, it is worth to mention the decrease of the debt held with the challengers of the 2017 Restructuring Agreement (securities and financial guarantees), once an agreement was reached to settle said debt through the issuance of Senior Old Money bonds (see Note 2.1.1.).

Note 19.- Provisions and contingencies

- In relation to the lawsuit filed against the Electricity Power Authority (Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica, "AEE") of Puerto Rico which terminated the agreement that both parties had entered into in relation to an EPC project for the construction of an electricity power station in Puerto Rico, in which the AEE was the main contractor, after the hearing held on October 24, 2019, the trial for the responsibilities concluded after the parties signed the provisions in mid-December 2019. In addition, the parties could submit post-trial allegations until February 17, 2020. Once the aforesaid allegations are submitted, the parties may submit a response to them until March 23, 2020. On April 17, 2020, the parties submitted their allegations for conclusion writings.

- Concerning an inspection during 2013 by the European Commission of Abengoa and the companies that were directly or indirectly under its control, with regard to their possible participation in anti-competitive agreements or actions allegedly aimed at manipulating the results of the valuation of the Platts daily closing price (CDD), and to deny access to one or more companies wishing to participate in the valuation process of the CDD price, an oral hearing was held in Brussels on January 28 and 29, 2020, where the parties requested that the investigation is closed.

- In relation to the arbitration proceeding against the client of a combined cycle power plant being built in Poland, Elektrocieplownia Stalowa Wola, S.A., (hereinafter, "ESCW"), a notification of the award in favor of the Group for an approximate amount of €77.7 million, plus arbitration costs, was received on April 30, 2019. The award is considered final and may not be appealed.

  On June 27, 2019 ECSW filed a motion to vacate judgement and stay execution before the ordinary court. On October 9, 2019 Abener filed his response to the nullity claim. The hearing to resolve the nullity claim was set for March 25, 2020 but, due to the declaration of the "Epidemic Status" in Poland, all hearings were suspended and a new date will have to be set once the "Epidemic Status" had finished.

  On July 1, 2019, Abener filed a request before the ordinary court (Appeal Court in Rzeszow) for the award to be declared enforceable. On July 29, 2019 ECSW filed its response to Abener's request. The Court has ordered the stay of the declaration of enforceability of the award until the procedure to vacate judgment is resolved.

- In addition to the above procedure, on January 28, 2019, Abener submitted a request for new arbitration for PLN 147 million and €537 thousand plus interest for the damage caused by the illegal enforcement of the bond provided by Abener under the construction contract for the Stalowa Wola Plant.

  With pleadings dated March 29 and April 14, 2019, ECSW responded to Abener's request, opposing to it and requesting that the procedure was suspended until the main arbitration is resolved. The Arbitration Court was established on May 10, 2019 with the same members as in the Primary Arbitration between ECSW and Abener. ECSW has requested the revocation of the members of the of the Court and the suspension of the procedure. Both pleadings have been rejected by the court and subsequently, also rejected by the ordinary jurisdiction.

On December 20, 2019, Abener filed its claim in this arbitration process. On March 20, 2020, ECSW has filed its response to the claim. Abener may file their reply to the response up to May 20, 2020. On April 16, 2020, a time extension for 2 months has been requested to the Court, which is still pending of resolution.

- On January 24, 2020, Abener has been notified of a request for a new arbitration by ECSW for PLN 177 million.

  On February 24, 2020, Abener filed its response to the arbitration request. Both parties have appointed co-arbitrators and the Court has been established with the appointment of the president.

- In relation to the commencement of the inspection by the Spanish National Commission on Markets and Competition (hereinafter, "CNMC") against the industry manufacturers and some companies (that included Nicsa and its parent company, Abengoa, S.A.), Nicsa was notified, on May 21, 2019, that the Solicitor General of Spain had filed a response to the lawsuit. The evidence submitted by Nicsa was accepted and Nicsa was allowed a period of 10 days to submit a closing brief, which was submitted on June 4, 2019.

- As concerns the information requirement sent by the Spanish National Commission on Markets and Competition to several companies of the rail industry, which included Instalaciones Inabensa, S.A., a decision from the National Commission on Markets and Competition Board was received on March 22, 2019 which imposed two sanctions that together reached €11.6 million. The appeal and the Application for Interim Relief was submitted before the Spanish High Court (Audiencia Nacional) on May 22, 2019. Both were admitted. The company was summoned to bring a claim on June 14, 2019. The contentious-administrative claim was filed on July 11, 2019. On July 18 the requested interim relief (payment of the infraction and prohibition to contract) was granted. An appeal against the request to provide a bond for the acceptance of the interim relief (payment of the infraction) was filed on July 25. On July 26, an appeal from the Attorney for the Spanish Government (Abogacía del Estado) was received against the measure concerning the suspension of the prohibition to contract, which was challenged by Inabensa on September 2. On October 24, the Spanish National High Court (Audiencia Nacional) dismissed the Appeal filed by the Attorney for the Spanish Government. On October 18, 2019, a bond was submitted to suspend the payment of the infraction. On November 21, the response from the Attorney for the Spanish Government was received.

- As concerns Inabensa's arbitration procedure in Denmark under the contract for the execution of installations for the University of Copenhagen, Inabensa prepared a response to the counterclaim with a deadline set for October 13, 2019, along with the request of new expert reports that pronounce on the many change orders that strengthen that the project was deficient, that there were incidents during the execution and errors in the schedule of the works. Later, a response was submitted in time to the counterclaim and the Client's "Rejoinder" has been set for September 1, 2020. The company requested that the hearings are held partially to obtain partial awards. First, to decide whether the cancellation of the contract was for cause or not and, only in the event that it was for cause, to hold hearings on the experts reports for Inabensa's alleged noncompliances (seven reports for now, measured at €4.8 million), which would notably reduce the procedure cost and time. The client was against the aforesaid and a hearing was held to that respect. Finally, the court rejected the company's request for partial hearings.

- In relation to the proceedings with Zurich Insurance, PLC (hereinafter, Zurich) which submitted a claim in ordinary proceedings against Abener Energía, S.A. and Abengoa, S.A. claiming an amount of €38.5 million derived from a high risk surety bond, a negotiated agreement with Zurich was reached in March 2019 whereby it was agreed to offset the credit rights that they held against the Group basically through the issuance of Senior Old Money convertible notes within the Group's financial restructuring process. Additionally, the appeal of the interim relief was provisionally classified as the parties had not requested the procedure to be resumed. On July 18, 2019 the notices of withdrawal from the main lawsuit, the interim relief and the appeal were submitted. The closure and classification of this proceeding has been notified.

- In January 2019, Export-Import Bank of the United States (hereinafter, US EXIM) filed a suit against Abengoa, S.A., Abener Energía, S.A., Teyma, Gestión de Contratos de Construcción e Ingeniería, S.A. (absorbed by Abener Energía) and Instalaciones Inabensa, S.A. claiming an amount of USD 75 million. Additionally, US Exim sought legal remedies consisting of the pretrial attachment of the defendants' property and rights. The hearing of said legal remedies was held on February 22, 2019. Following the hearing, a Court Order accepting the requested legal remedies was received. These remedies would not come into force until US Exim presented the bond for €4 million requested by the Court. Concurrently, a response to the claim in ordinary proceedings was submitted in due time and in proper form, and an appeal against the sustained Interim Relief was filed. In March 2019, an agreement was reached with Exim Bank whereby the parties agreed, among other matters, to submit a joint written statement to suspend the legal remedy and to set-off the receivables held against the Group, basically through the issuance of Senior Old Money convertible notes within the Group's financial restructuring process. Said written statement was submitted on March 29, 2019. As concerns the ordinary procedure, its suspension was also presented. At last, the parties requested the judicial approval of the agreements by joint written statement. On May 27 and 30, 2019, the court orders whereby the settlement agreement was judicially approved and the ordinary procedure and separate inquiry for interim relief concluded were notified.

- As concerns the arbitration initiated by Dead Sea Works Ltd (hereinafter, DSW) against Abener Energía S.A., Abener Ghenova Engineering, S.L. (at present, Abeinsa Engineering, S.L) and Abengoa, S.A. for an amount of €74 million for costs associated to finishing work in the plant, payments to subcontractors made by Dead Sea Works, liquidated damages, amortization of a loan and the enforcement of bonds, the company submitted an answer to the request for arbitration on January 30, 2019. On July 29, 2019 DSW submitted a written statement before the Permanent Court of Arbitration requesting that an arbitrator was appointed. On August 15, 2019, Abener and DSW submitted written statements on the arbitrator's required experience and qualifications. Finally, on December 26, the Company informed that it had signed a Settlement Agreement whereby it assumed a liability for €37 million. This agreement implies a positive impact on Ebitda for €40 million as a consequence of the difference between the Settlement Agreement and the Company's recognized liabilities amount.

- In relation to the claim in ordinary proceedings submitted by Zurich Insurance PLC Niederlassung für Deutschland (hereinafter, Zurich) against Instalaciones Inabensa, S.A., Abener Energía, S.A., y Teyma Gestión de Contratos e Ingeniería, Unión Temporal de Empresas Ley 18/1982, Norte III, Abener Energía, S.A., Abengoa, S.A. and Abener Energía, S.A. e Instalaciones Inabensa, S.A. Nuevo Pemex Tabasco II for an amount of €11 million, it should be noted that Abengoa companies have submitted a plea to the jurisdiction in due time and in proper form. A negotiated agreement was reached in March 2019 with Zurich, whereby it was agreed to set-off the receivables that the latter held against the Group, basically through the issuance of Senior Old Money convertible notes within the Group's financial restructuring process. A notice of withdrawal from the lawsuit was submitted on July 18, 2019.

- In relation to the claim in ordinary proceedings initiated by Zurich Insurance PLC Niederlassung für Deutschland (hereinafter, Zurich) against Abengoa, S.A. for €17 million, a negotiated agreement with Zurich was reached in March 2019 whereby it was agreed to offset the credit rights that they held against the Group basically through the issuance of Senior Old Money convertible notes within the Group's financial restructuring process. A notice of withdrawal from the lawsuit was submitted on July 18, 2019. The closure and classification of this proceeding has been notified.

- Within the Expedited Procedure no. 159/2016 framework followed by the Examining Magistrates' court no. 2 of Almeria ("Operación Poniente"), its Magistrate Judge issued an Order to proceed to trial, dated November 29, 2017 that established a €49.8 million deposit to be provided jointly and severally by the subsidiary Abengoa Agua, S.A. and Abengoa, S.A., as a party vicariously liable, to be made in the event that the parties having direct responsibility, as determined by the Order, failed to provide the deposit that they were required to provide. 50 natural persons have been charged in said Order, of which 35 have been required to make a deposit. Likewise, a total of 27 companies have been held vicariously liable. In December 2017 certain companies that had been held vicariously liable submitted an amended pleading as arithmetical errors had been found in the calculation of the deposits required as vicarious liabilities, requesting a reduction of said deposits by €14.5 million, albeit said amendment was rejected by the order dated July 20, 2018. Likewise, Abengoa Agua, along with Abengoa, S.A., submitted on September 3, 2018 an appeal against the Order to proceed to trial dated November 29, 2017, requesting a reduction of the required €49.8 million deposit by €14.5 million. Said appeal was declared admissible, although it has been rejected as the Provincial Court of Almeria considers (while acknowledging that there are decisions from other Courts that determine otherwise) that the decision could not be appealed.

Abengoa, S.A. and Abengoa Agua, S.A. have provided to the lawsuit the insurance policies that cover the monetary liabilities for an amount of up to €49.8 million, established for the defendant directors of the Company's corporate group, although the Company takes responsibility only in a secondary manner. Notwithstanding the above, the establishment of the amount to be provided as result of the vicarious liability charge will depend on the deposits and guarantees provided by those held directly liable. By way of the Order dated May 20, 2019 the Examining Magistrates' court no. 2 of Almería issued an order for the preventive attachment of the positive balances in bank accounts and the tax refunds of Abengoa S.A. and Abengoa Agua, S.A. On May 28, 2019 both companies submitted, against said preventive attachment, an appeal which is currently pending resolution.

Abengoa, S.A. and Abengoa Agua, S.A. have appointed a lawyer and the mandatory representative in court and have appeared in the legal proceeding, having submitted the pertaining statement of defense on November 27, 2018. Finally, by way of the Order dated July 25, 2019 the 3rd Section of the Provincial Court of Almeria resolved the admission of the evidence proposed by the different parties and set the dates to hold the hearing between November 4, 2019 and July 16, 2020. Subsequently, by means of the Interlocutory Order dated October 18, 2019, the trial has been set to be held between January 10 and July 30, 2020. At present, only the preliminary matters have taken place and will be followed by the interrogatories as of March 30, 2020. As a consequence of the state of alarm, the interrogatory of the parties has been suspended, pending new setting.

› On August 27, 2019 the company was notified of the award issued in connection with the arbitration proceedings initiated by its subsidiary Instalaciones Inabensa, S.A. against Ketraco (Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited) in Kenya under the Uncitral regulations (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, Arbitration Rules 2010) before the IEK (Institution of Engineers of Kenya) regarding the Kenya-Uganda interconnection project (Part A of the Lines and Part B of the Substation). The award has been issued in favor of Instalaciones Inabensa, S.A., recognizing in its favor an amount of €37 million plus the proceeding's costs for a total amount of €38.2 million approximately. Although the award is final and binding on the parties in accordance with the rules of the arbitration procedure, appeals for annulment may be filed before the local jurisdiction (Kenia) based only on certain formal or public order reasons that do not affect the matter under discussion.

Once the three-month period for the award to be final concluded, Inabensa initiated an enforcement procedure before the High Court, for which the hearing was set for January 30, 2020. However, the hearing was suspended until February 6, 2020 as the judge did not appear. In turn, one day before the award was to become final, Ketraco filed an appeal for the award to be void, for which the hearing was set for February 6, 2020. Although the consolidation of both proceedings was requested, ultimately they were heard by different judges. To eliminate the risk of contradictory decisions on the same matter, both proceedings have been requested to be heard by the President of the High Court. The hearing at which it has been agreed to consolidate both requests (enforcement and voidance) was held on February 13, 2020. Ketraco could submit allegations until March 5, 2020 and, after that date, the deadline for the company to, likewise, submit allegations would be March 26. On the basis of the foregoing, a hearing was set for April 23, 2020 to verify the submission of allegations and set a date to issue a decision. On March 11, 2020, Ketraco's allegations were received that compile the same arguments (public interest, lack of jurisdiction, unequal treatment, unjust enrichment ...). Inabensa is preparing the corresponding allegations, although the hearing is suspended due to the COVID-19 situation until further notice.

› Arbitration claim filed before the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce by CSP Equity Investment, S.a.r.l. (former indirect shareholder of the project companies Helioenergy Electricidad Uno, S.A., Helioenergy Electricidad Dos, S.A., Solacor Electricidad Uno, S.A., Solacor Electricidad Dos, S.A., Solaben Electricidad Dos, S.A., and Solaben Electricidad Tres, S.A.), against the Kingdom of Spain claiming damages for €907.8 million (€1,188.2 million including the tax gross-up claim) due to breach of the Energy Charter Treaty. It is currently pending the hearings which have been scheduled for the week of November 30-December 4, 2020.

Throughout the 2019 and early 2020 financial years, the company reached several principles for the execution of certain operations on said arbitration, among which were the partial monetization of said arbitration with a set of funds; as well as the closing of a financing operation constituting a package of guarantees on it, although in the end none of said operations were executed, as the company published via the corresponding Relevant Facts.

- On March 13, 2020 the Company received an arbitration request before the Ginebra International Trade Center from John Cockerill-Cockerill Maintenance & Ingenierie (CMI) and Delcredere Ducroire (Credendo) against Abener Energía, S.A. and Abengoa S.A. (hereinafter referred to as "Abengoa companies"), through wich they claim USD 86.6 million. Abengoa Companies have appointed the co- arbitrator and may file their response to the arbitration request up to June 15, 2020.

- On April 17, 2020, Abengoa, S.A. received a formal execution communication from the parent company guarantee letter in the amount of USD 18.2 million issued on October 18, 2017 in favor of Fulcrum Sierra Biofuels LLC ("Fulcrum Sierra") project company of the Jet Biofuels plant that Abeinsa Abener Teyma General Partnership ("AATGP") entities are building in the State of Nevada (USA). Prior to said execution, on April 13, Fulcrum Sierra notified AATGP of the execution of the Standby Letter of Credit ("LoC") for an amount of USD 18.2 million, although the financial entity issuing said LoC rejected the execution due to defects in execution.

  AATGP and Abengoa, S.A. have taken legal action against Fulcrum Sierra and Fulcrum Biofuels LLC ("Fulcrum Biofuels"-parent company of Fulcrum Sierra-) in order to protect their interests and the LoC. For these purposes, on April 6, a request for an interim measure was filed before the Nevada State Courts (Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of Washoe) with the objective of obtaining a judicial resolution that prevents Fulcrum Sierra and Fulcrum Biofuels the execution of the LoC and the financial entity the payment of the same. Likewise, on April 6, AATGP and Abengoa, S.A. filed an arbitration request before the ICC against Fulcrum Sierra and Fulcrum Biofuels, requesting the declaration of non-compliance with the obligations of Fulcrum Sierra and Fulcrum Biofuels and the recognition of amounts in favor of AATGP.

Note 20.- Third-party guarantees and commitments

- As of December 31, 2019, the Group deposited to third parties (clients, financial entities, Public Entities and other third parties), directly by the group or by the parent company to other Group companies, various Bank Bond and Surety Insurances as guarantee to certain commitments (Bid bonds, financing performance and others) amounted to €779,884 thousand (€706,430 thousand as of December 31, 2018).

In addition, the Group deposited to third parties (clients, financial entities, Public Entities and other third parties), directly by the group or by the parent company to other Group companies, various guarantees through the declarations of intention and documented commitments undertaken as guarantee of certain commitments (Bid Bonds, performance, financing and others) amounted to €3,196,866 thousand (€2,526,046 thousand as of December 31, 2018).

The following table details the guarantees undertaken by the Company classified by commitment type as of December 31, 2019:

Typology	Guarantees/ Surety Insurance	Guarantees	Total at 12.31.19	Total at 12.31.18
Bid Bond	1,592	1,743	3,335	16,901
Performance:	**1,592**	**1,743**	**3,335**	**16,901**
Materials supply	3,042	172,834	175,876	245,934
Advance payments	66,804	-	66,804	31,801
Execution (construction/collection/payments)	693,086	3,018,606	3,711,692	2,911,605
Quality	2,838	-	2,838	3,319
Operation and maintenance	11,114	3,683	14,797	12,855
Dismantling	32	-	32	3,400
Other	1,376	-	1,376	6,661
Subtotal	**779,884**	**3,196,866**	**3,976,750**	**3,232,476**
Group Company financing guarantees	-	275,478	275,478	746,922
Total	**779,884**	**3,472,344**	**4,252,228**	**3,979,398**

Additionally, the breakdown includes the amounts of bank guarantees and guarantees related to companies classified as held for sale amounted to €14 and €88 million respectively, being the amount associated to Bioenergy €67 million (€14 million bank guarantees and €53 million of guarantees) and the associated to transmission lines in Brazil €35 million (entirely related to guarantees).

The most significant variations in guarantees assumed with third parties related to the information presented on the 2018 Consolidated financial statements correspond to the performance guarantees submitted for the new construction contracts that have commenced during this period.

Note 21.- Trade payables and other current liabilities

Trade payables and other current liabilities as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are shown in the following table:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Trade payables for purchases of goods	631,780	788,518
Trade payables for services	304,996	338,342
Billings in excess and advance payments from clients	90,204	124,586
Remunerations payable to employees	11,976	24,844
Suppliers of current intangible assets	1,461	2,212
Other accounts payables	165,389	82,007
Total	1,205,806	1,360,509

The decrease of "Trade payables and other current liabilities" is mainly due to the exit of the subsidiary Abencor from the perimeter after it started its liquidation stage (see Note 2.1.1.) as well as to the effect of the end of the Judicial Recovery Procedure for the companies in Brazil (see Note 2.1.1.).

As of December 31, 2019, the total amount of due and unpaid Trade payables and other current liabilities (principal and interest) amounted to €419 million.

The table below shows the details of the non-recourse confirming carried out with external and group suppliers as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
Non-group amounts payable through Confirming	28,905	41,242
Group amounts payable through Confirming	1,398	1,254
Total	30,303	42,496

Related to these amounts, there are no deposits and cash recorded under assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position associated with payment of "non-recourse confirming" neither to December 2019 nor to December 2018.

Finally, it has been reclassified as corporate financing an amount of €10 million relating to due and not paid confirming transactions (principal and interests). The remaining amount of €20 million corresponds to companies held for sale.

Note 22.- Financial results

22.1. Finance income and expenses

The following table sets forth our Finance income and expenses for the year 2019 and 2018:

Finance income	2019	2018
Interest income from credits	2,928	3,113
Interest rates benefits derivatives: cash flow hedges	-	519
Interest rates benefits derivatives: non-hedging	-	3,537
Total	2,928	7,169

Finance expenses	2019	2018
Expenses due to interest:		
- Loans from credit entities and bonds	(173,910)	(209,858)
- Other debts and notes	(98,867)	(196,173)
Interest rates losses derivatives: cash flow hedges	(352)	(11,261)
Interest rates losses derivatives: non-hedging	(814)	-
Total	(273,943)	(417,292)
Net financial loss	(271,015)	(410,123)

Financial incomes have decrease at the end of 2019 in respect with the year before, mainly as a consequence of the transfer to Income Statement in 2018 of the cash flow hedges interest rate derivatives that have been settled.

As of December 2019, financial expenses have decreased, mainly due to lower expenses to interest as a result of the restructuring of the financial debt following the implementation of the Restructuring (see Note 18.2.).

22.2. Other net finance income and expenses

The following table sets out 'Other net finance income and expenses' at the end of 2019 and 2018:

Other finance income	2019	2018
Profits from the sale of financial assets	216	346
Income on financial assets	64	14,257
Finance income due to restructuring	2,537,992	68,432
Changes in the fair value of the derivatives embedded in the convertible bonds and options over share	-	-
Other finance income	32,947	14,245
Total	2,571,219	97,280

Other finance expenses	2019	2018
Loss from sale of financial assets	(1,620)	(124)
Outsourcing of payables	(108)	(491)
Finance expense due to restructuring	(127,163)	(1,061,542)
Fair value variation	(2,621,615)	-
Other financial losses	(136,375)	(197,562)
Loss derived from commodity price derivatives: non hedge	-	(16)
Total	(2,886,881)	(1,259,735)
Other net finance income/expenses	(315,662)	(1,162,455)

"Finance income due to restructuring" and "Finance expense due to restructuring" include the €2,411 million net positive impact generated by the financial restructuring of the Group's debt in the second quarter of 2019 The variation in these headings in respect to the previous year is due to the recognition in 2018 of the Old Money and New Money II debt at redemption value, within the framework of the restructuring process of the Group, which resulted in a €1,060 million expense at the year-end (see Note 2.1.3.).

In addition, and as explained in Note 2.1.2., as of December 31, 2019, debt instruments related to Old Money, NM II non-rolled over debt and Reinstated debt, previously restructured, have been registered at redemption value due to the event of default situation of those debts arising from the situation of the parent company, Abengoa, S.A (see Notes 2.1.2, 18.2 y 18.3). This has entailed a negative impact of €2,622 million in the Profit and loss account for the year 2019, recognized under "Fair Value variation". As stated in Note 2.1.3, after the release of these Consolidated condensed financial statements, the company will request the corresponding "waivers" from its financial creditors to solve said default situation, estimating that they will be approved.

The net amount of 'Other net finance income and expenses' related to companies with project finance is an expense of €442 thousand (€400 thousand as of December 31, 2018).

Note 23.- Income tax

23.1. The effective tax rate as of December 31, 2019 has been established based on Management's best estimates (see Note 3).

23.2. Corporate Income Tax has entailed a €18 million revenue at December 31, 2019, compared to a €132 million expense for the same period last year, as a result of the restatement of the tax expense from previous periods as well as the effect of Abencor Suministros, S.A. having exited the Group due to the beginning of the liquidation process (see Note 2.1.1.). The expense in the 2018 period was significantly affected by the impairment of certain capitalized tax credits of Spanish companies in said period based on the 10-Year Viability Plan approved.

In relation to the Restructuring Agreement concluded in 2019 (see Note 2.1.3.), the Company recognized at the end of the aforesaid Agreement a €16 million deferred tax expense generated by the impact on the income statement resulting from the adjustment at fair value when recognizing New Money II restructured debts, that has been totally reversed at the end of the year derived from the valuation of the aforesaid debt at redemption value (see Note 2.1.3). The remaining positive impacts of the Restructuring Agreement (see Note 2.1.3.) have not entailed the recognition of a corporate income tax expense since, due to the characteristics of the instruments issued pursuant to the agreed terms and the tax treatment applicable to said instruments, they have been considered a permanent adjustment to the accounting profit for the purposes of calculating the aforesaid corporate income tax expense.

Note 24.- Fair value of financial instruments

The information on the financial instruments measured at fair value, is presented in accordance with the following:

- Level 1: assets or liabilities listed on active markets.
- Level 2: Measured on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Measured on inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following is a breakdown of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 (except the non-quoted equity instruments measured at cost):

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance at 12.31.19
Non-hedging derivatives	-	151	-	151
Hedging derivatives	-	23	-	23
Available-for-sale	-	-	2,631	2,631
Fair value of financial assets	**-**	**174**	**2,631**	**2,805**

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance at 12.31.19
Notes and bonds (Note 18.3)	-	103,063	-	103,063
Other loans and borrowings (Note 18.4)	-	-	6,900	6,900
Fair value of financial liabilities	**-**	**103,063**	**6,900**	**109,963**

2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance at 12.31.18
Non-hedging derivatives	-	907	-	907
Hedging derivatives	-	35	-	35
Available-for-sale	-	-	2,902	2,902
Fair value of financial assets	**-**	**942**	**2,902**	**3,844**

Level 2 Financial assets at fair value correspond to the finance derivative portfolio designated as cash flow non-hedge, within which the most significant type is the interest rate cap (see Note 12).

Level 2 financial liabilities at fair value includes debt instruments issued in the restructuring process and classified by the company as financial liabilities at fair value at initial recognition, corresponding to the A3T convertible bond.

Additionally, at the time of initial recognition, the company designated the new Old Money instruments generated in the Restructuring Agreement as financial liabilities at fair value, although derived from the default situation ("Event of Default") at year-end, they have been recorded at their redemption value (see Notes 2.1.2, 18.3 and 22.2).

Level 3 financial liabilities at fair value include the new non-current liabilities that resulted from the end of the Judicial Recovery Procedure in Brazil (Insolvency Agreement) amounting to €6,900 thousand (see Note 2.1.1.).

Under the heading "Non- hedging derivatives" the fair value of certain derivative financial instruments is included that, being derivatives contracted with the aim of hedging certain market risks (interest rates, currency and inventories), do not fulfilling all the requirements of IFRS 9 to be deemed a hedging instrument from an accounting perspective.

The following table shows the changes in the fair value of level 3 assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Financial Assets	Amount
Beginning balance as of December 31, 2017	4,824
Gains and losses recognized in Equity	-
Derecognitions	(1,922)
Total as of December 31, 2018	**2,902**
Gains and losses recognized in Equity	-
Change in consolidation, reclassifications and translation differences	(271)
Total as of December 31, 2019	**2,631**

Financial Liabilities	Amount
Beginning balance as of December 31, 2017	-
Gains and losses recognized in Equity	-
Change in consolidation, reclassifications and translation differences	-
Total as of December 31, 2018	**-**
Gains and losses recognized in Equity	-
Change in consolidation, reclassifications and translation differences	6,900
Total as of December 31, 2019	**6,900**

During these periods the financial instruments' levels have not been reclassified.

Note 25.- Earnings per share

25.1. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Item	2019	2018
(Losses) / Profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company	(533,700)	(1,444,830)
(Losses) / Profit from discontinuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company	16,205	(53,031)
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	**18,836,119**	**18,836,119**
(Losses) / Earnings per share from continuing operations (€ per share)	(0.028)	(0.077)
(Losses) / Earnings per share from discontinuing operations (€ per share)	0.001	(0.003)
(Losses) / Earnings per share from profit for the year (€ per share)	**(0.027)**	**(0.080)**

25.2. Diluted earnings per share

To calculate the diluted earnings per share, the average weighted number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding is adjusted to reflect the conversion of all the potential diluting ordinary shares.

The potential diluting ordinary shares held by Abengoa, S.A. correspond to the warrants on Class A and Class B shares issued in the capital increase carried out on March 28, 2017 on the 2017 financial restructuring. The assumption is that all warrants are exercised and a calculation is made to determine the number of shares that may have been acquired at fair value based on the monetary value of the subscription rights of the warrants still to be exercised. The difference between the number of shares issued assuming the exercise of the warrants, and the number of shares calculated based on the above, is included in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share.

Item	2019	2018
Profit for the year		
- (Loss)/Profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company	(86,429)	(1,444,830)
- (Loss)/Profit from discontinuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company	-	(53,031)
Profit for the year attributable to the parent company	**(86,429)**	**(1,497,861)**
Average weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	**18,836,119**	**18,836,119**
- Warrants adjustments (average weighted number of shares in outstanding since issue)	861,165	867,885
Average weighted number of ordinary shares affecting the diluted earnings per share (thousands)	**19,697,284**	**19,704,004**
Diluted (losses) / earnings per share from continuing operations (€ per share)	(0.028)	(0.077)
Diluted (losses) / earnings per share from discontinuing operations (€ per share)	-	(0.003)
Diluted (losses) / earnings per share to the profit for the year (€ per share)	**(0.028)**	**(0.080)**

As Note 2.1.1. explains, convertible instruments over the shares of the Abenewco 2 and Abenewco 2 Bis subsidiaries have been issued to Old Money creditors within the Restructuring Process, and it is expected that they may have a significant dilutive effect for the parent company when converted.

Note 26.- Average number of employees

The average number of employees classified by category during the years 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Average number of employees in 2019			Average number of employees in 2018		
Categories	Female	Male	% Total	Female	Male	% Total
Directors	30	196	1.6	26	214	1.8
Management	112	560	4.7	155	696	6.3
Engineers	449	1,114	10.9	467	1,144	11.9
Assistants and professionals	337	605	6.5	388	678	7.9
Operators	581	10,342	75.8	587	9,081	71.7
Interns	29	44	0.5	19	37	0.4
Total	**1,538**	**12,861**	**100**	**1,642**	**11,850**	**100**

During the year 2019, the average number of employees is 18.3% in Spain (20.3% in 2018) and 81.7% abroad (79.7% in 2018).

The average number of employees during the year with disabilities above or equal to 33% is 42 (38 in 2018).

Note 27.- Transactions with related parties

No dividends have been distributed to related parties during the year 2019, neither in the year 2018.

On March 31, 2017, the Restructuring Completion Date took place, leading to significant changes in the Company's shareholder structure.

In this sense, as of December 2019 and 2018, according to information received by the Company in compliance with the regulations with respect to shareholder percentages and according to information facilitated by related companies as well, the most significant shareholders are:

	Significant shares
Shareholders	Direct Share %
Secretary of State for Trade - Ministry of industry, trade and tourism	3.15

a) As of December 2019, the exposures to related parties are, in euros:

	Exposures to related parties	
Shareholders	New Money (debt)	Old Money (debt)
ICO	7.8	41.2

b) During the year 2019 there were no transactions related to related parties, except for what has been stated in Note 10 related to the creation of the company AAGES Sugar Creek at 50% with Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp.

Note 28.- Employee remuneration and other benefits

› Directors are remunerated as established in article 39 of the Bylaws. Directors' remuneration shall consist of all or some of the following concepts, for a total combined amount that shall be agreed by the General Shareholders' Meeting, pursuant to the directors' remuneration policy and conditional, when required by law, on the prior approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting: (a) a fixed fee; (b) expenses for attendance; (c) variable remuneration based on general benchmark indicators or parameters; (d) remuneration through the provision of shares or share options or amounts that are linked to the Company's share price; (e) severance payments, provided that the director is not relieved of office on grounds if failing to fulfill the responsibilities attributable to him/her; and (f) savings or pension systems considered to be appropriate.

The Board of Directors and its committees at the end of the year was as follows:

Board of Directors

› President: Gonzalo Urquijo Fernández de Araoz (Executive)

› Lead Independent Director: Manuel Castro Aladro (Independent)

› Members:

- José Luis del Valle Doblado (Independent board member)
- José Wahnon Levy (Independent board member)
- Ramón Sotomayor Jáuregui (Independent board member)
- Pilar Cavero Mestre (Independent board member)
- Josep Piqué Camps (Independent board member)

› Non-Member Secretary: Daniel Alaminos Echarri

› Non-Member Vice Secretary: Mercedes Domecq Palomares

Audit Committee

› President: José Wahnon Levy

› Members:

- José Luis del Valle Doblado
- Manuel Castro Aladro

› Non-Member Secretary: Daniel Alaminos Echarri

Appointments and Remuneration Committee

› President: Dña. Pilar Cavero Mestre

› Members:

- Josep Piqué Camps
- Ramón Sotomayor Jáuregui

› Non-Member Secretary: Miguel Temboury Redondo

› The remunerations accrued during the year 2019 by the Board of Directors' members as a whole is as follows (in thousands of euros):

Name	Salary	Fixed remuneration	Daily allowance	Short term variable remuneration	Compensation as member of Board Committee	Compensation as officer of other Group Companies	Other concepts	Total 2019
Gonzalo Urquijo Fernández de Araoz	1,000	-	80	954	-	-	38	2,072
Manuel Castro Aladro	-	-	90	-	10	-	-	100
José Wahnon Levy	-	-	80	-	20	-	-	100
Pilar Cavero Mestre	-	-	80	-	20	-	-	100
José Luis del Valle Doblado	-	-	80	-	10	-	-	90
Ramón Sotomayor Jáuregui	-	-	80	-	10	-	-	90
Josep Piqué Camps	-	-	80	-	10	-	-	90
Total	1,000	-	570	954	80	-	38	2,642

› The detail of the remunerations accrued during the year 2018 by the Board of Directors' members as a whole is as follows (in thousands of euros):

Name	Salary	Fixed remuneration	Daily allowance	Short term variable remuneration	Compensation as member of Board Committee	Compensation as officer of other Group Companies	Other concepts	Total 2018
Gonzalo Urquijo Fernández de Araoz	1,000	-	80	366	-	-	39	1,485
Manuel Castro Aladro	-	-	90	-	10	-	-	100
José Wahnon Levy	-	-	80	-	20	-	-	100
Pilar Cavero Mestre	-	-	80	-	20	-	-	100
José Luis del Valle Doblado	-	-	80	-	10	-	-	90
Ramón Sotomayor Jáuregui	-	-	80	-	10	-	-	90
Josep Piqué Camps	-	-	80	-	10	-	-	90
Total	1,000	-	570	366	80	-	39	2,055

› Pursuant to the Board Member Remunerations Policy for the 2018-2020 period (in its sections 3.2 and 4.2.3D), which regulates the long-term variable remunerations for Board Members and Executive Chairman, respectively, the Company reserved the amount of €1,018 thousand, the 2019 estimate. Said amount is subject, in any case, to the successful compliance with the goals established for said remuneration whose maturity has been set for December 31, 2020.

› The remuneration accrued by the Group's Senior Management (Senior Management members who do not concurrently hold an executive director role and with the instruction to receive total remuneration during the period) has reached for all concepts, be it fixed or variable, €3,536 thousand (€2,718 thousand in 2018), during the 2019 period). As in previous periods, this amount is established based on the Company's latest estimate and considering that the remuneration to be received by Senior Management is uniformly accrued throughout the year.

Additionally, the Company has made a provision for €865 thousand (€832 thousand in 2018) for the estimate made in relation to the 2017-2020 Long-Term Incentive Plan for Senior Managers for 2019. Said amount is subject, in any case, to the successful compliance with the goals established for said remuneration whose maturity has been set for December 31, 2020.

› Abengoa's General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 28, 2019 approved a long-term remuneration plan ("New MIP 1") aimed at binding the Executive Chairman and the key team of directors of the Company (up to a maximum of 25 directors) with the creation of its value through the execution of its strategic plan.

Said plan was communicated to the corresponding beneficiaries during September, once they had been designated.

This plan, linked to the creation of value in Abengoa and in its subsidiary Abenewco 1, is accrued during the 2019-2024 period and the envisaged payments will be fully made in shares, both of Abengoa and Abenewco 1.

The beneficiaries of this Plan will only be entitled to collect the incentive if, in addition to remaining in the company, a) in the part linked to the re-evaluation of Abengoa the value of the Class A shares reach a minimum of 25 cents of a Euro, and b) in the part linked to the re-evaluation of Abenewco1, it is based on the recovery of the SOM (Senior Old Money) debt value and starts to accrue when the SOM debt value is equal or higher than 15%, occurring in a series of sections that increase by 5% up to 40%.

The plan will mature on December 24, 2024 and will accrue, nonetheless, in two tranches: 2/3 will be accrued in the first tranche, at December 31, 2023, while the remaining 1/3 will remain for December 24, 2024, unless a liquidity event occurs that would accelerate the maturity thereof.

› There are no advances or loans granted to all the members of the Board of Directors, nor any obligations assumed with them.

Note 29.- Subsequent events

Impact in the Group's activity due to the COVID-19 crisis

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic as a result of the Coronavirus COVID-19. In this context, the Government of Spain consequently declared a State of Alarm through the publication of the Royal Decree 463/2020 on March 14, 2020. Additionally, the government announced the approval of several extraordinary and urgent measures to mitigate the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 through the Royal Decree 8/2020 on March 17, 2020.

The evolution of the crisis originated by the pandemic and its impact on the economy, could have a material impact on the business of the Group and therefore its financial situation.

The rapid evolution of the health crisis leaves certain uncertainties regarding its impact on the global economy as well as the duration of said crisis, meaning that any evaluation realized today would be premature and preliminary by definition.

The Group operates on a global scale, and the evolution of the pandemic could have an effect on the many geographies where the business operates, some of which are already deeply affected by the pandemic. In this regard, there could be possible effects on projects that are currently under construction as well as new bookings that may be delayed due to the delay in certain investments that our clients may undertake.

In order to mitigate the possible effects of the ongoing health crisis and with the objective to preserve the Company's value, the Company has implemented, since the beginning of the mentioned crisis, the following Action plans:

- Working with clients and insurance companies to reduce the impact on ongoing projects, declaring Force Majeure.
- Implementing measures to preserve cash. In this regard, on March 31, 2020 the Company published a communication of "Other relevant information" informing that its creditors had approved, among other things, an extension in the interest payments due on said date, pushing back the deadline until June 30, 2020.
- Taking advantage of the stimulus plan recently announced by the Spanish government in the Royal Decree Law 8/2020 of March 17, with extraordinary measures to help companies affected by the COVID-19.

Taking all of that into consideration, and in view of the impact the COVID-19 crisis can have on the Viability Plan and the relevance of said plan on the valuation of Abengoa S.A.'s participation in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U., on March 23, 2020 the Company communicated to the CNMV that it had decided to review the Viability Plan.

Note 2.1.2. includes information regarding the Updated Business Plan and the effects of the COVID-19 as well as the result of the valuation of Abengoa Abenewco 2 S.A.U.

In this sense, the Company has put into Action several measures including new financing and the modification of financial and commercial debt which form part of a plan to adapt to the circumstances caused by the COVID-19, whose impacts have been considered in the Updated Business Plan. These measures are part of a joint action to address the continuity of the business in the current timeframe.

Nevertheless, as mentioned previously, the main assumptions and impacts considered in the Updated Business Plan, which are based on the best available information to date, depend on the evolution and extension of the crisis caused by the pandemic as well as the measures taken by the different governments and economic agencies.

In this sense, the Administrators and Directors of the Company will continue to monitor the developments of the situation and will supervise the completion of the Updated Business Plan, taking the necessary measures to reduce the possible impacts derived from the situation.

02

Consolidated condensed management report as of December 31, 2019 and 2018

Consolidated Condensed Management Report as of December 31, 2019 and 2018

1.- Organizational structure and activities

Abengoa, S.A. is the parent company of the Abengoa Group (referred to hereinafter as 'Abengoa', 'the Group' or 'the Company'), which as of December 31, 2019, was made up of 325 companies: the parent company itself, 289 subsidiaries, 16 associates and 19 joint ventures. Additionally, the Group held a number of interests, of less than 20%, in other entities.

Abengoa, S.A. was incorporated in Seville, Spain on January 4, 1941 as a Limited Liability Company and was subsequently transformed into a Limited Liability Corporation ('S.A.' in Spain) on March 20, 1952. Its registered office is Campus Palmas Altas, 1 Energía Solar St., Seville, 41014.

The Group's corporate purpose is set out in Article 3 of its Bylaws. It covers a wide range of activities, although Abengoa is principally an applied engineering and equipment manufacturer, providing integrated project solutions to customers in the following sectors: energy, telecommunications, transport, water utilities, environmental, industrial and services.

Abengoa's shares are represented by class A and B shares which are listed the Madrid and Barcelona stock exchanges and on the Spanish Stock Exchange Electronic Trading System (Electronic Market). Class A shares have been listed since November 29, 1996 and class B shares since October 25, 2012.

Abengoa is an international company that applies innovative technology solutions for sustainability in the infrastructures, energy and water sectors. It specializes in the development of "turnkey" or Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) projects for third parties in four fundamental areas: energy, water, services and transmission and infrastructure.

Abengoa has extensive experience in the power generation sector with open cycle technologies, combined cycle power plants, cogeneration technologies, wind farms, and solar thermal, photovoltaic and biomass power plants. As for the water industry, it offers integral solutions for industrial clients and public institutions in the areas of desalination, water treatment, wastewater treatment and reuse of urban and industrial wastewater, and hydraulic infrastructures (regulation, transport, distribution, irrigation, hydroelectric power plants and systems for hydrological management).

Abengoa has over 75 years of experience in industrial engineering, construction and maintenance of infrastructures for the energy, industry, environment, transport and communications sectors, covering the development of power transmission and distribution lines, railway electrification, installations and infrastructures for all types of plants and buildings, as well as auxiliary electric and electronic component and metal structure manufacturing. It also provides operation services and implementation of predictive, preventive and corrective maintenance of renewable, conventional and water treatment plants, with the aim of optimizing their reliability, performance and availability, minimizing the consumption of fuels, chemicals and consumables, as well as the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) and maximize their production.

Abengoa`s business is organized under the following two activities:

› Engineering and construction: includes the traditional engineering activities in the energy and water sectors, with more than 75 years of experience in the market. Abengoa is specialized in carrying out complex turnkey projects for thermo-solar plants, solar-gas hybrid plants, conventional generation plants, biofuel plants and water infrastructures, as well as large-scale desalination plants and transmission lines, among others. In addition, it performs activities related to the development of solar thermal and water management technologies and innovative technological business activities such as hydrogen.

› Concession-type infrastructures: groups together the company's extensive portfolio of proprietary concession assets that generate revenues governed by long term sales agreements, such as take-or-pay contracts or power purchase agreements. This activity includes the operation of electric energy generation plants (solar, cogeneration or wind), desalination plants and transmission lines. These assets generate low demand risk and the Company focuses on operating them as efficiently as possible.

As a consequence of the sale processes opened given the discontinuance of Bioenergy and the transmission lines in Brazil based on the Updated Viability Plan of Abengoa approved by the Board of Directors on August 3, 2016, and that is maintained in the Updated Business Plan approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 19, 2020, in line with the previous plan regarding these processes, and due to the significance of their activities developed by Abengoa, their Income Statement and Cash flow statements have been reclassified to discontinued operations in the Consolidated Income Statement and in the Consolidated cash flow statement as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The classification has been done in accordance with the IFRS 5 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

Unless otherwise noted, the figures shown in this Consolidated Condensed Management Report have been expressed in millions of Euro.

All public documents of Abengoa may be viewed at "www.abengoa.com".

2.- Evolution and business results

2.1. Restructuring process

2.1.1. Restructuring process situation update

Group restructuring process

As the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2018 period set forth, during the years 2018 and 2019 the Company worked on a financial restructuring process of the Group.

In this regard, on December 31, 2018, Abengoa executed a Lock Up agreement (the "Lock-up Agreement") with a group of financial entities and investors that held the majority of New Money 2, the Syndicated Guarantee Facility and Senior Old Money, as well as with the entity insuring the new liquidity arrangement, whereby said creditors agreed on the following, among other matters: (i) to stay the exercise of certain rights and actions under such financing against the pertinent Group companies until any of these events took place, whichever occurred first: the date when the Lock-Up Agreement ended pursuant to its own terms or the Expiration Date, which was originally set for January 31, 2019 and subsequently extended on several occasions up to April 26, 2019 (the "Long-Stop Date"), (ii) to take all actions required to support, facilitate, implement, consummate or otherwise give effect to the financial restructuring proposal and, in particular, enter into negotiations with a view to agreeing on and executing a restructuring agreement not later than the Long-Stop Date, and (iii) to agree not to sell or otherwise transfer their debt until the Long-Stop Date or Lock-up Agreement end date, except under certain circumstances.

Upon execution of the Lock-Up contract, the remaining New Money 2 creditors, Old Money bonding providers and creditors, as well as the challengers were requested to accede to the Lock-Up agreement pursuant to the procedures established and communicated in the Relevant Event published in that regard on December 31, 2018.

The majority required for the Lock-Up Agreement to enter in effect was reached on January 28, 2019.

On February 22, 2019, the Company requested consent from the New Money 2, Senior Old Money and Junior Old Money bondholders to amend certain terms to the bonds and to sign an agreement named "Amendment and Restructuring Implementation Deed" (the "Restructuring Contract"), pursuant to the provisions set forth in the two documents named "Amendment and Restructuring Consent Requests" concerning each of the issuances (the "Novation and Restructuring Consent Documents").

On March 28, 2019, the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting was held on second call, and all the items in the Agenda, described below, were approved:

One.- Approval, within the framework of Abengoa Group's debt restructuring operation, of several issuances of Convertible Notes by certain Group companies other than Abengoa, S.A. pursuant to article 160(f) of the Spanish Capital Companies Law (LSC) and the provision and ratification of guarantees.

Two. - Approval of amendments to the remuneration policy applicable to the 2019-2020 periods.

Three.- Delegation of powers to the Board of Directors to interpret, correct, execute, cause to be recorded as documents of public record and register the resolutions adopted.

On March 11, 2019, the Company signed, along with some of the Group subsidiaries and a significant group of financial creditors participating in the existing financial debt, the Amendment and Restructuring Implementation Deed (the "Restructuring Agreement") for the purpose of amending the terms of the existing financing and of restructuring the Group's financial debt (the "Restructuring").

As a condition for the Restructuring, the required majorities of creditors had to consent to and approve the amendment and restructuring of their existing debt under the terms set forth in the Restructuring Contract.

The Restructuring Agreement's accession period ended on March 29, 2019 and, on said date, the number of financial creditors required to accede to the agreement for the restructuring operation to be implemented was reached.

On April 25, 2019 the Company informed that, within the Restructuring Agreement framework, an agreement had been reached with the challengers to refinance said debt as part of the Senior Old Money instruments, all within the terms set forth in said Restructuring Agreement.

In certain cases, the real debt held so far by the challengers has been assumed by Abengoa Abenewco 2bis and subsequently exchanged for SOM (Senior Old Money) convertible notes for an approximate amount of USD 76.6 million and €77.0 million, plus an additional contingent amount to be determined in light of future eventualities. In other cases, the debt has been traded by applying payments or payment commitments, debt reliefs and debt payment extensions, for an approximate amount of €23 million. These negotiation agreements allow to eliminate the claims' risk that existed until then.

In addition, the Company informed on that same date that the Restructuring Effective Date had occurred. Likewise, all the restructuring documents were signed and the operation ended on April 26, 2019 with the issuance of the new instruments, as described below:

On May 7, 2019, the notes issued by Abengoa Abenewco 2, S.A.U. in relation to the Junior Old Money, the notes issued by Abengoa Abenewco 2 Bis, S.A.U. in relation to the Senior Old Money, as well as the notes issued by Abengoa Abenewco 1, S.A.U. were admitted to trading on the Vienna Stock Exchange (Third Market - MTF - of Wiener Boerse).

Subsequently, on June 28, 2019, the Head Judge of the Commercial Court No. 3 of Seville issued an order declaring the judicial approval of the restructuring agreement and declaring the agreement, as well as the transactions, acts, payments and guarantees resulting from its execution to be non-clawbackable.

The main terms to the Restructuring included, among others:

(a) The injection of new money to the Group through the issuance, by the subsidiary A3T Luxco 2 S.A. ("A3T Luxco 2"), of convertible notes for a nominal value of €97 million, which entitle to convert into up to 99.99% the A3T Luxco 2 shares (the "A3T Issuance").

(b) Within the A3T Issuance framework and for the purposes of ensuring that it is fully repaid in the event that the amount obtained by the sale of the A3T Project did not allow to fully repay the amounts owed under the A3T Issuance (including the accumulated profitability up to the repayment date), non-repaid amounts would be assumed by the subsidiary company named Abengoa Abenewco 1, S.A.U. ("Abenewco 1") as debt ranking pari passu with the Refinanced NM II Debt (as defined below). For said purposes, Abenewco 1 granted a personal guarantee (prior to the notes' conversion) and a put option (put option agreement) (after the notes are converted) over the A3T Project, exercisable until December 2023, to the original subscriber of the A3T Issuance.

On April 25, 2019 the Company informed that it had obtained a Fairness Opinion issued by an independent expert that confirmed that the A3T convertible note issuance transaction, considered as a whole, was reasonable for the parties involved from a financial perspective, considering the measurement of both the asset itself and the remaining related instruments.

(c) The provision of new liquidity to Abenewco 1 in the form of a new syndicated guarantee facility for a maximum amount of €140 million, with the guarantee of certain Group companies and under similar terms as those of the prior guarantee facility (the "New Guarantee Facility").

(d) The amendment of certain terms and conditions of the prior guarantee facility in favor of Abenewco 1.

(e) The assumption, by A3T Luxco 2, of Abenewco 1's debt consisting of (i) an amount equivalent to 45% of the debt of the so-called "new money 2" (New Money 2) (together with the related documents, the "NM II Financing Documents") and (ii) the totality of the amounts due under the liquidity facility obtained by the Group in November 2017 and extended in May 2018 (jointly, the "Rolled-Over Debt") and the amendment of its financial conditions. The Rolled-Over Debt has the A3T Project as the only recourse.

(f) The amendment of certain terms and conditions of the remaining debt derived from the NM II Financing Documents different from the Rolled-Over Debt, corresponding to approximately 55% of said debt, which remain in Abenewco 1 (the "Non-Rolled Over Debt"). This debt is secured by the personal guarantees of certain Group companies, as well as by certain collateral assets.

(g) The recognition, by Abenewco 1, of new debt ("Reinstated Debt") for an amount of €50.5 million to certain creditors of the Non-Rolled Over Debt and the New Guarantee Facility in consideration for their interest in the Restructuring Operation.

(h) The amendment of certain covenants of the agreement between Group creditors (Intercreditor Agreement) executed on March 28, 2017.

(i) Several issuances, by Abenewco 1, of compulsorily convertible notes for a total nominal value of €5 million, which entitle to convert into shares representing up to 22.5% of Abenewco 1's share capital (the "Abenewco 1 Convertible Notes") and which have been issued to the original subscriber of the A3T Issuance, to certain creditors under the Refinanced NM II Debt, to members of the NM II Ad Hoc Committee and members of the Senior Old Money Ad Hoc Committee, by swapping certain credit claims held by said creditors against Abenewco 1, in exchange for their participation in the restructuring operation; as well as an agreement between shareholders to regulate the relationship between Abenewco 1 shareholders derived from the conversion of Abenewco 1 Convertible Notes.

(j) The implementation of a corporate restructuring whereby Abengoa Abenewco 2, S.A.U. ("Abenewco 2") contributed, through a non-monetary contribution, to Abengoa Abenewco 2 Bis, S.A.U. ("Abenewco 2 Bis") (a Spanish company fully owned by Abenewco 2), all of Abenewco 1 shares owned by Abenewco 2, which represent 100% of Abenewco 1's share capital. As a consequence of this contribution, the Company is the single shareholder of Abenewco 2, which is the single shareholder of Abenewco 2 Bis, which, in turn, owns all Abenewco 1 shares previously owned by Abenewco 2.

(k) The assumption by Abenewco 2 Bis of Abenewco 2 and other Group companies' debt derived from the Senior Old Money and, if applicable, from the Challengers (as described below) including, for clarification purposes, the Senior Old Money and Challengers debt regarded as contingent debt for the purposes of materializing the issuance of SOM Convertible Notes (as defined below).

(l) Several issuances by Abenewco 2 Bis of convertible notes to Senior Old Money creditors and to creditors who successfully challenged the judicial approval of the Group's debt approved in 2016 (the "Challengers"), by virtue of the agreements signed therewith, by offsetting the credit rights that said creditors held against the Group. Said issuances have reached a total nominal value of €1,148 million and USD 562 million, have an initial duration of 5 years (which may be extended up to 5 additional years), and are secured by the personal guarantee of certain Group companies and by collateral assets (the "SOM Convertible Notes"). The SOM Convertible Notes' principal would be totally or partially amortized with the Group's cash available above a certain threshold. At the moment that the SOM Convertible Notes were fully amortized, any outstanding amount which could not be repaid in cash would be mandatorily converted into Abenewco 2 Bis shares representing up to a maximum of 100% its share capital, and thus the dilution practiced by the SOM Convertible Notes' possible conversion into capital is foreseeable to be very high. Additionally, the instrument expects that the mandatory conversion into shares may be required under other circumstances different from final maturity. Likewise, in the event that a series of events take place, the SOM Convertible Notes' bondholders are expected to have the right, at the moment of the conversion, to require Abenewco 2 to sell its shares in Abenewco 2 Bis to said bondholders.

(m) Several issuances of convertible notes by Abenewco 2 for a total value equivalent to a portion of the amount owed under the prior Junior Old Money instruments (plus the crystallized debt up to the transaction closure date) that have been issued to creditors under the agreement to finance and issue Junior Old Money (JOM) notes, by offsetting part of the credit rights that said creditors hold against the Group. These issuances have reached a nominal value of €806 million and USD 471 million, and have an initial duration of 5 years and 6 months (which may be extended up to 5 additional years). They are compulsorily convertible into 49% of Abenewco 2 shares and are secured by the personal guarantee of certain Group companies and by collateral assets. Additionally, the instrument expects that the mandatory conversion into shares may be required under other circumstances different from final maturity.

(n) Several issuances of convertible notes by Abenewco 2 for a nominal value equivalent to the other portion of the amount owed under the prior Junior Old Money instruments (plus the crystallized debt up to the transaction closure date) that have been issued to Junior Old Money creditors by offsetting part of the credit rights that said creditors hold against the Group, in such manner that said JOM Issuances fully refinance the prior Junior Old Money instruments. These issuances have reached a nominal value of €53 million and USD 31 million, and have an initial duration of 5 years and 6 months (which may be extended up to 5 additional years). Payment, when due, would be made with the Group's cash available above a certain threshold, and any outstanding amount which could not be repaid in cash would be mandatorily converted into Abenewco 2 shares representing up to 100% its share capital. They are secured by the personal guarantees of certain Group companies, as well as by certain collateral assets. Additionally, the instrument expects that the mandatory conversion into shares may be required under other circumstances different from final maturity.

On the other hand, New Money 1 and 3 maintained its conditions unaltered, and was repaid in its entirety in April 2019 with the bridge financing on A3T entered into with a group of financial entities.

The financial conditions of the instruments issued in the restructuring operation described above have been summarized below:

Item	A3T Convertible Note	A3T Rolled-Over Debt	NM II Non-Rolled Over Debt	Reinstated Debt	Senior Old Money	Junior Old Money	ABN1 Convertible Notes	Bonds
Nominal value (in M€)	97	193	157	51	1,651	1,308	5	140
Cost	9% PIK	3% PIK + 3% PIYC	3% PIK + 3% Cash (*)	4.5% Cash	1.5% PIYC		(**)	5.74%
Contractual Maturity	Dec 2023	March 2021		Dec 2021	April 2024	Oct 2024	Dec 2022	March 2021
Issuing Entity	A3T Luxco 2	A3T Luxco 2	Abenewco 1	Abenewco 1	Abenewco 2 Bis	Abenewco 2	Abenewco 1	Abenewco 1

(*) The cost of the NM II Non-Rolled Over Debt will increase by 2% as of July 2020.

(**) Payment of dividends at the corresponding rate if declared by the company.

The financing conditions for Abenewco 1's new debt and those for the Senior Old Money described above, are subject to several restrictions, which are common in this type of agreements, such as limitations on the distribution of dividends, additional debt, provision of guarantees and disposal or procurement of assets, among others.

Likewise, several obligations have been established, which include:

- Liquidity ratio (historical and future) which must have a minimum threshold of €20 million.

- Total Leverage Ratio and Senior Secured Leverage Ratio. A series of ratios of total debt (as well as of senior debt, according to the financing contracts' definition) to Ebitda are established. These change every year and are verified every three months as of December 31, 2019.

At December 31, 2019, all established thresholds have been met.

Restructuring processes of subsidiaries

The following summary shows the relevant facts which took place during the year 2019 until the publication of the present Consolidated condensed financial statements, in relation with the financial restructuring processes which include several Group companies:

a) In relation to the Judicial Recovery process in Brazil related to the transmission line activity, on the occasion of the situation of Abengoa, it should be known that:

› On August 20, 2019, an auction was conducted to sell the company's equity interest (60%) in Zona Norte Engenharia, Manutenção e Gestão De Serviços, S.A. Spe. (hereinafter, Hospital Zona Norte). Minority shareholders of said entity (SH and Magi) were declared the successful bidders of said equity interest for 50 million of Brazilian real. The award was approved by the asset's financing banks on October 10, 2019 and by the Secretary of Health of the Government of the State of Amazon on November 22, 2019. The funds have been deposited in a deposit protected by the Insolvency Judge, pending the completion of the corresponding administrative procedures for the funds to be released in their entirety and for the corresponding insolvency debt to be fully paid, as it is expected in the Judicial Recovery Plan.

› In addition, the Court, at the Company's request, approved the conduct of an auction to sell several Company-owned assets, which mainly include wires, steel structures and equipment to clean the construction sites. On August 22, 2019 the Court declared Alutech Aluminio Tecnologia Ltda. ("Alutech") as the successful bidder of said assets for 58.1 million of Brazilian real. The order to assign the assets to Alutech was issued on September 3, 2019. At present, the award decision is final.

› Last, on December 18, 2019 the Court issued a resolution whereby Abengoa Concessões Brasil Holding S.A., Abengoa Construção Brasil Ltda. and Abengoa Greenfield Brasil Holding S.A.'s Judicial Recovery Procedure ("Recuperaçao Judicial") was declared closed. In consequence, said companies have overcome the insolvency proceeding that started in 2016.

Consequently, the construction concessionary companies of Brazil as well as their parent companies above have proceeded to derecognize their assets and their liabilities pursuant to the aforesaid Plan while maintaining, at the end of December 2019, the assets that were pending to be realized and used to settle the corresponding debts with creditors for an amount of 115 million of Brazilian real (€25 million), which is expected to be conducted throughout 2020.

In addition, the aforesaid Plan includes the repayment of the remaining insolvency debt for a nominal amount of 1,190 million of Brazilian real (€264 million approximately) as follows:

An amount of 419 million of Brazilian real to be paid in equal yearly installments from December 2023 to December 2042 by the parent company, Abengoa, S.A. by virtue of the guarantee agreements entered by the Company (see Note 18.4.).

The remaining amount, 771 million of Brazilian real, will be payable by Abengoa Construção Brasil Ltda. in a single payment, in 30 years from the judicial approval of the Judicial Recovery Plan (which occurred in November 2017), with the cash flow generated by the business in Brazil and available at that moment (see Note 18.4.).

All of the above has not had a significant impact in the Consolidated Income Statement or in the consolidated equity of the Group, as the assets had been previously impaired to their recoverable amount.

b) In relation to the Judicial Recovery process in Brazil on Abengoa Bioenergía Brasil Ltda., the following should be noted:

› On August 7, 2018 a first call for the meeting of creditors took place. Due to the lack of quorum, this meeting was suspended and held on second call on August 21, 2018, in which the creditors decided to keep open and postpone the vote on the potential recovery plan on several occasions during the second semester of 2018 and the first semester of 2019. On August 12, 2019, the plan was finally approved for all the companies (Abengoa Bioenergía Brasil, Abengoa Bioenergía Agroindustria Ltda, Abengoa Bioenergía Santa Fe Ltda, and Abengoa Bioenergia Trading Brasil Ltda), except for Abengoa Bioenergia Inovações Ltda. (ABIN), in whose particular case the voting of the plan was postponed for 35 days. Subsequently, on September 16, 2019, it was again adjourned for a maximum of 30 additional days, enabling the judicial administrator to set the most appropriate date within said period. Despite the above, ABIN's only creditor requested a 60-day extension to hold the meeting. After its approval in the meeting of creditors, the plan was judicially approved by the Court of Sao Paulo on January 22, 2020 and, on February 5, 2020, ABIN's plan, that consolidates with the rest of companies, received judicial approval.

After initiated the execution of the approved plan, the call for the first auction on April 14, 2020, as well as the first meeting of creditors on April 28, 2020, were suspended due to the COVID-19 situation, without stablishing new dates.

The challenges against the judicial approval that have been submitted at the law courts of Sao Paulo are still being prosecuted.

c) In relation to Abengoa México, S.A. de C.V.'s bankruptcy proceedings:

› Abengoa Mexico (hereinafter, Abemex) submitted means of challenge against the resolutions on the basis of which the Company was again declared to be in a bankruptcy status. Said means of challenge (amparo proceedings) were resolved by judgment dated May 29, 2019 by which the following was resolved, among other matters: (i) to declare the resolution whereby Abemex reverted to bankruptcy groundless; (ii) to issue a new ruling that considers that the approval of the insolvency agreement is not to be contingent upon the appeals against the Judgement for Allowance being resolved; and (iii) to pronounce in the new ruling with respect to the case made against the ruling to approve the Insolvency Agreement. Against the above resolution, Abemex filed an appeal for review with respect to item (iii); while one of Abemex creditors did the same with respect to items (i) and (ii). Said appeals were resolved in favor of the Company's interests, and the Insolvency Agreement was agreed to be newly approved while Abemex's bankruptcy proceedings were agreed to be finalized. In addition, Abemex submitted a request to modify the Insolvency Agreement for its judicial approval. Once the corresponding creditor majorities were obtained, said request was admitted by the competent Court on November 19, 2019, although the Court's resolution on its acceptance remains pending.

d) In relation to Construcciones Metálicas Mexicanas, S.A. de C.V.'s procedures:

- A creditor of Construcciones Metálicas Mexicanas (hereinafter, Comemsa) filed a motion, admitted on February 6, 2019, to change the backdating date for the purpose of challenging the judgement whereby the property was allocated to Autofin. On February 15, 2019, an additional creditor adhered to this request requesting the Court to adopt the resolution concerning the change of the backdating date. Said change was accepted by the Court by judgement dated September 30, 2019.

- Within the bankruptcy proceedings, Autofin filed a motion to remove its assets that was admitted. The admission of said motion was challenged by Comemsa and said appeal was resolved in the sense that said incident was not appropriate. Autofin challenged said resolution, which is currently pending resolution.

- Likewise, the Company has appealed for amparo against the judicial decision on an appeal for revocation filed by the Company against a judicial order to pronounce the Company's bankruptcy.

- The Fifth District Judge in Civil Affairs of Mexico City was declared incompetent as he was linked to the attorneys representing Autofin in the bankruptcy proceedings. A higher court resolved that the assertion of incompetence was not appropriate. Comemsa filed a complaint motion against said resolution which is pending resolution itself.

e) In relation to the restructuring processes conducted in Uruguay and Chile:

- In relation to the Financial Restructuring Agreement of the subsidiary companies in Uruguay, Teyma Sociedad de Inversión, S.A., Teyma Uruguay, S.A., Consorcio Ambiental del Plata, Teyma Medioambiente, S.A., Operación y Mantenimiento Uruguay, S.A., Etarey, S.A. and Teyma Forestal, S.A., during the 2019 period the financing companies granted a waiver in favor of the financed companies which modified certain aspects of the financing, mainly those related to the compliance with ratios and the provision of additional securities in favor of the financing entities.

- During 2019, Abengoa Chile agreed, with the group of creditor banks, to amend the debt replanning, extension and recognition agreement, agreeing to modify the amortization schedule that had been initially planned.

f) Update of the Spanish bankruptcy proceedings:

- Abencor Suministros, S.A. filed for voluntary insolvency on March 28, 2018. Said application was admitted and, on April 27, 2018, the Commercial Court no. 2 of Seville issued a Court Order declaring the Company to be in a voluntary insolvency proceeding and agreeing to process it through ordinary procedure (Court Order no. 312/2018). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company became intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration but retained the authority to administer and dispose of its assets with all its obligations and responsibilities. By way of the Order dated December 5, 2019, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 2) initiated the company liquidation stage and hence the insolvent company's administration and disposal powers over its assets were suspended. The company was declared dissolved and its directors ceased duties, being replaced by the Bankruptcy Administration.

  All of the above has had a positive impact of €29 million on Ebitda derived from the derecognition of commercial liabilities, as well as a positive impact of €21 million on "Income Tax Expense" due to the exit from the Group.

- Servicios Integrales de Mantenimiento y Operación, S.A. (hereinafter, "Simosa") filed for voluntary insolvency on April 14, 2018. Said request was admitted and, on May 23, 2018, the Commercial Court no. 2 of Seville issued a Court Order declaring the Company to be in a voluntary insolvency proceeding and agreeing to process it through ordinary procedure (Court Order no. 388/2018). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company has been intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration but retains the authority to administer and dispose of its assets with all its obligations and responsibilities. The Creditors Meeting was held on December 11, 2019. At said meeting, the arrangement with creditors of said company was approved with 61.84% of accessions. Later, on January 9, 2020, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 2) agreed to approve the arrangement that had been previously approved by the Creditors' Meeting.

- Simosa IT, S.A. (hereinafter, “Simosa IT”) was declared to be in an involuntary bankruptcy procedure through an order issued by Commercial Court no. 2 of Seville on November 12, 2018. The competent Court has resolved to process the insolvency procedure through ordinary procedure (court order no. 232/2018). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company’s directors were then replaced by the Bankruptcy Administration. The Creditors Meeting was held on January 30, 2020, and the arrangement with creditors of Simosa IT was approved with 54.98% of accessions.

- Abengoa PW I Investments, S.L. (hereinafter, “APWI”) filed a request for voluntary bankruptcy on December 21, 2018. This request was admitted for processing on February 18, 2019 by the Commercial Court No.2 of Seville, which issued an order declaring the voluntary bankruptcy of the company agreeing the processing of the same through the channels of the ordinary procedure (number 117/2019). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed as a Bankruptcy Administration. The Company was intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration, but it retained the faculties of administration and disposition of its assets with all its duties and responsibilities. By way of the Order dated December 17, 2019, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 2) initiated the company liquidation stage and hence the insolvent company’s administration and disposal powers over its assets were suspended. The company was declared dissolved and its directors ceased duties, being replaced by the Bankruptcy Administration.

- Abengoa Bioenergía Nuevas Tecnologías, S.A. (hereinafter, “ABNT”) filed a request for voluntary bankruptcy on February 1, 2019. This request was admitted for processing on February 25, 2019 by the Commercial Court No.2 of Seville, which issued an order declaring the voluntary bankruptcy of the company agreeing the processing of the same through the channels of the ordinary procedure (number 122/2019). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed as a Bankruptcy Administration and the Company was intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration, but it retained the faculties of administration and disposition of its assets with all its duties and responsibilities. On February 17, 2020, the Court issued an Order to proceed to the liquidation stage. The Company was thus dissolved and its administration and disposal powers were suspended. In addition, the company directors ceased duties and they will be replaced by the Bankruptcy Administration.

- Gestión Integral de Recursos Humanos, S.A. (hereinafter, “GIRH”) filed a request for voluntary bankruptcy on June 13, 2019. This request was admitted for processing on June 19, 2019 by the Commercial Court No.2 of Seville, which issued an order declaring the voluntary bankruptcy of the company agreeing the processing of the same through the channels of the ordinary procedure (number 413/2019). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed as a Bankruptcy Administration. The Company has been intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration, but it retains the faculties of administration and disposition of its assets with all its duties and responsibilities.

- Abengoa Greenfield, S.A. (hereinafter, “Abengoa Greenfield”) filed a petition for voluntary insolvency on November 20, 2019. Said request was admitted and, on December 16, 2019, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 3) issued a Court Order declaring the Company to be in a voluntary insolvency proceeding and agreeing to process it through ordinary procedure (Court Order no. 1114/2019). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company has been intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration but retains the authority to administer and dispose of its assets with all its obligations and responsibilities.

- Abengoa Finance, S.A. (hereinafter, “Abengoa Finance”) filed a petition for voluntary insolvency on November 20, 2019. Said request was admitted and, on January 20, 2020, the Commercial Trial Court of Seville (Section 3) issued a Court Order declaring the Company to be in a voluntary insolvency proceeding and agreeing to process it through ordinary procedure (Court Order no. 77/2020). Likewise, Ernst & Young was appointed Bankruptcy Administration. The Company has been intervened by the Bankruptcy Administration but retains the authority to administer and dispose of its assets with all its obligations and responsibilities.

g) In relation to Inabensa Maroc’s voluntary judicial liquidation request:

- On February 18, 2020, Inabensa Maroc SARL requested judicial liquidation to the courts of Casablanca, which was approved on March 5. The Company has been managed by the liquidator appointed by the Court on March 11, 2020.

At last, and in relation to the remaining financial restructuring processes of certain subsidiaries (US subsidiaries and Abengoa Bioenergy Netherlands) no significant event has occurred during the 2019 period in addition to those indicated in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2018 period.

2.1.2. Going concern

The Group's position during the last periods, which has been affected by a significant limitation of financial resources for over three years, has influenced the evolution of the operating business not only through the deceleration and deterioration of the Group's entire operations but also through the entry of some subsidiaries into some insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, as described in Note 2.1.1.

The normalization of the activity following the first financial restructuring process concluded in March 2017 was slower than expected, resulting in a negative impact on business.

Hence, to ensure the viability of the Group in the short and medium term, and for it to be able to continue with its activity in a competitive and sustainable manner in the future, the following became necessary:

› To have a stable platform that allows access to capital markets to finance its working capital.

› To access new guarantee facilities to be able to ensure the growth of its Engineering and Construction business.

› To maintain an adequate financial structure for the business model that it is going to develop in the future.

For the purpose of meeting these goals, throughout the 2018 period the Company worked on additional actions, including a new 10-Year Viability Plan, as well as on a financial restructuring process, as described in Note 2.1.1., that would allow it to lay the foundations to ensure its viability in the short and medium term.

In this respect, the Board of Directors approved, at their meetings of December 10, 2018 and later on January 21, 2019, the aforesaid 10-Year Viability Plan of the company which was published via Relevant Fact on January 24, 2019.

The main hypotheses in said Viability Plan include:

- Completion of the financial restructuring proposal so that the liquidity and bonding position needed by the Group were reestablished, reducing the business' financial risk.

- Reduction of overhead expenses up to an objective of 3% over sales as of 2020.

- A business plan based on EPC projects for third parties with a significant contribution derived from the strategic alliance with AAGEs.

- Improvement of the Group's competitive position and in the markets and geographical locations that are key for the business.

- Execution of the divestment plan with no significant deviations in terms of deadlines and amounts.

- Execution of the provider payment plan with no significant deviations from the estimated forecast.

Throughout the 2019 period the company has been developing the aforementioned 10-Year Viability Plan and has met the consolidated Ebitda and sales amounts (including the concessional activity) as well as the estimated cash at the end of 2019. The deviations occurred throughout the period, mainly derived from delays in completing the divestment plan, the delay in the restructuring process' closure as well as certain corporate transactions such as the monetization of the arbitration against the Kingdom of Spain (see Note 19), have been mitigated by the company through the active management of its cash plan, adjusting the corresponding flows from a timing perspective, specifically in relation to the supplier payment plan by which the initially planned schedule has had to be postponed, and the attainment of certain agreements, such as the one reached with the client Dead Sea Works (see Note 19).

The new bookings of EPC activity for third parties, the Group´s main business, has been lower than that expected in the aforementioned Plan, with a fulfillment rate of 63% as of December 31, 2019, mainly as a result of the delay in the restructuring process' closure and, in consequence, in the availability of bonding facilities.

To ensure compliance with the Viability Plan, during the year 2019 the company has continued carrying out actions that would provide it with the necessary liquidity to conduct its business plan, improve its competitive position and establish a supplier payment plan appropriate to its situation.

In view of the health and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19, and considering the evolution of the business in the aforementioned points, Abengoa S.A.'s Board of Directors, as explained in Note 29 "Subsequent events", communicated on March 23, 2020 to the CNMV that it had decided to review and update the Viability Plan to incorporate the effects of the crisis originated by the COVID-19. Once that review was completed, the hold company Abengoa S.A. asked an independent expert to determine the fair value of the stake that the Company had in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. As a result of the valuation by the independent expert, as of the end of 2019 the net equity of the holding company Abengoa S.A. was €-388 million, derived from the impairment cost registered on the 2019 income statement from its participation in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. as explained below.

The main hypotheses of the Updated Business Plan, approved by the Board of Directors on May 19, 2020, include:

- Soliciting €250 million in new financing, expected to be covered by a guarantee from ICO as part of the financial measures approved by the Spanish government in the Royal Decree 8/2020, 17 March, as urgent and extraordinary measures to mitigate the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 and its subsequent norms.

- Closing agreements with suppliers and creditors which hold overdue Company debt, old projects debts, as well as debts derived from Parent Company Guarantees, which would allow the debt to be deconsolidated from the Abengoa AbenewCo 1 perimeter, receiving in exchange preferential rights from cash inflows obtained from certain assets. These assets primarily include the funds derived from the Asset Divestment Plan, the eventual cash inflows from certain arbitration processes, and other non-recurring inflows such as the arbitration against the Kingdom of Spain.

- Modify the terms and conditions of the financial debt held by the creditors of the NM II, Reinstated Debt, A3T Convertible Debt, and Old Money debt (SOM and JOM), which could imply, among other things, future or imminent write offs and capitalizations of debt at Abengoa AbenewCo 1.

- Obtaining additional new bonding lines needed to execute the business plan. In this sense, and at the same time as the new financing mentioned above, the expectation is to solicit additional new bonding lines for up to €300 million to cover the needs of these types of guarantees in the Updated Business Plan.

- Progressive reductions in ratio of general expenses over revenues, with the objective to reach 3% of revenues.

- Business plan focused on EPC projects for third parties.

The foregoing measures require amendments to the financial instruments to which they affect for which agreements with the financial creditors must be reached.

Of the main differences included in the Updated Business Plan in comparison to the Viability Plan, worth mentioning is the reduction of business Projections, especially the expected new bookings which reached €23,435 million in the period between 2020-2028 in comparison to €30,090 million in the previous plan.

This reduction in the expected new bookings and business volume, derived from the COVID-19 global pandemic, is mostly due to the reduction of EPC projects expected from the AAGES joint venture, reduction in investments expected in Energy infrastructures in Latin America, as well as reductions in the expected new bookings in South Africa and the US. The reduction in the expected bookings translates into reductions in revenues as well (€22,434 million for the period 2020-2028 in comparison to €28,228 million in the previous plan), as well as the expected Ebitda (€1,881 million for the period 2020-2028 in comparison to €2,041 million in the previous plan).

It is important to note that the hypotheses and estimates considered in the Updated Business Plan regarding the impact of the COVID-19 on the Company's business are based on the best information available to the Company at the time. The completion of these hypotheses would depend on the extension and development of the crisis generated by the pandemic, as well as the measures taken by the different governments and economic institutions.

It is also important to note that, understanding the above, there is a certain level of uncertainty surrounding the development of the health and economic crisis, which would imply that the projections included in the Updated Business Plan are subject to certain variations including the expected recovery timeframes which could be affected by new infections that would alter those timeframes. On the other hand, the evolution of the pandemic affects the businesses that are distributed in different geographical areas, some of which have been subject to advanced stages of infection.

In this context, the Administrators and the Management of the Company will continue to monitor the evolution of the situation and will supervise the completion of the Updated Business Plan, implementing the necessary measures to reduce the possible impacts that could arise from the situation.

As mentioned above, and as in 2018, the holding company (Abengoa SA) has asked an independent expert to determine the fair value of the stake that the Company had in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. which has been based on the Updated Business Plan including the effects of the COVID-19, as well as the terms envisioned in the overall negotiation with its main creditors of financial debt and with certain creditors with which the Company is currently working.

To determine the fair value, the following hypothesis were established:

a) Compliance with the Updated Business Plan by the effect of the COVID-19.

b) Considering a normalized Ebitda for Abengoa's activity once the Company's recovery measures included in the Business Plan have been completed.

c) Funding of the new financing for €250 million to cover the liquidity needs in the short term to maintain the ordinary activity of the Company.

d) Obtaining the necessary bonding lines to cover the new booking and execution needs

e) Meeting the expected levels of working capital within the magnitudes included in the Updated Business Plan

f) Successfully completing the agreements with suppliers and creditors of overdue debt, old project debt, as well as debt derived from Parent Company Guarantees, in the expected conditions.

g) Successfully completing the general negotiations with the main financial creditors

The non-materialization of some of these hypotheses, should it occur, could affect the assessment results significantly.

The main method utilized by the independent expert to determine the business' fair value was the discounted cash flow to equity method for a 10-year period, applying the average cost of the Company's own resources, estimated to be 13.3%, plus a Risk premium of 1.3% to reflect the potential effects of the completion of the business plan and the uncertainties of the current economic situation of the different markets in which the Company operates, resulting in a total discount rate of 14.6% (11.8% in 2018).

The long-term growth rate utilized by the independent expert has been 1.6% (2% in 2018). The compounded annual growth rate composed of sales and the EBITDA considered for the 2020-2029 period have been 11.2% and 2.1%, respectively (13.5% and 6.7% respectively for the 2019-2028 period considered the previous year).

To determine the fair value of Abengoa S.A.'s investment in Abengoa AbenewCo 2, the Company has applied the terms expected to be reached in the modification of the financial instruments with its main creditors, which have been included in the Updated Business Plan approved by the Board of Directors on May 19, 2020.

The valuation of the independent expert has taken into consideration the value of the cash flows expected to be generated by the business, in line with the expectation of the Updated Business Plan, including the agreements currently being negotiated with the main creditors, as well as the absence of unforeseen cash outflows to pay suppliers and creditors of overdue debt.

As a result of the valuation described above, the holding company Abengoa S.A. has registered an impairment on its investment in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 for an amount of €387.9 million (€275 in 2018), on its individual income statement, which implied that as of the end of 2019 Abengoa S.A. had a net equity of €-388,339 thousand (€99,162 thousand as of the end of 2018). In accordance with Article 363 of the Spanish Capital Companies Law (LSC), a company would be in a mandatory dissolution when the losses have reduced the net equity to an amount lower than half of its share capital, unless the share capital is increased or decreased accordingly within the timeframes established by law.

In relation to the liability of Abengoa S.A., the Updated Business Plan contemplates a substantial modification of its financial debt as well as overdue commercial debt, mostly through the conversion into equity loans or participation loans, which would contemplate the direct attribution of certain assets that would improve their expected recoveries.

The Administrators of the holding company Abengoa S.A. consider that the measures expected to be implemented and considered in the Updated Business Plan, specifically in relation to the Agreements expected to be reached with the main creditors of the Company, would restore the equity balance once the impacts could be registered In the income statement, as well as the expected conversion into equity loans from the new debt derived from the mentioned agreements.

Taking this into consideration, the Administrators of Abengoa S.A., after considering the situation, the approved Updated Business Plan and the reports from the independent experts and their technical opinions, consider that, in the current timeframe, the condensed consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019 be prepared and approved under the going concern principle, considering the main aspects of the Updated Business Plan, the expected modifications in the commercial and financial debt, as well as the measures taken by the Company to obtain liquidity and bonding lines needed to complete the business plan.

In this context, all of the financing measures and modifications of existing financial and commercial debt mentioned above are part of a plan to adapt, taking into consideration the best estimation of the evolution of the Company's future business considering the evolution during 2019 as well as to the circumstances caused by the COVID-19, whose impacts have been reflected in the Updated Business Plan. These measures constitute a joint effort focused on the continuity of the Company in the current time frame. It is the opinion of the administrators of the Company that if these measures (or similar measures with the equivalent economic effect) are not implemented in the estimated timeframe, given the current circumstances, they will proceed to perform a new internal, and external if need be, analysis considering the circumstances at that moment, to review the preparation of the financial statements for the year 2019 on a going concern basis.

Based on the application of said going concern principle, the Directors have applied the International Financial Reporting Standards homogeneously and consistently with those used in the condensed consolidated financial statements and in the consolidated financial statements from previous periods. For said purpose, pursuant to said International Accounting Standards, the Company Directors have used their best accounting estimates and judgements (see Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the 2018 period) to record the assets, liabilities, income and expenses at December 31, 2019 in accordance with the information that existed when the condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared.

2.1.3. Accounting Impacts of the Restructuring Process

As Note 2.1.1. states, during the years 2018 and 2019 the Company worked on a financial restructuring process.

One of the milestones of said restructuring process was the execution of a "Lock-Up Agreement" dated December 31, 2018 with several financial creditors, as the aforementioned Note 2.1.1. states, as well as the initiation of a period of accession to said agreement as a step prior to the signature of the restructuring agreement ("Restructuring Agreement"). The majority required for the Lock-Up Agreement to enter in effect was reached on January 28, 2019.

As set forth in said Lock-Up Agreement's clauses, the execution of said document, as it entailed the commencement of a negotiation process with a substantial part of its creditors to restructure its obligations therewith, constituted the non-compliance ("Event of Default") of the New Money 2, syndicated guarantee and Old Money (Senior Old Money and Junior Old Money) facilities.

Nonetheless, in the Lock-Up Agreement itself, the creditors, by acceding thereto, agreed on one hand to stay the exercise of certain rights and actions under such financing against the different Group companies, which include the exercise of enforcement actions and, on the other hand, to overlook the noncompliance derived from the signature of the Lock-Up Agreement until any of these events took place, whichever occurred first: the date when the Lock-Up Agreement ended pursuant to its own terms or the Expiration Date, which was originally set on January 31, 2019 and subsequently extended on several occasions up to April 26, 2019 (the "Long-Stop Date").

As a consequence of the above, and since the Company facilities which are subject of the Lock-Up Agreement (New Money 2, Guarantee Facility and Old Money) were in a transitional status of technical non-compliance as of December 31, 2018 which resulted from the execution itself of said Lock-Up Agreement, and since the consent to said non-compliance situation agreed-upon by financial creditors in the Agreement itself was established for up to the "Long Stop Date", this is, up to January 31, 2019, and subsequently extended on several occasions up to April 26, 2019, Abengoa applied the provisions set forth in IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and proceeded to reclassify the Old Money debt from non-current liabilities to current liabilities of the Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2018. As for New Money 2 financing, it did not entail any reclassification as it was already entered under current liabilities at December 31, 2017.

As mentioned above, the Group's creditors agreed, by signing the Lock-Up Agreement, to temporarily stay the exercise of certain rights and actions under such facilities vis-à vis the different Group companies. Nonetheless, since said stay will not meet the minimum period of twelve months after the reporting period, as required in IAS 1, paragraphs 69 et seq., said classification was deemed convenient.

Additionally, and since both debts (Old Money and New Money 2) were measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate, said value has been adjusted to reflect its corresponding settlement value.

Said adjustment entailed a negative impact on the Consolidated Income Statement as of December 31, 2018 for an amount of €1,060 million recognized under "Other finance costs – Finance expenses due to restructuring" (see Note 30.3. of the 2018 Consolidated Annual Accounts), counterbalanced by "Corporate Financing" of current liabilities of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the end of the 2018 period.

In addition, the tax impact associated to said recognition entailed the recognition of income amounting to €265 million in the Group's corporate income tax for the year 2018, counterbalanced by a reversal of deferred tax liabilities of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the end of the 2018 period.

As Note 2.1.1. explains, the Restructuring Effective Date occurred on April 25, 2019, and the operation was completed on April 26, 2019 with the issuance of the new instruments, whose main characteristics have been described in said note.

In this regard, and once the operation was completed, the Company proceeded to recognize on said date the accounting impacts associated to the corresponding instruments, as described below.

For the restructured debt instruments, as their conditions were substantially modified, the Company applied the provisions set forth in IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", derecognizing their carrying value (settlement value) and recognizing the new debt at fair value. The difference between both amounts was recognized in the period's profit and loss, as set forth in the aforesaid standard.

The Company also followed the IFRS 9 for the new debt that arose under the restructuring agreement, initially recognizing said debt at fair value.

In relation to the recognition of the notes compulsorily convertible into shares representing 22.5% of Abenewco 1, the Company followed the provisions set forth in IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", classifying it as equity pursuant to the requirements set forth in said standard (IAS 32.16 et. seq.).

To determine the fair value, the Company was based on the measurements that independent experts have made for said (see Notes 2.1.1. and 2.1.2.).

All of the above had a positive effect on the income statement for the year 2019, amounting to €2,411 million, which was recorded as "Finance income/expense due to restructuring" under financial results (see Note 22.2.). The impact on equity was of €2,516 million due to the recognition of Abenewco 1 convertible notes as "Non-controlling interest" under equity.

The corporate income tax expense of said positive impact of the Restructuring Agreement was not significant in relation thereto, as a result of the characteristics of the convertible instruments issued pursuant to the agreed terms (see Note 23).

In relation to their subsequent measurement, as IFRS 9 sets forth, the aforesaid liabilities will be measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities designated by the company at fair value through profit or loss. This last case applies to the Senior and Junior Old Money instruments as well as to the A3T convertible note, which were designated by the Company at initial recognition as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") pursuant to the provisions set forth in section 4.2.2. of IFRS 9.

A summary detailing said impacts for each of the instruments issued in the Restructuring Agreement has been shown below:

Instruments	A3T Convertible Note	A3T Rolled-Over Debt	NM II Non-Rolled Over Debt	Reinstated Debt	Senior Old Money	Junior Old Money	ABN1 Convertible Notes
Debt carrying value, prior to Restructuring (in €M) (1)	n/a (*)	361		10 (*)	1,583 (**)	1,308	n/a (*)
Fair value of new instruments at the date of issuance (in €M) (2)	97	193	105	32	330	86	105
Impact of Restructuring in Income Stat. (in €M) (1-2)	n/a	63		(22)	1,253	1,222	(105)
Initial measurement of new instruments	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value
Subsequent measurement	FVTPL	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTPL	Remains unaltered

(*) New financial instruments generated in the Restructuring Agreement. Reinstated Debt includes the amounts accrued up to that date for the services received and agreed to be paid through this new debt.

(**) Includes the effect of the challengers' debt traded to SOM.

On the other hand, as explained in Note 2.1.2, as of December 31, 2019, the net equity of the holding company Abengoa S.A. is negative by the amount of €388 million, finding itself in a mandatory dissolution in accordance with Article 363 of the Spanish Capital Companies Law (LSC). As explained in said note, the Administrators of the Company has established a plan to restore the equity balance of Abengoa S.A., which is expected to be implemented in the following months.

The equity imbalance of the holding company has caused an Event of Default in accordance with the financial covenants included in the financing documents, which include covenants relating to the holding company's net equity. This has caused an Event of Default in the Old Money (SOM and JOM) as well as the NMII and Reinstated Debt.

The company is expecting to solicit a consent request from the financial creditors to waive the Event of Default within the next days, expecting the consent to be approved.

Given the above, and considering that as of December 31, 2019 the waiver had not been approved by the financial creditors, in accordance with the IAS 1 the company has proceeded to classify the SOM, JOM, NM II and Reinstated Debt as short-term debt in the December 31, 2019 balance sheet.

Additionally, the Old Money debt that had been initially registered at Fair Value after the restructuring, has been registered as of December 31, 2019 at nominal value. Likewise, the non-transferred New Money II debt and the Reinstated Debt which had been initially registered at amortized cost with the effective interest rate have been registered as of December 31, 2019 at nominal value.

All of these considerations have registered a cost on the 2019 income statement for a total of €2,622 million, which has been registered in the line "Other costs – net financial income" (see Note 22).

It is important to note that the abovementioned negative impact affecting the consolidated income statement, and therefore the consolidated net equity of Abengoa as of the end of 2019, is in accordance with the accounting guidelines previously explained with regards to the classification and valuation of financial debt in cases where as of the date closing the balance sheet the company finds itself in non-compliance and has not had a chance to remedy the non-compliance with its financial creditors where they would waive their right to accelerate in a 12 month period following the closing of the financial statements.

As mentioned, the Company intends to remedy the Event of Default through a waiver consent request to its financial creditors in the following days.

2.2. Financial position

2.2.1. Changes in the composition of the Group

During the year 2019 a total of 4 subsidiary company, 5 associated companies and 6 joint-ventures were added to the consolidation perimeter of the Group.

In addition, 49 subsidiaries, 11 associated companies and 2 joint ventures are no longer included in the consolidation group.

2.2.2. Main acquisitions and disposals

a) Acquisitions

No significant acquisitions have been carried out during the 2019 period, except for what has been described in Notes 10 and 11.

b) Disposals

- During the 2019 period, the disposal of the associate company Rioglass Solar Holding, S.A. as well as of the subsidiaries ASI Operations LLC (USA) and Zona Norte Hospital (Brazil) has been completed within the framework of the company's Divestment Plan and the pertaining Judicial Recovery Plan in Brazil.
    - On May 31, 2019 Abener Energía, S.A.U. signed a purchase agreement with ABY Concessions Infrastructures, S.L.U. to sell their 15.12% stake in Rioglass Solar Holding, S.A.'s share capital. The selling price has been USD 7 million and it has entailed a negative impact of €6 million on the income statement.

- On January 29, 2019, Abengoa Agua, S.A. signed a purchase agreement with ABY Concessions Infrastructures, S.L.U. on the 100% stake in the share capital of the company Holding Befesa Agua Tenés, S.L.U., owner of 51% of Tenés Lilmiyah SpA's share capital, concessionary company of a reverse osmosis desalination plant in Argelia. The price of this divestment amounted to USD 24.5 million, subject to potential adjustments at closure. An amount of USD 19.9 million was received as advance payment.

  The full completion of this transaction was subject to the compliance with all the conditions precedent set forth in the agreement, which are normal in this type of operations. On this regard, the initial deadline was September 30, 2019. Since said conditions precedent, mainly those related to the approvals by the corresponding government authorities, have not been met as of the aforementioned date; and pursuant to the provisions set forth in the purchase agreement, the amount of the advanced payment has automatically become financial debt, accruing an annual interest rate of 12%.

  Nonetheless, the Company continues working on actions that enable the divestment of said plan.

- On July 30, 2019, the subsidiary Abengoa Solar LLC has completed the sale of 100% of its stake in the company ASI Operations LLC to ABY Concessions Infrastructures USA LLC, with a sales price of USD 6 million, plus an adjustment of the working capital for an amount of USD 3 million. This transaction has had a €5.6 million positive impact on the income statement.

- Additionally, within the framework of the Judicial Recovery in Brazil, the auction to sell the company's equity interest (60%) in Hospital Zona Norte was held on August 20, 2019. Minority shareholders of said entity (SH and Magi) were declared the successful bidders of said equity interest for 50 million of Brazilian real. The award was approved by the asset's financing banks on October 10, 2019 and by the Secretary of Health of the Government of the State of Amazon on November 22, 2019 (see Note 2.1.1.).

2.2.3. Main figures

Financial data

- Revenues of €1,493 million, a 15% higher to the same period of 2018.
- EBITDA of €300 million, an increase of 60% compared to the same period of 2018.

Item	2019	2018	Var (%)
Income Statement (in million euros)			
Revenue	1,493	1,303	15
EBITDA	300	188	60
EBITDA Margin	20%	14%	43
Net Income	(517)	(1,498)	65
Balance Sheet			
Total Assets	3,360	3,830	(12)
Equity	(4,728)	(4,251)	(11)
Corporate Net Debt	3,951	4,096	(4)
Share Information (in million euros)			
Last price (€ per B share)	0.009	0.003	200
Capitalization (A+B share) (€ million)	194	82	137
Daily trading volume (€ million)	2	1	100

Operating figures

- The international activity represents 91% of the consolidated revenues.
- The main figures as concerns assets under operation at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

Key operational	2019	2018
Transmission lines (km)	-	-
Water Desalination (Cap. ML/day)	475	475
Cogeneration (GWh)	360	140
Solar Power Assets (MW)	300	300
Biofuels Production (ML/year)	235	235

› The main contract and portfolio figures at the end of the year 2019 are as follows:

Items	Amount
Contract	1,107
Portfolio	1,514

Corporate debt conciliation

The following table sets out the conciliation of the Net Corporate Debt with the information included in the Statement of financial position as December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in million euros):

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18
+ Corporate financing	4,225	4,407
- Financial investments	(90)	(130)
- Cash and cash equivalents	(202)	(205)
+ Financial investments and cash from project companies	18	24
Total Net Debt	**3,951**	**4,096**

2.2.4. Consolidated income statement

The following summary shows the Consolidated Income Statement of Abengoa as December 31, 2019 and 2018, with an explanation of the main variations between both periods (in million euros):

Item	2019	2018	Var (%)
Revenue	1,493	1,303	15
Operating revenues and expenses	(1,193)	(1,115)	(7)
EBITDA	300	188	60
Depreciation and amortization	(181)	(40)	(353)
I. Net Operating Profit	119	148	(20)
Financial incomes and expenses	(271)	(410)	34
Net Exchange rates differences and other financial incomes / expenses	(337)	(1,149)	71
II. Financial results, net	(608)	(1,559)	61
III. Share of profit/(loss) of associates	(55)	107	(151)
IV. Profit (loss) before income tax	(544)	(1,304)	58
V. Income tax (expense) benefit	18	(131)	114
VI. Profit for the year from continuing operations	(526)	(1,435)	63
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	16	(53)	130
Profit for the year	(510)	(1,488)	66
VII. Non-controlling interests	(7)	(10)	30
Net income attributable to the parent company	**(517)**	**(1,498)**	**65**

Revenues

Revenue has been increased to €1,493 million, which is an increase of €190 million from €1,303 million in the same period of the previous year. This increase is mainly attributable to an increased execution in the concessions segment due to the start of operation of the A3T cogeneration project in Mexico, as well as in the Engineering and Construction segment after the commencement of construction of the projects awarded during 2018 and beginning of 2019.

EBITDA

EBITDA has increased 60% reaching €300 million, which suppose an increase of €112 million compared to the €188 million of the same period of the previous year. This increase in EBITDA is mainly attributable to the margin generated in the Concessions segment due to the start of operation of the A3T project mentioned above.

Within Engineering and Construction, it is worth to mention the positive impact in relation to the agreement reached in the Dead Sea Works arbitration, as well as the Ebitda generated by the progress made in the execution of the new projects (see Note 2.2.5. of this Management Report).

Operating profit

Operating profit has decreased 20%, from a benefit of €148 million in 2018 to €119 million in 2019. This decrease in operating profit is mainly attributable to the impairments of certain assets recognized as the difference between their net book value and their fair value less costs to sell (see Note 7.2.), partially offset by the increased Ebitda generated in the period.

Net Financial Expense

Net Finance expenses have reached a net expense of €608 million, which entail an improvement as compared with the €1,559 million net expense registered in the same period last year. This change is mainly attributable to the positive impact that results from the restructuring of the Group's financial debt during 2019 for €2,411 million, compared with the €1,060 million financial expense recognized at the end of 2018 that results from measuring the Old Money and New Money II debt at redemption value (see Note 2.1.3). This positive effect has been partially offset by the financial expense recorded at the close of the 2019 financial year in the amount of 2,622 million euros due to the valuation of Old Money debts, Non-transferred Debt NM II and the Reinstated Debt at "repayment value", derived from the "Event of Default" generated in such financings based on the obligations established in the corresponding financial contracts ("covenants"), among which the situation of equity imbalance of the parent company is established as a fact generating a situation of default ("Event of Default"). As a result of the foregoing, and given that as of December 31, 2019 the Company did not have the corresponding waivers by the financial creditors, the aforementioned debts have been adjusted to their "repayment value" (see Note 2.1.3.).

Share of profit (loss) of associates carried under the equity method

The share of profit /(loss) of associated carried under the equity method has decreased from a €107 million income in 2018 to a €55 million loss in 2019. This decrease is mainly due to the sale of the 41.47% stake in Atlantica Yield during 2018 as well as to the estimated losses by reason of for the commitments assumed for additional contributions in relation to the Cerro Dominador project in Chile (see Note 10), and of the impact on the sale of Rioglass Solar Holding, S.A.'s stake in 2019.

Income tax expense

Corporate income tax increase from a net expense of €131 million in 2018 to a net income of €18 million in 2019. This increase is mainly attributable to the restatement of the tax expense from previous periods as well as the effect of Abencor Suministros, S.A. having exited the Group due to the beginning of the liquidation process (see Note 2.1.1.). The expense in the 2018 period was significantly affected by the impairment of certain capitalized tax credits of Spanish companies in said period based on the 10-Year Viability Plan approved.

Profit (loss) for the year from continuing operations

Due to all of the above, profit (loss) from Abengoa's continuing operations at December 31, 2019, has resulted in a loss of €526 million, compared to a €1,435 million loss at December 21, 2018.

Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax

Profit (loss) for the period from discontinued operations, net of tax, has improved from a loss of €53 million in 2018 to a €16 million profit in 2019. This improvement is mainly attributable to the expense registered in 2018 related to Bioenergy's activities.

Profit (loss) for the period attributable to the parent company

As a consequence of the variations mentioned in the previous headings, Profit (loss) for the period attributable to the parent company at the end of the year 2019 amounts to €517 million loss, compared to the €1,498 million loss at the end of the year 2018.

2.2.5. Results by activities

The following table shows the distribution of sales and consolidated EBITDA per business activity at December 31, 2019 and 2018, with a description of the main changes occurred between both periods (in millions of euro), appears below:

	Sales			Ebitda			Margin	
Item	2019	2018	Var (%)	2019	2018	Var (%)	2019	2018
Engineering and Construction	1,186	1,112	7	109	103	6	9%	9%
Concession-type infrastructure	307	191	61	191	113	69	62%	59%
Total	1,493	1,303	15	300	216	39	20%	17%
Restructuring advisory expenses (1)	-	-		-	(28)			
Total	1,493	1,303	15	300	188	60	20%	14%

(1) It includes fees by independent professionals other than the advisors who participated in the restructuring process amounting to €28 million at December 31, 2018.

Engineering and Construction

Revenue in the Engineering and Construction line of activity has increased 7% to €1,186 million. This entails a €74 million increase as compared to the €1,112 million revenue registered in the same period last year. This increase is mainly attributable to a higher progress in the execution of the projects in Morocco, USA, UAE and Chile.

EBITDA in the Engineering and Construction activity has improved to €109 million, which entails a €6 million increase against the €103 million EBITDA registered in the same period last year.

Within the Engineering and Construction activity, the positive impact of the executed Dead Sea Works agreement (see Note 19), the effect of Abencor's exit from the perimeter (see Note 2.1.1.), the improvement of the overhead costs that had already started in previous periods as well as the Ebitda generated by the execution of the new projects are especially relevant. The abovedescribed impacts have been partially offset by the effect that the increased profitability and finalized construction of certain projects, mainly in Latin America, had in 2018.

Concession-Type Infrastructures

Revenue in the concession-type activity has increased 61% to €307 million. This entails a €116 million increase as compared to the €191 million revenue registered in the same period last year. This increase mainly corresponds to the commencement of the operation of concession assets; specifically the A3T cogeneration project in Mexico.

EBITDA in the concession-type activity has increased by 69% to €191 million. This entails an approximate increase of €78 million in comparison to the €113 million value registered in the same period last year. This increase is due to the aforementioned entry of the A3T project in Mexico into operation.

2.2.6. Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

A summary of the assets in Abengoa's consolidated financial statement at December 31, 2019 and 2018 is shown below, with a description of the main variations occurred between both periods (in millions of euro):

Item	2019	2018	Var (%)
Intangible assets and fixed assets	185	188	(2)
Fixed assets in projects	320	347	(8)
Associates under the equity method	34	15	127
Financial investments	11	28	(61)
Deferred tax assets	124	137	(9)
Non-current assets	674	715	(6)
Inventories	47	60	(22)
Clients and other receivable accounts	515	603	(15)
Financial investments	90	130	(31)
Cash and cash equivalents	202	205	(1)
Assets held for sale	1,832	2,117	(13)
Current assets	2,686	3,115	(14)
Total assets	3,360	3,830	(12)

- Non-current assets have decreased by 6% to €674 million. This entails a €41 million decrease in comparison to the €715 million value registered at December 31 of the previous period. This reduction of non-current assets is mainly attributable to the "Fixed assets in projects" due to the reclassification of the Unidad Punta Rieles concessional asset in Uruguay as "Assets held for sale", partially offset by the progress made in the construction of the water desalination plant in Agadir (Morocco).
- Current assets have decreased by 14% to €2,686 million. This entails a €429 million decrease in comparison to the €3,115 million value registered at December 31 of the previous period. This reduction in current assets is mainly attributable to a decrease in "Assets held for sale" derived from the impact of the end of the Judicial Recovery Procedure in Brazil and the sale of Hospital Zona Norte (see Note 2.1.1.), San Antonio Water's reclassification from "Assets held for sale" to "Associates under the equity method" as a consequence of the new financing transaction signed with Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp, partially offset by the reclassification of the Unidad Punta Rieles concessional asset in Uruguay to said line item.

A summary of the liabilities in Abengoa's consolidated financial statement at December 31, 2019 and 2018, with a description of the main changes occurred between both periods (in millions of euro), appears below:

Item	2019	2018	Var (%)
Capital and reserves	(4,944)	(4,379)	(13)
Non-controlling interest	216	128	69
Total Equity	**(4,728)**	**(4,251)**	**(11)**
Project debt	108	95	14
Corporate financing	182	200	(9)
Grants and other liabilities	140	113	24
Provisions and Contingencies	54	49	10
Deferred tax liabilities and Personnel liabilities	142	137	4
Total non-current liabilities	**626**	**594**	**5**
Project debt	450	225	100
Corporate financing	4,043	4,207	(4)
Trade payables and other current liabilities	1,206	1,361	(11)
Current tax liabilities	219	329	(33)
Provisions for other liabilities and expenses	15	20	(25)
Liabilities held for sale	1,529	1,345	14
Total current liabilities	**7,462**	**7,487**	**(0)**
Total Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities	**3,360**	**3,830**	**(12)**

- Equity has decreased by 11% to €-4,728 million. This entails a €477 million decrease in comparison to the €-4,251 million value registered at December 31 of the previous period. This decrease in Equity is mainly attributable to the profit for the period described above, as well as to the increase of non-controlling interest derived from the issuance of convertible notes of 22.5% of Abenewco 1's share capital within the restructuring framework (see Note 2.1.3.).
- Non-current liabilities have increased by 5% to €626 million. This entails a €32 million increase in comparison to the €594 million value registered at December 31 of the previous period. Under "Project Debt", special emphasis should be placed on the new availability of financing for the Agadir project in Morocco and on the San Antonio Water financing operation as a result of the agreement signed with Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp., partially offset by the reclassification of the Unidad Punta Rieles concessional asset in Uruguay as "Liabilities held for sale".
- Current liabilities have decreased by 0.3% to €7,446 million. This entails a €25 million decrease in comparison to the €7,487 million value registered at December 31 of the previous period. This decrease in current liabilities is mainly attributable to the amortization of New Money 1 and 3 and to the impact of the end of the Judicial Recovery Procedure in Brazil and the sale of Hospital Zona Norte (see Note 2.1.1.), partially offset by the new bridge financing on A3T Mexico registered as "Liabilities held for sale".

2.2.7. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

A summary of Abengoa's Consolidated Cash Flow Statement at December 31, 2019 and 2018 with a description of the main cash flows (in million euros) appears below:

Item	Balance at 12.31.19	Balance at 12.31.18	Var (%)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	(526)	(1,435)	63
Non-monetary adjustments	668	1,608	(58)
Variations in working capital	(33)	(10)	(230)
Taxes and interest received / paid	(144)	(147)	2
Discontinued operations	(1)	12	(108)
A. Net Cash Flows from operating activities	(36)	28	(229)
Intangible assets and property, plant & equipment	(89)	(161)	45
Other investments/disposals	13	899	(99)
Discontinued operations	9	(55)	116
B. Net Cash Flows from investing activities	(67)	683	(110)
Other disposals and repayments	79	(774)	110
Discontinued operations	5	84	(94)
C. Net Cash Flows from financing activities	84	(690)	112
Net increase/(decrease of cash and equivalent	(19)	21	(190)
Cash or equivalent at beginning of year	205	196	5
Translation differences cash or equivalent	1	-	-
Cash or equivalent held for sale and discontinued operations	15	(12)	225
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year	202	205	(1)

- At December 31, 2019, cash outflows from operating activities amount to €36 million compared to the €28 million cash inflow registered in the same period last year. The deterioration of the operating cash flows results from the deterioration of the monetary profit/(loss) as well as the working capital cash outflow.

- As concerns the cash flows from investment activities, there is a €67 million net cash outflow occurred in the year 2019 as compared with the €683 million net cash inflow from the same period last year. This change in the cash flows from investment activities resulted from the sale of a 41.47% stake in Atlantica Yield plc in 2018 and of the transmission lines under operation in Brazil.

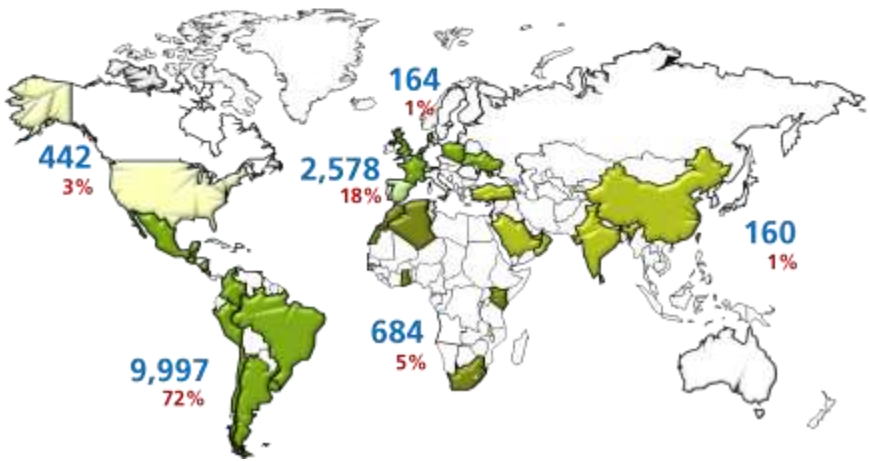
- As for the cash flows from financing activities, a €84 million net cash inflow was registered in 2019, compared with the €690 million cash outflow registered in the previous period. This variation in the cash flows from financing activities mainly result from the partial amortization in 2018 of the New Money 1 debt with the sale of a 41.47% stake in Atlantica Yield plc., as well as the amortizations resulting from the sale of the transmission lines under operation in Brazil. As of December 31, 2019, this item mainly includes the net inflow of the new liquidity facility ("A3T Convertible Note") within the Group's financial restructuring framework, as well as the new availabilities of financing for the Agadir project in Morocco.

2.2.8. Human resources

Abengoa's workforce is formed by 14,025 people as of December 31, 2019, which is an increase of 4.3% compared to the end of the previous year (13,450 people).

<u>Geographical distribution of the workforce</u>

The 18% people are located in Spain while the remaining 82% are abroad. The total number of employees as of December 31, 2019 by geographical area, and the relevance over the entire staff is shown below:



Distribution by professional groups

The total number of employees by categories as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Number of employees as of 12.31.2019			Number of employees as of 12.31.2018		
Categories	Female	Male	Total %	Female	Male	Total %
Board members (*)	1	6	0.1	1	6	0.1
Directors	27	199	1.6	25	192	1.6
Management	63	258	2.3	145	691	6.2
Engineers	490	1,451	13.8	455	1,056	11.3
Assistants and professionals	327	547	6.2	351	624	7.2
Operators	561	10,013	75.4	553	9,284	73.1
Interns	37	52	0.6	27	47	0.5
Total	**1,506**	**12,526**	**100.0**	**1,557**	**11,900**	**100.0**

(*) Not included in the Geographical distribution detail.

At the end of the 2019 period the Company has redefined the internal distribution by professional groups to adapt it to the new structure after the different corporate reorganizations and restructuring processes of the Group.

2.2.9. Main Performance KPIs

Main performance KPI's

Responsible Management Balance Sheet

Financial Capital	2019	2018	2017	(1)
Revenue (M€)	1,493	1,303	1,480	√
Payment to Public Administrations (€k)	155,457	138,223	153,187	√
Significant financial support received from governments (€k)	268	-	4,882	√
Natural Capital	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**(1)**
Materials				
Steel (Kg)	71,680,622	4,859,709	ND	√
Wood (Kg)	11,561,806	23,266,223	ND	√
Cement (Kg)	6,223,113	2,565,775	ND	√
Concrete (Kg)	630,025,264	102,361,584	ND	√
Energy				
Energy consumption (GJ) (primary, electrical, thermal) (2)	29,999,874	24,579,329	24,853,762	√
Energy consumption intensity (GJ) / Sales (€k)	20.1	18.9	16.8	√
Emissions				
Direct emissions (t CO2eq)	1,125,206	738,458	652,332	√
Direct emissions from biomass (t CO2eq)	938,136	1,331,008	1,103,015	√
Indirect emissions (tCO2eq)	236,236	313,746	315,286	√
GHG emissions intensity (tCO2eq) / Sales (€k)	1.5	1.8	1.4	√
Other atmospheric emissions:				
CO (t)	1,621	1,471	1,479	√
NOx (t)	2,410	1,871	1,882	√
SOx (t)	149	224	223	√
PM (t)	1,644	1,909	1,923	√
COV (t)	122	114	114	√
Water withdrawal				
Desalinated water produced (m3)	119,954,889	133,079,325	146,444,617	√
Seawater withdrawal (m3)	296,601,351	324,125,592	356,538,188	√
Water withdrawn from other sources (m3)	6,446,170	7,687,386	6,351,911	√
Waste				
Waste (t) (3)	84,803	93,462	45,474	√
Human capital	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**(1)**
Job creation (%)	4.28	7.88	(21.97)	√
Total voluntary turnover (%) (4)	5	7.69	8.69	√
Female staff members				
In senior management positions (%)	11.94	11.52	10.04	√
In middle management positions (%)	19.62	17.34	18.24	√
Work-Related Accident Rate				
Frequency rate (5)	8.77	10.88	13.31	√
Severity Rate (5)	0.06	0.11	0.12	√
No. of fatal accidents	1	-	-	√
Occupational illnesses, per gender	-	-	-	√
Training				
No. of hours of training, per employee	30.24	35.69	20.6	√

Social and Relationship Capital	2019	2018	2017	(1)
Suppliers				
Purchases to local suppliers (%)	77.5	77.4	87.3	√
Compliance	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**(1)**
Analyses conducted to meet FCPA compliance	400	446	539	√

(1) KPIs audited by an independent external auditor.
(2) Steel and concrete data for 2018 have been modified applying the methodology used for 2019
(3) 5.7% of the electricity used comes from renewable energy sources.
(4) From the total generated waste, 2.05% is hazardous waste
(5) Calculation of turnover excludes interns and workers
(6) Indexes refer to own personnel. LTA and NLTA have been considered.

3.- Anticipated future trends of the group

On April 25, 2019, the Company informed on that same date that the Restructuring Effective Date had occurred. Likewise, all the restructuring documents were signed and the operation ended on April 26, 2019 with the issuance of the new instruments.

Subsequently, on June 28, 2019, the Head Judge of Commercial Court No. 3 of Seville issued an order declaring the judicial approval of the Restructuring Agreement and declaring the agreement, as well as the transactions, acts, payments and guarantees resulting from its execution to be non-clawbackable.

Throughout the 2019 period the company has been developing the aforementioned 10-Year Viability Plan and has met the consolidated Ebitda and sales amounts (including the concessional activity) as well as the estimated cash at the end of 2019. The deviations occurred throughout the period, mainly derived from delays in completing the divestment plan, the delay in the restructuring process' closure as well as certain corporate transactions such as the monetization of the arbitration against the Kingdom of Spain (see Note 19), have been mitigated by the company through the active management of its cash plan, adjusting the corresponding flows from a timing perspective, specifically in relation to the supplier payment plan by which the initially planned schedule has had to be postponed, and the attainment of certain agreements, such as the one reached with the client Dead Sea Works (see Note 19).

The new bookings of EPC activity for third parties, the Group´s main business, has been lower than that expected in the aforementioned Plan, with a fulfillment rate of 63% as of December 31, 2019, mainly as a result of the delay in the restructuring process' closure and, in consequence, in the availability of bonding facilities.

To ensure compliance with the Viability Plan, during the year 2019 the company has continued carrying out actions that would provide it with the necessary liquidity to conduct its Business Plan, improve its competitive position and establish a supplier payment plan appropriate to its situation.

In view of the health and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19, and considering the evolution of the business in the aforementioned points, Abengoa S.A.'s Board of Directors, as explained in Note 29 Subsequent events, communicated on March 23, 2020 to the CNMV that it had decided to review and update the Viability Plan to incorporate the effects of the crisis originated by the COVID-19. Once that review was completed, the hold company Abengoa S.A. asked an independent expert to determine the fair value of the stake that the Company had in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. As a result of the valuation by the independent expert, as of the end of 2019 the net equity of the holding company Abengoa S.A. was €-388 million, derived from the impairment cost registered on the 2019 income statement from its participation in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. as explained below.

The main hypotheses of the Updated Business Plan, approved by the Board of Directors on May 19, 2020, include:

- Soliciting €250 million in new financing, expected to be covered by a guarantee from ICO as part of the financial measures approved by the Spanish government in the Royal Decree 8/2020, 17 March, as urgent and extraordinary measures to mitigate the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 and its subsequent norms.

- Closing agreements with suppliers and creditors which hold overdue Company debt, old projects debts, as well as debts derived from Parent Company Guarantees, which would allow the debt to be deconsolidated from the Abengoa AbenewCo 1 perimeter, receiving in exchange preferential rights from cash inflows obtained from certain assets. These assets primarily include the funds derived from the Asset Divestment Plan, the eventual cash inflows from certain arbitration processes, and other non-recurring inflows such as the arbitration against the Kingdom of Spain.

- Modify the terms and conditions of the financial debt held by the creditors of the NM II, Reinstated Debt, A3T Convertible Debt, and Old Money debt (SOM and JOM), which could imply, among other things, future or imminent write offs and capitalizations of debt at Abengoa AbenewCo 1.

- Obtaining additional new bonding lines needed to execute the business plan. In this sense, and at the same time as the new financing mentioned above, the expectation is to solicit additional new bonding lines for up to €300 million to cover the needs of these types of guarantees in the Updated Business Plan.

- Progressive reductions in ratio of general expenses over revenues, with the objective to reach 3% of revenues.

- Business plan focused on EPC projects for third parties.

The foregoing measures require amendments to the financial instruments to which they affect for which agreements with the financial creditors must be reached.

The aforementioned approved Updated Business Plan foresees contract figures amounting to €1,450 million in 2020 and €1,811 million in 2021.

Likewise, it foresees a sale amount from Engineering and Construction of €1,190 million in 2020 and €1,804 million in 2021, and Ebitda of €93 million and €132 million, respectively in these years.

It is important to note that the hypotheses and estimates considered in the Updated Business Plan regarding the impact of the COVID-19 on the Company's business are based on the best information available to the Company at the time. The completion of these hypotheses would depend on the extension and development of the crisis generated by the pandemic, as well as the measures taken by the different governments and economic institutions.

It is also important to note that, understanding the above, there is a certain level of uncertainty surrounding the development of the health and economic crisis, which would imply that the projections included in the Updated Business Plan are subject to certain variations including the expected recovery timeframes which could be affected by new infections that would alter those timeframes. On the other hand, the evolution of the pandemic affects the businesses that are distributed in different geographical areas, some of which have been subject to advanced stages of infection.

In this context, the Administrators and the Management of the Company will continue to monitor the evolution of the situation and will supervise the completion of the Updated Business Plan, implementing the necessary measures to reduce the possible impacts that could arise from the situation.

As mentioned above, and as in 2018, the holding company (Abengoa SA) has asked an independent expert to determine the fair value of the stake that the Company had in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U. which has been based on the Updated Business Plan including the effects of the COVID-19, as well as the terms envisioned in the overall negotiation with its main creditors of financial debt and with certain creditors with which the Company is currently working.

The main critical assumptions used to determine the aforesaid fair value are described in Note 2.1.1. Going concern.

4.- Financial risk management

Abengoa's activities are undertaken through its operating segments and are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk.

The Risk Management Model used by Abengoa has always attempt to minimize the potential adverse impact of such risks upon the Group's financial performance.

Risk is managed by the Group's Corporate Finance Department, which is responsible for identifying and evaluating financial risks in conjunction with the Group's operating segments and Abengoa's Risk Management Department, quantifying them by project, region and company, and diversifying the sources of finance in an attempt to prevent concentrations.

Written internal risk management policies exist for global risk management, as well as for specific areas of risk, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, use of hedging instruments, derivatives and placements of cash and financial investments.

There are official written management regulations regarding key controls and control procedures for each company and the implementation of these controls is monitored through Internal Audit procedures.

As mentioned in Note 29, on March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic as a result of the Coronavirus COVID-19. With the intention to mitigate the possible impacts on the business derived from said crisis and to preserve the value of the company, the Company has put into action several measures explained in the Note. The Company has also proceeded to revise the Viability Plan with the information available to date and considering certain key assumptions, as described in Note 2.1.2.

All of this could have an impact on liquidity, the evolution of the business and consequently could alter certain main figures such as new bookings, revenues, net income and the solvency of our clients.

This would all be subject to revision and constant monitorization from the Administrators and Directors of the Group during 2020, as well as the completion of the Updated Business Plan.

These Consolidated condensed financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required for annual financial statements, and should be read together with the information included in Note 4 to Abengoa's Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018.

5.- Information on research and development activities

The investment in research and technological development during the 2019 period has reached €1.6 million, mainly as a result of the activity performed by the subsidiary company Abengoa Innovación.

6.- Stock exchange evolution

According to data provided by Bolsas y Mercados Españoles (BME), during the year 2019 a total of 2,354,159,667 Class A shares and 54,847,247,940 Class B shares in the company were traded, equivalent to an average daily trading volume of 9,231,999 Class A shares and 215,087,247 Class B shares. The average daily traded cash volume was €0.2 million for Class A shares and €2 million for Class B shares.

Share evolution	A Shares		B Shares	
	Total	Daily	Total	Daily
Volume (thousands of shares)	2,354,160	9,232	54,847,248	215,087
Volume (M€)	54.8	0.2	514.5	2.0

Quotes	A Share	Data	B Share	Data
Last	0.0190	31-Dec	0.0095	31-Dec
Maximum	0.0300	09-Apr	0.0147	26-Apr
Minimum	0.0142	02-Jan	0.0033	02-Jan

The last price of Abengoa's shares at the end of 2019, was €0.019 for Class A shares, an 31% higher than at the end of 2018; and €0.0095 per Class B share, a 179.4% higher than at the end of 2018.

Since its IPO in the Spanish stock exchange on November 29, 1996, the value of the Company has decreased by 6%. The selective IBEX-35 index has risen by 105% during the same period.

7.- Information on the purchase of treasury shares

Abengoa, S.A. and its subsidiaries have complied with all legal requirements regarding companies and treasury stock.

The parent company has not pledged its shares in any type of mercantile transaction or legal business, nor are any of Abengoa, S.A. shares held by third parties which could act on its behalf or on behalf of group companies.

It should be noted that potential reciprocal shareholdings established with Group companies are temporary and comply with the requirements of the consolidated text of the Spanish Capital Companies Law (LSC).

On November 19, 2007, the company entered into a liquidity agreement for Class A shares with Santander Investment Bolsa, S.V. On January 8, 2013, the company entered into a liquidity agreement for Class A shares with Santander Investment Bolsa, S.V., replacing the initial agreement, in compliance with the conditions established in CNMV Circular 3/2007 of December 19. On November 8, 2012, the company entered into a liquidity agreement for Class B shares with Santander Investment Bolsa, S.V. in compliance with the conditions established in CNMV Circular 3/2007 of December 19. This liquidity agreement for Class B shares was effective on April 21, 2015. On September 28, 2015, has been temporarily suspended the operations under the liquidity agreement that in respect of its Class A shares was entered into by the Company with Santander Investment Bolsa, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.U. on 10 January 2013. On 5 June 2017 the Liquidity Agreement that in respect of its Class A shares has been terminated with because the Company does not have the intention to continue to operate with treasury shares.

As of December 31, 2019 treasury stock amounted to 5,519,106 Class A shares in full.

No operations for the acquisition or disposal of the Company's Class A and/or B Shares have been performed during the year 2019.

8.- Corporate governance

On May 13, 2019, the Board of Directors agreed to call an Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting to be held at the corporate headquarters, Campus Palmas Altas, in Seville, on June 24, 2019, at 12:00 noon, at first call and, in its case, if not reaching the necessary quorum, in second call, on June 25, 2019 at the same time.

On June 25, 2019, with a quorum of 12.691% of the company's capital stock, the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company was held on second call, according to the following order of business:

One.- Financial statements and management of the Board of Directors.

1.1 Examination and approval, as appropriate, of the individual annual financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and explanatory notes) and the individual management report corresponding to 2018 of the company, and the consolidated annual financial statements (consolidated statements of financial position, consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements) and consolidated management report corresponding to 2018 of its consolidated group.

1.2. Approval of the proposal to distribute the profit/apply the losses from the Company's individual financial statements.

1.3. Approval of the management of the Company during the 2018 period.

Two.- Submission of the Annual Report on the Remuneration of Abengoa's Directors for approval, on a consultation basis.

Three.- Remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Four.- Delegation of powers to the Board of Directors for the interpretation, correction, implementation, formalization and registration of the resolutions adopted.

All the proposed resolutions were adopted by the majorities required by laws and according to the Bylaws.

9.- Dividends

The terms and conditions set forth in the financing agreements entered into under the Restructuring Agreement contain the prohibition to distribute dividends until the amounts due under the different debt instruments are fully paid. Hence, the Company does not expect to distribute dividends until the amounts owed under said instruments are repaid, pursuant to the agreements reached with financial creditors.

The prohibition on dividends also affects "Abengoa Abenewco 1, S.A.U." ("Abenewco 1") and "Abengoa Abenewco 2 Bis, S.A.U." and "Abengoa Abenewco 2, S.A.U." ("Abenewco 2 Bis" and "Abenewco 2"), the holding companies recently incorporated by Abengoa in the context of the Group's corporate restructuring. Whilst distribution of dividends within the companies of Abenewco 1's consolidation perimeter are generally permitted, distributions of dividends in favor of the Company, Abenewco 2, Abenewco 2 Bis and any shareholders thereof are prohibited, except for distributions required to attend scheduled debt service payments and, up to a certain cap, distributions required to attend the Company's general corporate expenses.

10.- Relevant events reported to the CNMV

Detail of written communications to the CNMV corresponding to year 2019 and until these consolidated condensed financial statements date:

- Written Communication of 01/15/2019.- Abengoa announces the extension of the accession period for the Lock up Agreement.
- Written Communication of 01/21/2019.- Abengoa announces the extension of the accession period for the Lock up Agreement.
- Written Communication of 01/24/2019.- Abengoa releases its 10 year Viability Plan.
- Written Communication of 01/29/2019.- Abengoa announces occurrence of the Effective Date under the Lock-Up Agreement.
- Written Communication of 01/31/2019.- Abengoa announces the extension of the longstop date of the Lock-up Agreement.
- Written Communication of 02/22/2019.- Abengoa announces Noteholders´ Assemblies and beginning of accession period of New Money 2, Senior Old Money and Junior Old Money instruments.
- Written Communication of 02/26/2019.- Abengoa announces changes in the Appointments and Remunerations Committee.
- Written Communication of 02/26/2019.- Abengoa presents 2018 results.
- Written Communication of 02/26/2019.- Abengoa will present the 2018 results in a conference call.
- Written Communication of 02/27/2019.- Abengoa announces an Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting.
- Written Communication of 02/27/2019.- 2018 Results Presentation.
- Written Communication of 03/11/2019.- Abengoa announces the execution of the Restructuring Agreement and the beginning of the accession period.
- Written Communication of 03/14/2019.- Abengoa announces the extension of the termination date of the Lock-up Agreement.
- Written Communication of 03/14/2019.- Abengoa will hold an investors´ call to update on the Financial Restructuring Process.
- Written Communication of 03/20/2019.- Financial Restructuring Status Update.
- Written Communication of 03/26/2019.- Abengoa announces results of noteholders´ meeting of new money 2.
- Written Communication of 03/26/2019.- Abengoa announces results of noteholders´ meeting of senior old money.
- Written Communication of 03/26/2019.- Abengoa announces results of noteholders´ meeting of junior old money.
- Written Communication of 03/28/2019.- Abengoa announces resolutions passed in the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held today.

- Written Communication of 03/29/2019.- Abengoa announces results following the end of the accession period to the Restructuring Agreement.
- Written Communication of 03/31/2019.- Abengoa announces the extension of the longstop date for completing the Restructuring.
- Written Communication of 04/12/2019.- Abengoa announces the extension of the longstop date for completing the restructuring.
- Written Communication of 04/25/2019.- Abengoa announces the extension of the longstop date for completing the Restructuring.
- Written Communication of 04/25/2019.- Abengoa announces the occurrence of the Effective Date under the Restructuring Agreement and the execution of all Restructuring Documents.
- Written Communication of 04/26/2019.- Abengoa announces completion of its Restructuring.
- Written Communication of 04/30/2019.- Abengoa announces the Stalowa Wola arbitration award.
- Written Communication of 05/09/2019.- Abengoa announces the listing of the instruments issued as part of the restructuring.
- Written Communication of 05/13/2019.- Abengoa announces start of works of the Taweelah plant.
- Written Communication of 05/13/2019.- Abengoa presents 2019 first quarter results.
- Written Communication of 05/13/2019.- Abengoa will present the 2019 first quarter results in a conference call.
- Written Communication of 05/14/2019.- Q1 2019 Results Presentation.
- Written Communication of 05/16/2019.- Abengoa calls its 2019 General Shareholders´ Meeting.
- Written Communication of 06/25/2019.- Abengoa announces the resolutions passed at the GSM 2019.
- Written Communication of 07/01/2019.- Abengoa announces the judicial homologation of the restructuring agreement.
- Written Communication of 08/28/2019.- Abengoa informs about the arbitral proceedings against Ketraco.
- Written Communication of 09/17/2019.- Abengoa informs about a waiver request sent to its creditors.
- Written Communication of 09/23/2019.- Abengoa presents financial results for first half of 2019.
- Written Communication of 09/23/2019.- Abengoa will present the 2019 first half results in a Webcast.
- Written Communication of 09/24/2019.- 2019 First Half Results Presentation.
- Written Communication of 10/01/2019.- Investor Day 2019 Information.
- Written Communication of 10/10/2019.- Abengoa informs about a waiver requests sent to its creditors.
- Written Communication of 10/11/2019.- Investor Day 2019 Additional Information.
- Written Communication of 10/15/2019.- Follow along live for the 2019 Investor Day.
- Written Communication of 10/15/2019.- Investor Day 2019 Presentation.
- Written Communication of 11/07/2019.- Abengoa informs about notices appeared in the press.
- Written Communication of 11/11/2019.- Abengoa presents 2019 third quarter results.
- Written Communication of 11/11/2019.- Abengoa announces 2019 third quarter results webcast.
- Written Communication of 11/12/2019.- Q3 2019 Results Presentation.
- Written Communication of 12/26/2019.- Abengoa announces that it has reached an agreement in relation of the Dead Sea Works arbitration.
- Written Communication of 02/17/2020.- Abengoa announces the launching of a waiver request to its creditors for the raising of additional financing.
- Written Communication of 03/02/2020.- Abengoa informs about the delay in the release of the Financial Statements corresponding to the second half of 2019.
- Written Communication of 03/23/2020.- Abengoa informs about the delay in the release of the financial statements corresponding to the second half of 2019.
- Written Communication of 03/25/2020.- Abengoa informs about the results of the waiver request to its creditors for the raising of additional financing.

- Written Communication of 03/31/2020.- Abengoa announces that it has obtained creditors' consent to delay interest payment.

11.- Alternative performance measures

Abengoa presents the Income Statement in accordance to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Additionally, uses some alternative performance measures (APMs) to provide additional information to assist the comparison and comprehension of the financial information, facilitate decision-making and the assessment of group´s performance.

The most significant APM are the following:

- EBITDA;
  - Definition: operating profit + amortization and charges due to impairments, provisions and amortizations.
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the EBITDA calculation in section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management´s report and Note 5 to the Consolidated condensed financial statements.
  - Explanation of use: EBITDA is considered by the Company as a measure of performance of its activity given that provides an analysis of the operating results (excluding depreciation and amortization, which do not represent cash) as an approximation of the operating cash flows that reflects the cash generating before variations in working capital. Additionally, EBITDA is an indicator widely used by investors when valuing corporations, as well as by rating agencies and creditors to assess the indebtedness comparing EBITDA with Net Debt.
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate EBITDA is the same than the used the previous year.
- Operating margin;
  - Definition: EBITDA / revenue.
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the operating margin calculation in section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management´s report.
  - Explanation of use: operating margin is a measure of business profitability itself before the amortization, impairment, financial results and taxes impact. It measures the monetary units earned per units sold.
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate the operating margin is the same than the used the previous year.
- Net corporate debt;
  - Definition: corporate financing – cash and cash equivalents (excluding project companies) – current financial investments (excluding project companies).
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the net corporate debt calculation in section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management´s report.
  - Explanation of use: net corporate debt is a financial indicator which measures the indebtedness position of a company at a corporate level. Additionally, it is an indicator widely used by investors when valuing the financial indebtedness of a company, as well as by rating agencies and creditors when valuing the level of indebtedness.
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate the net corporate debt is the same than the used the previous year.

- Net cash provided by operating activities;
  - Definition: variations in cash arisen as the difference between collections and payments caused by trade transactions in the Group during the period.
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities calculation in the Cash flow statement in the Consolidated condensed financial statements and in section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management´s report.
  - Explanation of use: net cash provided by operating activities is a financial indicator which measures the cash generation of business itself during the period.
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate the net cash provided by operating activities is the same than the used the previous year.
- Net cash used in investing activities;
  - Definition: variations in cash arisen as the difference between collections and payments caused by divestment and investment transactions in the Group during the period.
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the Net Cash Used in Investing Activities calculation in the Cash flow statement in the Consolidated condensed financial statements and in section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management´s report.
  - Explanation of use: net cash used in investing activities is a financial indicator which measures the investing effort of the Company in a period net of divestments in the Company during the period.
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate the Net Cash Used in Investing Activities is the same than the used the previous year.
- Net cash provided by financing activities;
  - Definition: variations in cash arisen as the difference between collections and payments caused by financing transactions in the Group during the period.
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities calculation in the Cash Flow Statement in the Consolidated condensed financial statements and in section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management´s report.
  - Explanation of use: net cash provided by financing activities is a financial indicator which measures both the cash generated from new financing closed during the period and the use of cash in the same period to repay its financial creditors (financial entities, investors, partners and shareholders).
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate the net cash provided by financing activities is the same than the used the previous year.
- Earnings per share (EPS);
  - Definition: profit for the year attributable to the parent company / number of ordinary shares outstanding.
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the EPS calculation in the Consolidated income statement and in the Note 25 to of the Consolidated condensed financial statements.
  - Explanation of use: earning per share is a financial indicator which measures the portion of profit that corresponds to each share of the Company. It is an indicator widely used by investors when valuing the performance of a Company.
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate the earnings per share is the same than used the previous year.

- Market capitalization;
  - Definition: number of shares at the end of the period x quote at the end of the period.
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the market capitalization in the section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management´s report.
  - Explanation of use: market capitalization is a financial indicator to measure the size of a Company. It is the total market value of a company.
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate the market capitalization is the same than the used the previous year.
- Backlog;
  - Definition: value of construction contracts awarded and pending to execute.
  - Reconciliation: the Company presents the backlog in the section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management´s report.
  - Explanation of use: backlog is a financial indicator which measures the capacity of future revenue generation of the Company.
  - Comparative: the Company presents comparative information with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the standard used to calculate the backlog is the same than the used the previous year.
- Contracting;
  - Definition: value of the construction contracts awarded and signed during the period.
  - Reconciliation: the Company has presented the calculation of the portfolio in section 2 of this Consolidated condensed management Report.
  - Explanation of use: Contracting is a financial indicator that measures the Company's capacity to generate future income.
  - Comparative: the Company has presented a comparison with the previous period.
  - Consistency: the criteria followed to calculate the portfolio is the same as the one used in the Company's management systems.

12.- Subsequent events

Impact in the Group's activity due to the COVID-19 crisis

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic as a result of the Coronavirus COVID-19. In this context, the Government of Spain consequently declared a State of Alarm through the publication of the Royal Decree 463/2020 on March 14, 2020. Additionally, the government announced the approval of several extraordinary and urgent measures to mitigate the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 through the Royal Decree 8/2020 on March 17, 2020.

The evolution of the crisis originated by the pandemic and its impact on the economy, could have a material impact on the business of the Group and therefore its financial situation.

The rapid evolution of the health crisis leaves certain uncertainties regarding its impact on the global economy as well as the duration of said crisis, meaning that any evaluation realized today would be premature and preliminary by definition.

The Group operates on a global scale, and the evolution of the pandemic could have an effect on the many geographies where the business operates, some of which are already deeply affected by the pandemic. In this regard, there could be possible effects on projects that are currently under construction as well as new bookings that may be delayed due to the delay in certain investments that our clients may undertake.

In order to mitigate the possible effects of the ongoing health crisis and with the objective to preserve the Company's value, the Company has implemented, since the beginning of the mentioned crisis, the following Action plans:

- Working with clients and insurance companies to reduce the impact on ongoing projects, declaring Force Majeure.
- Implementing measures to preserve cash. In this regard, on March 31, 2020 the Company published a communication of "Other relevant information" informing that its creditors had approved, among other things, an extension in the interest payments due on said date, pushing back the deadline until June 30, 2020.
- Taking advantage of the stimulus plan recently announced by the Spanish government in the Royal Decree Law 8/2020 of March 17, with extraordinary measures to help companies affected by the COVID-19.

Taking all of that into consideration, and in view of the impact the COVID-19 crisis can have on the Viability Plan and the relevance of said plan on the valuation of Abengoa S.A.'s participation in Abengoa AbenewCo 2 S.A.U., on March 23, 2020 the Company communicated to the CNMV that it had decided to review the Viability Plan.

Note 2.1.2. includes information regarding the Updated Business Plan and the effects of the COVID-19 as well as the result of the valuation of Abengoa Abenewco 2 S.A.U.

In this sense, the Company has put into Action several measures including new financing and the modification of financial and commercial debt which form part of a plan to adapt to the circumstances caused by the COVID-19, whose impacts have been considered in the Updated Business Plan. These measures are part of a joint action to address the continuity of the business in the current timeframe.

Nevertheless, as mentioned previously, the main assumptions and impacts considered in the Updated Business Plan, which are based on the best available information to date, depend on the evolution and extension of the crisis caused by the pandemic as well as the measures taken by the different governments and economic agencies.

In this sense, the Administrators and Directors of the Company will continue to monitor the developments of the situation and will supervise the completion of the Updated Business Plan, taking the necessary measures to reduce the possible impacts derived from the situation.