Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Atlantica's purpose is to support the transition towards a more sustainable world by investing in and managing sustainable infrastructure assets, while creating long-term value for our stakeholders. We are a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica is a U.K. company listed on Nasdaq Global Select Market under the ticker symbol "AY". In 2022 our assets generated a revenue of $1,102 million and an Adjusted EBITDA of $797 million.

As of December 31, 2022, we own or have an interest in a portfolio of assets and new projects under development diversified in terms of business sector and geographic footprint. Our operating portfolio consists of 41 assets with 2,121 MW of aggregate renewable energy installed generation capacity (of which 73% is solar), 343 MW of efficient natural gas-fired power generation capacity, 55 MWt of district heating capacity, 1,229 miles of electric transmission lines and 17.5 M ft3 per day of water desalination. As of December 31, 2022, our assets had a weighted average remaining contract life of ~14 years.

We currently own and manage operating facilities and projects under development in North America (United States, Canada, and Mexico), South America (Peru, Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay) and EMEA (Spain, Italy, Algeria, and South Africa). We intend to expand our portfolio, while maintaining North America, Europe and South America as our core geographies.

We have a Science Based Target (SBT) approved target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. In addition, we have a goal to maintain over 85% of our Adjusted EBITDA generated from low carbon

footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

Following our long-term commitment to sustainability, in 2022 our Board of Directors approved a:

(1) new set of environmental-related targets, including to:

(a) reduce our: (i) Scope 3 GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base, (ii) non-GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base,
(iii) water consumption per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base, and
(b) achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2040.

(2) climate transition plan to meet our climate-related targets.

In 2022, we avoided emissions of 6.9 million tons of CO2e compared with a 100% fossil fuel-based generation plant (vs. 5.9 million tons of CO2e in 2021) and we increased our GHG emissions offsets by 11% compared to 2021.

In 2022 we also finalized our climate-related scenario analysis to assess Atlantica's 2030 and 2050 key climate risk and opportunity impacts. Based on the work completed, our long-term strategy and asset portfolio would be resilient to physical climate-related risks and we would be well positioned to take advantage of transition-related opportunities.

According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2022, renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's economic transition scenario, 22.9 TW of new capacity additions are expected by 2050. Solar PV, wind and battery storage see the largest deployment with 19.5 TW, collectively capturing 85% of this new power capacity. Total required investment in energy infrastructure over the next three decades tops $119 trillion.

We intend to grow our business: (1) through the optimization of the existing portfolio, (2) through the expansion and repowering of our current assets, (3) by developing new sustainable infrastructure projects, and (4) by investing in new assets in the business sectors where we are present. We intend to leverage our growth strategy on favorable trends in clean power generation, transmission, and water sectors globally, including energy scarcity.

Atlantica complies with the: (i) 2008 UK Climate Change Act on GHG reporting, (ii) ISO 14064-1:2018 GHG, Part 1, (iii) GHG Protocol on GHG quantification, (iv) GRI and the SASB Electric Utilities reporting standards, and (v) disclosure recommendations issued by the TCFD. We also voluntary report our activities based on the EU taxonomy.

In 2022, an independent third party verified our reported Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance.

Atlantica is a signatory to the U.N. Global Compact (UNGC) and has formally adopted the UNGC Ten Principles. We are committed to aligning our actions to 7 of the 17 SDGs. The core goals for Atlantica include SDG 13 (Climate Action). The UNGC and its principles are an integral part of our strategy, culture and day-to-day activities.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Algeria
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Italy
Mexico
Peru
South Africa
Spain
United States of America
Uruguay

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-EU0.7

(C-EU0.7) Which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate in? Select all that apply.

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain

Electricity generation

Transmission

Other divisions

Battery storage

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a CUSIP number	CUSIP number: G0751N103
Yes, a Ticker symbol	Ticker symbol: AY

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO, in his executive role and as Director of the Board, holds the leading position and responsibility over climate-related matters. The CEO is responsible for informing on and/or submitting for Board approval climate-related initiatives, targets and policies.

	The Board of Directors is the highest level of responsibility for ESG and climate-related matters, as it is the ultimate decision-making body. For example, in 2022, the CEO, as part of his responsibilities, proposed to the Board and the Board approved targeting to (1) reduce our: (a) Scope 3 GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, (b) non-GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, and (c) water consumption per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, and (2) achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2040. In 2022 the Board also approved a climate transition plan to meet these climate-related targets. Furthermore, in 2022 the CEO informed the Board on the climate-related scenario analysis performed to assess Atlantica's 2030 and 2050 key potential risk and opportunity impacts and its conclusions. Climate-related matters are integrated in the growth strategy of Atlantica. Investment opportunities are presented to the Board after approval by our Investment Committee, which includes the CEO. When evaluating investments, the CEO and the Board consider the impact of such investments on our climate change-related targets. The achievement of these targets is reviewed by top management in different internal committees. In this regard, we apply a carbon price (mainly for non-renewable generating assets opportunities) of $25-$50 per ton of CO2 to evaluate investment opportunities. In 2022, the CEO, as part of his responsibilities - which include closing sustainable value accretive investments -, proposed to the Board and the Board approved, the following renewable energy, storage and transmission infrastructure investments: - Chile TL4: a 63-mile transmission line and 2 substations in Chile. - Italy PV4: a 3.6 MW solar PV portfolio in Italy. - Chile PV3: a 73 MW solar PV asset + a battery system of approximately 100 MWh in Chile through our renewable energy platform. - COSO Batteries 1: a 100 MWh (4 hours) capacity battery storage in California. - 49% interest, with joint control, in an 80 MW solar PV portfolio in Chile.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain

Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	The Board is responsible for the effective oversight of the Company's strategy, performance, financial reporting, corporate governance process, and internal control and risk management framework, including ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities. It is also ultimately accountable to shareholders for the long-term sustainable performance of the Company. The Board oversees the implementation of ESG and climate change initiatives and the advancement of objectives. The Board receives updates on ESG and climate change: (1) at every board meeting (e.g., health and safety), (2) quarterly on ESG and climate-related risks and mitigation plans, (3) at least semi-annually on environment and climate change KPIs (GHG emissions, water, and waste) and their status against established objectives, and (4) at least annually on our GHG emissions offsets, best practices to improve ESG performance over time, and annual ESG KPI disclosures. Furthermore, when evaluating investment proposals in non-renewable generating assets, the Board supervises the potential impacts on our climate-related targets. The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning the management of risks, controls and processes, including potential ESG and climate-change factors that could be risk drivers, as well as compliance with ESG reporting requirements. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning compliance topics, including ESG-related policy approvals. In 2021, the Board approved to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. This target was also approved by the SBTi in 2021. In 2022, the Board approved to: (1) reduce our (a) Scope 3 GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, (b) non-GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, and (c) water consumption

		per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, and (2) achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2040. In 2022 the Board also approved a climate transition plan to meet these climate-related targets. The achievement of the targets and the transition plan is reviewed by senior management in different Corporate Committees. The CEO, in his executive role and as Director of the Board, manages, supervises and has a leading position and responsibility over ESG and climate-related matters, including informing on and/or submitting the following actions for Board approval or acknowledgement: (1) new and/or updated ESG-and climate change policies and targets, (2) updating the status against established objectives, (3) implementing ESG and climate-related best practices to improve ESG performance over time, (4) identifying ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities, and (5) disclosing annual ESG and climate change-related information.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	The Board of Directors is the highest level of responsibility for ESG and climate-related matters, as it is the ultimate decision-making body. We have a balanced Board structure in terms of diverse professional and industry backgrounds (i.e., financial, legal and regulatory, governance, diversity and social responsibility, energy sector, climate change, etc.), gender and geographic experience (i.e., experience in international business environments), enabling making good use of complementary views, insights and opinions to assess problems from a broader point of view, and making it more likely that the Board will take into account the best interests of all stakeholders. In August 2022, the Nominating and Corporate Governance

		Committee proposed to the Board of Directors, and the Board approved, the appointment of a new independent non-executive director. This new director brought a deep understanding of electricity markets worldwide, power generation technologies and utility operations, and has climate change-related experience. Atlantica's Board member profiles are publicly disclosed in our 2022 Integrated Annual Report available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf (pages 205 to 210). 5 out of 9 directors (i.e., 55% of Board members) have climate change-related experience. For example: - The CEO holds over 20-years' experience in renewable energy and climate-related matters and, as Director of the Board, has a leading position and responsibility over climate-related issues. - One of Atlantica's non-executive, non-independent directors, is Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp current Chief Executive Officer. - One of Atlantica's non-executive, non-independent director retired from Algonquin in April 2022, where he was most recently Chief Sustainability Officer with responsibility for leading the sustainability and government affairs functions. At the management level, we have assembled several committees led by the CEO and other senior management members to address climate change-related issues, risks and opportunities efficiently and effectively. We refer to section C1.2. for details on management responsibility for climate-related matters.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan

Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The CEO, in his executive role and as Director of the Board, manages, supervises and has a leading position and responsibility over ESG and climate-related matters, including informing on and/or submitting the following actions for Board approval or acknowledgement: (1) new and/or updated ESG-and climate change policies and targets, (2) updating the status against established objectives, (3) implementing ESG and climate-related best practices to improve ESG performance over time, (4) identifying ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities, and (5) disclosing annual ESG and climate change-related information.

At the management level, we have assembled committees with different responsibilities based on Atlantica's priorities. These committees are led by senior management members with diverse perspectives and experiences to efficiently and effectively address ESG related matters, risks and opportunities. For example, the CEO leads among others, the Business and the Health and Safety, ESG and Operations Committees and is a permanent member of the Investment, the Development and the Geographic Committees.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify
Geographic VPs

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Providing climate-related employee incentives
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Geographic VPs are part of Atlantica's key management team. The Geographic VPs report to the CEO, lead the Geographic and the Development Committees, and are permanent members of the Business and the Health and Safety, ESG and Operations Committees.

The Geographic VPs: (1) are responsible for all aspects of the assets they manage, including ESG and climate change-related matters (i.e., including acute and chronic physical and transition risks), and (2) lead the development activities in each geography - both internally and/or partnering with junior developers -. The Geographic VPs mainly focus on solar and storage developments and receive help from corporate teams to efficiently close new development projects.

Atlantica's 2022 Integrated Annual Report (available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf) provides additional information on the Geographic VPs functions and responsibilities (Section: Sustainability Governance. Pages: 191 to 195).

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify
Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality reports to the CEO, leads the Health and Safety, ESG and Operations Committee, co-leads the Investment Committee, and is a permanent member of the Business, the Geographic and the Development Committees.

The Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality is responsible for all health and safety, environmental and operations aspects across all assets, including improving asset performance, KPI monitoring, regular environmental and operational audits, analyzing measures to reduce health and safety and environmental and climate-related impacts, and implementing best practices.

Atlantica's 2022 Integrated Annual Report (available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf) provides additional information on the Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality functions and responsibilities (Section: Sustainability Governance. Pages: 191 to 195).

Position or committee

Risk committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Head of Risk Management reports to the CEO and is a permanent member of several committees at management level, including the Risk, the Compliance, the Investment, the Development and the Geographic Committees.

The Risk Management Committee is held once a month between the CEO, the CFO and the Head of Risk Management. This committee addresses all Company risks, including those related to our operating portfolio as well as assets under development or under construction. Atlantica's risk map is reviewed and presented to the Board on a quarterly basis. ESG and climate change risks are always considered in the risk analysis process.

Atlantica's 2022 Integrated Annual Report (available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf) provides additional information on the Head of Risk Management functions and responsibilities (Section: Sustainability Governance. Pages: 191 to 195).

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

Head of ESG

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Finance - CFO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Head of ESG reports to the CFO and to the CEO and is a permanent member of several committees at management level, including the Geographic, the Health and Safety, ESG and Operations, and the Accounting and Disclosure Committees.

The Head of ESG identifies sustainability best practices, proposes ESG and climate-related actions to the CEO, CFO and Geographic VPs and monitors the implementation of approved proposals.

The Head of ESG functions and responsibilities include among others: (1) proposing new and/or updating ESG-and climate change policies and targets, (2) updating the status against established objectives, (3) identifying initiatives to improve environmental performance over time, (4) implementing ESG and climate change best practices, (5) identifying ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities, and (6) disclosing annual ESG and climate-related information.

Position or committee

Other committee, please specify

Investment Committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Investment Committee analyzes potential growth opportunities considering: (1) impacts on our climate change-related commitments and targets, (2) climate change risks in due diligence analysis, and (3) carbon pricing to evaluate investment opportunities.

The Committee is held once a week and Committee members are the: CEO, CFO, Head of Finance, Legal Counsel, Head of Operations, Head of Risk Management, and Corporate Development VP. Other employees attend meetings by invitation.

Key committee member responsibilities:
- Corporate Development VP: Responsible for identifying, analyzing, and presenting potential growth opportunities to the Investment Committee. Oversees all due diligence processes.
- Head of Risk Management: Responsible for identifying and evaluating risks for potential investments, including ESG and climate change risks.

Position or committee

Other committee, please specify

Development Committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Other, please specify

Identify and analyze - mainly - solar, wind and storage development opportunities.

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Development Committees analyze potential development opportunities in North America, Europe and South America. Development proposals for approval by the Committee typically include, at least, the following: (1) resource and production study per location (e.g., solar irradiation, wind speed and water resources, (2) interconnection feasibility study, (3) partner deal structure (if needed), (4) land, environmental and other key permits required, and (4) key development milestones.

The Development Committees are held once a month and is led by the Geographic VP and the Country Managers. Other permanent Committee members are the CEO, Head of Finance, Legal Counsel, Head of Operations and Head of Risk Management. Other employees attend meetings by invitation.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

Head of Business Transformation

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Other, please specify

The Business Transformation Unit analyzes our portfolio of assets to (1) reduce costs, (2) improve asset performance and efficiency and (3) reduce our GHG emissions over time driven by enhanced plant efficiency.

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

In September 2022 we implemented a new in-house Business Transformation Unit led by the Head of Business Transformation.

The objective of the Business Transformation Unit is to enhance our operations processes in accordance with business priorities. The Business Transformation Unit is currently focusing on capturing value in the most labor-intensive activity - the operation and maintenance of our solar assets - through lean management programs.

Among others, the Business Transformation Unit is analyzing our solar portfolio of assets to (1) reduce costs, (2) improve asset performance and efficiency and (3) reduce our GHG emissions over time driven by enhanced plant efficiency.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2022, approximately 71% of our key management and 62% of our management have a variable compensation linked to ESG and climate change-related performance. Part of the variable compensation of the CEO, Geographic VPs and Corporate Development VP, all members of our key management, have environmental-related targets. E.g., part of the CEO's short-term variable remuneration is linked to closing sustainable value accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with our climate-related targets. Other monetary rewards include the identification and/or implementation of measures to position Atlantica as a leader in climate change. This includes reducing the environmental impact of our operations and offsetting our GHG emissions. In 2022, approximately 59% of our employees with variable remuneration have targets linked to ESG performance (including climate related matters).

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in emissions intensity

Other (please specify)

Part of the remuneration of the CEO is linked to closing sustainable value accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with Atlantica's climate-related targets.

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Atlantica has several environmental and climate change-related targets, including:

- Reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. This is an approved Science-Based Target.
- Reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2040.
- Reduce non-GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Reduce our water consumption per kWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Maintain over 85% of Atlantica’s Adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

Part of the remuneration of the CEO is linked to closing sustainable value accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with Atlantica's climate-related targets.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Atlantica intends to invest in renewables and storage with a focus on the reduction of carbon emissions. Our plan for executing this strategy includes growing our business (1) through the optimization of the existing portfolio, (2) through the expansion and repowering of our current assets, (3) by developing new sustainable infrastructure projects, and (4) by investing in new assets in the business sectors where we are present.

The CEO's short-term variable remuneration is partially linked to closing sustainable value accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with our climate-related targets. Thus, the CEO's variable remuneration is aligned and contributes to achieve Atlantica's climate-related targets and commitments.

Entitled to incentive

Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in emissions intensity

Other (please specify)

Part of the short-term variable remuneration of the Geographic VPs is linked to closing new investments and new development projects and these investments and development projects have to be aligned with Atlantica’s climate-related targets.

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Atlantica has several environmental and climate change-related targets, including:

- Reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. This is an approved Science-Based Target.
- Reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2040.
- Reduce non-GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Reduce our water consumption per kWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Maintain over 85% of Atlantica’s Adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

Part of the short-term variable remuneration of the Geographic VPs is linked to closing new investments and new development projects and these investments and development projects have to be aligned with Atlantica's climate-related targets.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Atlantica intends to invest in renewables and storage with a focus on the reduction of carbon emissions. Our plan for executing this strategy includes growing our business (1) through the optimization of the existing portfolio, (2) through expansion and repowering of our current assets, (3) by developing new sustainable infrastructure projects, and (4) by investing in new assets in the business sectors where we are present.

Part of the short-term variable remuneration of the Geographic VPs is linked to closing new investments and new development projects and these investments and development projects have to be aligned with Atlantica's climate-related targets. Thus, the Geographic VPs variable remuneration is aligned and contributes to achieve Atlantica's climate-related targets and commitments.

Entitled to incentive

Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Monetary rewards for identifying and implementing initiatives that reduce the environmental impact of Atlantica's operations, including initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and environmental accidents.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Identifying and implementing initiatives that reduce the environmental impact of Atlantica's operations, including initiatives to reduce GHG emissions, positively contributes to meet Atlantica's climate-related targets.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify

Head of ESG

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Monetary rewards for identifying and/or implementing measures to position Atlantica as a leader in climate change. Examples of variable compensation include identifying ESG best practices (e.g., setting new targets and policies) and improving the ESG reporting process.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Setting new policies and targets promotes the implementation of initiatives that reduce the environmental impact of our operations over time (e.g., initiatives to reduce GHG emissions). This positively contributes to meet Atlantica's climate-related targets and commitments.

Entitled to incentive

Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Part of the short-term variable remuneration of the Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality is linked to improving processes, tools and systems in assets (asset efficiency improvements).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Improving asset efficiency should over time, reduce our GHG emissions. Thus, the Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality variable remuneration is aligned and contributes to achieve Atlantica's climate-related targets and commitments.

Entitled to incentive

Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Other (please specify)

Part of the short-term variable remuneration of the Corporate Development VP is linked to closing sustainable value accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with Atlantica's climate-related targets.

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Atlantica has several environmental and climate change-related targets, including:

- Reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. This is an approved Science-Based Target.
- Reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2040.
- Reduce non-GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Reduce our water consumption per kWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.
- Maintain over 85% of Atlantica's Adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

Part of the short-term variable remuneration of the Corporate Development VP is linked to closing sustainable value accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with Atlantica's climate-related targets.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Atlantica intends to invest in renewables and storage with a focus on the reduction of carbon emissions. Our plan for executing this strategy includes growing our business (1) through the optimization of the existing portfolio, (2) through expansion and repowering of our current assets, (3) by developing new sustainable infrastructure projects, and (4) by investing in new assets in the business sectors where we are present.

The Corporate Development VP short-term variable remuneration is partially linked to closing sustainable value accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with our climate-related targets. Thus, the Corporate Development VP variable remuneration is aligned and contributes to achieve Atlantica's climate-related targets and commitments.

Entitled to incentive

Other C-Suite Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Part of the short-term variable remuneration of the Head of Business Transformation is linked to improving processes, tools and systems in assets (asset efficiency improvements).

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Improving asset efficiency should over time, reduce our GHG emissions. Thus, the Head of Business Transformation variable remuneration is aligned and contributes to achieve Atlantica's climate-related targets and commitments.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	2	The time horizons included for the CDP are different to the ones for other risks due to the specific nature of the climate change risks. For the CDP and climate change, we consider 1-2 years as a short-term horizon in our planning. This timeframe: - Allows foresight of the most immediate consequences of possible transition and physical risks and opportunities. - Is consistent with the fact that some impacts of climate change have already started to materialize and are expected to become worse in the future (e.g., severe winds/wind gusts, wildfires, severe winter weather and hail, floods, etc.)
Medium-term	2	10	This timeframe allows foresight of possible transition and physical risks and opportunities, with an impact on the Company's planning. Currently, this time horizon includes up to 2030 and is aligned with our medium-term climate-related scenario analysis to evaluate Atlantica's key risks and opportunity impacts in 2030.
Long-term	10	30	Long-term horizon corresponds to the period between 2031 and 2050. This long-term horizon is consistent with: - The global framework set by the Paris Agreement to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5ºC. - The European Union to achieve concrete positive milestones to fight against climate change. - Atlantica's approved Science Based Target (SBT). For the transition risks/opportunities, the long-term the focus is mainly on how governments can structure viable decarbonization roadmaps (through policies and regulation) and the role companies can play in supporting this transition with the technology required to deliver these roadmaps.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Atlantica defines a substantive impact as a real and measurable risk or opportunity that has a considerable or relatively significant effect at the corporate or asset level. This may include operational, financial or strategic (including climate-related) issues that may undermine the entire business or part of the business. At Atlantica we employ a risk map which adopts a multidisciplinary approach to identify risks in different areas, assigning probability distributions and measuring economic impacts.

Cash Available for Distribution (CAFD) is one of Atlantica's key metrics. CAFD is defined as cash distributions received by Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure plc from its subsidiaries minus cash expenses of the Company, including interest and general and administrative expenses. Most of our investors consider our CAFD metric to evaluate Atlantica's performance.

CAFD pre-corporate interest expense refers to cash distributions received by Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure plc from its subsidiaries after general and administrative expenses.

We categorize risks depending on their potential impact on:

(1) CAFD pre-corporate interest expenses and asset value (i.e., equity value) of the Company.

(i) Extreme Impact >20%
(ii) Major Impact: 11-20%
(iii) Moderate Impact: 6-10%
(iv) Minor Impact: 1-5%
(v) Insignificant Impact <1%

(2) Health and safety and environmental accidents.

(i) Extreme Impact:
- Health and Safety: fatality.
- Environmental: irreparable environmental damage.

(ii) Major Impact:
- Health and Safety: critical injury.
- Environmental: repairable environmental damage.

(iii) Moderate Impact:
- Health and Safety: hospitalization / lost time injury (< 18 weeks).
- Environmental: one-off offsite (impact) repairable accident.

(iv) Minor Impact:
- Health and Safety: medical (professional) aid for injury / illness.

- Environmental: spill / release remains on company property (repairable).

(v) Insignificant Impact:
- Health and Safety: first aid injury / illness.
- Environmental: minor impact and repairable.

We consider a risk to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business when the residual risk* is considered to have an Extreme or Major impact.

A substantive impact usually affects, in addition to CAFD, health and safety and environmental matters, one of these indicators:
- Revenue.
- Adjusted EBITDA.
- Operational performance of our assets.
- Growth strategy.
- Ability to raise additional capital or ability to repay existing debt.
- Reputation.
- Employees (including those of our subcontractors working at our assets).

We believe that key climate-related substantive impacts could be mainly driven by: (i) acute or chronic physical risks, (ii) current and emerging regulation, (iii) legal risks, (iv) investments in new technologies, or (v) market (global-trend) opportunities.

(*) Residual risk is the amount of risk associated with an action or event remaining after natural or inherent risks have been reduced by mitigating actions and risk controls.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The Board is responsible for the effective oversight of the Company's risk management framework, and corporate governance processes. The Board defines the risk appetite, sets the "tone from the top", reviews, challenges and monitors our principal risks.

The Audit Committee (at Board level) assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning the management of risks (including climate-related risks), controls and processes. The Audit Committee reviews the effectiveness and implementation of the risk management system and makes recommendations to the Board on this risk management system. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning compliance matters, including climate-related policy approvals.

At management level, risks-related functions and responsibilities include:

1) Business Committee.
- Key functions: Assesses the Company's principal risks and their potential impact on the achievement of our strategic goals. The Committee promotes our risk management culture in each of our business areas, approves Risk Management Policies, and analyzes and implements ESG and climate-related best practices and targets.
- Key Committee members: the CEO, CFO, Geographic VPs, the General Counsel and the Head of Operations.
- Frequency: weekly.

2) Risk Management Department.
- Key functions: responsible for implementing the our risk management policy to ensure a strong risk management culture at all levels of the organization, and is accountable for monitoring our overall risk profile and risk management performance, registering risks, issuing alerts if any deviation is detected, and implementing improvement actions on the risk management systems. Climate change risk management is integrated in the Company's general risk management strategy.
- Key Committee members: the CEO, CFO and the Head of Risk Management.
- Frequency: monthly.

3) Internal Audit Department.
- Key functions: Provides assurance on the risk management process
- Key Committee members: the CEO, CFO and the Head of Internal Audit.
- Frequency: monthly.

We have an Enterprise Risk Management across all our geographies that involves the identification, assessment, mitigation and communication of risks to achieve our strategic, financial and operational objectives.

In addition, we have a risk map tool that adopts a multidisciplinary approach to identify risks in different areas, assigning probability distributions and measuring economic impact in order to propose action plans to mitigate risks. Once the information is

compiled, key conclusions are outlined in a report. This report includes the risk assessment, mitigation strategies, deadlines (i.e., short, medium and long-term deadlines), and responsible parties.

Risk map preparation (every quarter) and its communication to the Board:

1) Geographic VPs, asset managers, development managers, local compliance managers and Corporate teams (e.g. environmental, purchasing, or legal departments) identify risks based on their day-to-day activities, including evaluating investments and development opportunities, regulation, etc. and report them to the Head of Risk Management.
2) Regular meetings are held between the aforementioned departments to clarify potential questions.
3) The Risk Management department completes the risk map covering all Atlantica's activities, geographies and time horizons (i.e., short, medium and long-term risks).
4) The Head of Risk Management shares the conclusions with the Geographic VPs and presents them to the Business Committee.
5) Key risks identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigation plans and deadlines (i.e., including short, medium and long-term deadlines) are presented on a quarterly basis to the Board of Directors along with mitigation actions.

When evaluating potential investments, the Investment Committee evaluates potential risks related to the potential investment. The Head of Risk Management is a member of the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee also evaluates how the potential investment would impact Atlantica's climate-related targets.

To mitigate risks, the Head of Risk Management assigns responsibility to each risk depending on its nature, likelihood, and potential financial impact across all time horizons (short, medium or long-term). Potential decisions to manage risks include internal management and/or transfer through insurance policies. We define a substantive financial or strategic impact risk as described in section 2.1b.

Our Environmental Management System is ISO 14001 certified. We measure the environmental impact of our activities, identifying and implementing action plans to reduce impacts at each of our assets.

Climate change represents a growth opportunity. We believe that renewable energy should represent the majority of new power generation in the short and mid-term and eventually should be the only way to generate power. We intend to grow our business by investing in and managing sustainable infrastructure, with a focus on North and South America and Europe. We believe that we can create more value over time by investing mostly in assets that avoid GHG emissions.

At Atlantica, climate-related matters are integrated in our long-term strategy. We have screened for potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to evaluate Atlantica's 2030 and 2050 key risk and opportunity

impacts, and the long-term robustness and resilience of our Company.

Climate-related risks, opportunities and scenario-analysis case study:
Situation: Climate change is causing an increasing number of severe, chronic and extreme weather events, which are a risk to our facilities and may impact them. More aggressive and disruptive policies are required to achieve the necessary global warming temperature goals.
Task: Analyze potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conduct a climate-related scenario analysis to analyse our 2030 and 2050 key risk and opportunity impacts and the long-term resilience of our Company.
Action: In 2021 the ESG and the operations teams proposed to Management (including the Head of Risk Management) undertaking the climate-related analysis. We hired third-party consultants to help us with the analysis. Weekly meetings were held between internal departments (e.g., the operations, environment, insurance and ESG departments) and the external consultants to address this analysis efficiently and effectively.
Result: The analysis was finalized in 2022. From a physical risk perspective, the results of the work completed indicate that our strategy and asset operating portfolio would be resilient to physical climate-related changes. From a transition perspective, the combination of market trends, including the growing demand for clean energy and the increasingly favorable economics of clean energy, creates a number of opportunities for our business.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Non-compliance with current regulation could represent a critical risk for the Company, including potential fines and penalties. Atlantica is directly affected by environmental regulation at all our assets (i.e., assets under development or under-construction, and assets in-operation). This includes climate-related risks driven by laws, regulation, taxation, disclosure of emissions and other practices. In particular, environmental regulation requires us to obtain and maintain regulatory licenses, permits and other approvals and comply with the requirements of such licenses and permits. We are also required to perform environmental impact studies on projects under development. Non-compliance to current regulation could result in significant financial impacts such as higher operating costs and/or margin reductions. For example, in the U.S., our electricity generation project companies are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations

		that govern the development, ownership, business organization and operation of power generation facilities. In addition, our development activities are subject to State and local regulation on siting, permitting, construction and operation of power generation facilities. In particular, permitting may require projects' impact analysis on water resources, endangered species, compatibility with existing land uses, agricultural resources, archaeological, recreational and cultural considerations and visual impacts. We regularly and systematically review risks at various internal Corporate and Geographic Committees. In addition, risks are presented to the Board on a quarterly basis. At each of the assets, we have designated teams that monitor operations at the plant, conduct prevention activities and manage and react quickly to any environmental incidents under the emergency plans rehearsed at the facilities. Asset managers at each of the geographies where we operate in, are responsible for monitoring asset activities in line with local regulation and contractual requirements (environmental, permits, servitude, etc.). In addition, Atlantica's Compliance Management Committee receives regular reports from local managers on compliance-related matters. We estimate that the risk of violations resulting in fines to be manageable. We also believe that more stringent regulation on GHG emissions and environment will represent an opportunity for us, since we focus on technologies that avoid emissions.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Changes in regulation could have a negative impact on Atlantica's growth or cause an increase in costs. On January 1, 2023, the "Taxonomy Complementary Climate Delegated Act" entered into force to include among others, certain gas and nuclear power activities as part of the EU's transition towards climate neutrality, enabling investors to label them as green. As a result, demand and incentives for additional renewable energy could decrease. In addition, the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) signed into law on August 16, 2022 increased and / or extended some incentives and established new ones. For example, the IRA includes, among other incentives, a 30% solar incentive tax credits (ITC) for solar projects to be built until 2032, production tax credits (PTC) for wind projects to be built until 2032, a 30% ITC for standalone storage projects to be built until 2032 and a new tax credit that will award up to $3/kg for low carbon hydrogen. The IRA also includes transferability options for the

		ITCs and PTCs, which should allow an easier and faster monetization of these tax credits. A reduction in such incentives in the future could decrease the attractiveness of renewable energy to developers, utilities, retailers and customers. Furthermore, several regions are increasing reporting requirements in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities and we will be subject to several of those requirements. For example, from 2024, we will be required to include climate-related disclosures in line with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in our U.K. Annual Report. We also have several teams in-place trying to anticipate and/or to monitor new regulation. This includes asset managers and internal compliance and legal teams. Furthermore, we are members of key trade associations in our different sectors and geographies. These trade associations do not have any political impact; however they do help us to identify the latest updates that could affect our businesses, including anticipating potential changes to legislation. Lastly, we have analyzed potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to evaluate Atlantica's 2030 and 2050 key risk and opportunity impacts, and the long-term resilience of our Company. Considering our business activities, emerging regulation results in numerous opportunities rather than a risk to our Company.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Investment in new technologies and/or the potential impacts of our existing technology becoming less efficient than new technologies are always considered in our risk assessment. New technologies applied to new renewable assets currently allow to produce electricity in a more efficient manner and at lower costs that what we can achieve with our assets. As a result, newer, more efficient renewable energy technology could lead us to impair the value of some of our power plants. In our case, most of the assets we own are contracted or regulated over a long period of time (14 years in average as of 12.31.2022). Our clients comply with existing contracts, hence limiting our technology risk exposure associated with not running the most competitive available technology. As of 12.31.2022, we own 31 patents and technology licences, as well as 6 patents in approval process, related to key components of our assets, to processes and to solutions to monitor, operate and maintain our assets in a sustainable and cost effective manner.

		Emerging technologies may affect the energy industry overall with the inclusion of distributed generation and clean technologies. Regarding new projects, we can work with any technology and we plan to implement the most competitive technology at any point in time. E.g., in 2022 we announced: (1) our 1st standalone battery storage project (a 100 MWh battery system in California), and a 73 MW PV asset with a ~100 MWh battery system in Chile, (2) our 1st potential hydrogen project, a 10 MW facility to supply hydrogen to an industrial client -"Ready-to-Build" (RTB) expected for 2025-, and (3) a pipeline of assets under-development and under-construction in North and South America and Europe with ~2.0 GW of renewable energy projects and ~5.6 GWh of storage projects under development. We are dependent upon information technology systems to run our operations. We have preventive, detective and reactive controls to avoid and/or mitigate cyber-attacks to our assets that could lead to business disruption or unauthorized release of confidential or protected information. Successful attacks could provoke among others, reputational damage and loss of revenue from disruption in production. We have not identified any substantial complaint regarding leaks, thefts or losses of stakeholder data. Lastly, we continue to improve our predictive maintenance and artificial intelligence-related technologies to maximize our diagnostics capabilities.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Climate-related legal risks (fines, penalties, legal claims and proceedings and requests for arbitration) can arise from non-compliance with associated laws and regulation, or future compliance costs such as decommissioning of our plants (for which we constitute provisions). Atlantica considers that legal aspects are a relevant risk and accounts for it in the risk map. Our legal department is responsible for ensuring compliance with existing obligations as well as analyzing and following up any contingency that could impact us, including climate-related issues. Together with the Internal Audit and the Risk departments, sensitivity analysis is performed to assess different scenario for legal losses. In addition, asset managers at the operational level and the head of each corporate department, supported by our Legal and Compliance departments, supervise and manage day-to-day activities as per

		contracts to prevent material adverse impacts, including environmental and social impacts. If a supplier fails to comply with all legal commitments and the consequences have significant impact on, for example, environment, human or labour rights, Atlantica may terminate, suspend or revoke the contract. Furthermore, to efficiently deliver on our growth strategy, our local teams generally hire external legal advisors to verify compliance with all legal developing requirements (e.g., environmental, biodiversity, water resources requirements etc.). For third-party acquisitions, our internal legal team performs the legal due diligence and we use external legal advisors when deemed necessary. From a reporting perspective, Atlantica complies with the (i) 2008 U.K. Climate Change Act on GHG reporting, (ii) Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012, (iii) ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse gases, Part 1, on quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and (iv) GHG Protocol on GHG quantification. As an example, we could be claimed by investors for failure to comply with reporting requirements or report misleading information. As of to-date we do not have any outstanding significant climate-related claim. We estimate that the risk of climate change violations resulting in fines to be manageable, but we need to maintain our high control standards to keep this potential risk under control. It is important to clarify that Atlantica promotes transparency.
Market	Relevant, always included	Global trends in the market due to climate change can affect Atlantica and as such they are always included in our risk management system. Atlantica competes with players with diverse profiles, both in terms of size (with major international players) and sectors. Competition is intensifying with key players (oil companies, pension funds, etc.) becoming more active throughout the entire value chain. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2022, renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's economic transition scenario, 22.9 TW of new capacity additions are expected by 2050. Solar PV, wind and battery storage see the largest deployment with 19.5 TW, collectively capturing 85% of this new power capacity. Total required investment in energy infrastructure over the next three decades tops $119 trillion. The significant increase expected in the renewable energy space requires significant new investments in electric transmission and distribution lines for power supply, as well as storage for dispatchability, with each becoming key elements to support additional wind and solar

		energy generation. Some market risks include (1) higher demand for renewable energy has increased competition and has dropped the cost of renewable generation, (2) higher solar PV penetration has increased the difference in prices during the day (i.e., generally known as a "duck curve") in some of the geographies where we are present, including California, Arizona, Chile or Spain, (3) shorter-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), and (4) changes to environmental emission rights such as new emissions trading schemes on CO2 prices. If we fail to identify sources of growth we might not be able to deliver on our growth mid-term target. In 2022, we announced (1) our 1st standalone battery storage project (a 100 MWh battery system in California), and a 73 MW PV asset & a ~100 MWh battery system in Chile, and (2) our 1st potential hydrogen project (a 10 MW facility to supply hydrogen to an industrial client). Furthermore, we announced a pipeline of assets under development - including both repowering or expansion opportunities of existing assets and greenfield development - in North America, Europe and South America, of approximately 2.0 GW of renewable energy projects and 5.6 GWh of storage projects under development. Considering our business activities, market trends represent more an opportunity than a risk to us.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Climate change and ESG are becoming important criteria for shareholders and investors. While a significant part of our business consists of renewable energy assets, we also own assets that can be considered less environmentally friendly, currently consisting of a 300 MW efficient natural gas plant and a non-controlling stake in a gas-fired engine facility which uses natural gas, both in Mexico. Owning these assets with higher GHG emissions than the rest of the portfolio may have a negative reputational impact on Atlantica as a renewable energy company. We rely on capital markets and bank financing to fund our growth initiatives. If our reputation worsened, our cost of capital could increase and our access to capital may become more difficult. In addition, some potential employees and /or suppliers could perceive Atlantica as a less appealing company due to an eventual deterioration in our reputation. We target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. This target was approved by the SBTi in 2021. In addition, we target to maintain over 85% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low carbon footprint

		assets. Following our long-term commitment to sustainability, in 2022 our Board of Directors approved a: (1) new set of environmental-related targets, including to: (a) reduce our: (i) Scope 3 GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, (ii) non-GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, (iii) water consumption per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, (b) achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2040. and (2) climate transition plan to meet our climate-related targets. On an annual basis, Atlantica's Board of Directors updates and/or issues ESG and climate-related documents following our long-term strategy. In 2022, our good progress on our ESG commitments was corroborated by several top-tier ESG rating entities. In 2022 we leveraged on our positioning in ESG and climate change to refinance two project debts for a total amount of ~€543 million (~$580 million), corroborating Atlantica's good reputation. We engage with our stakeholders through different channels. Among others, we: (1) have regular meetings with investors and we participate in conferences and sector panels, and (2) proactively manage our social media and intranet to include climate-related matters. We believe reputational risks to be low.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Severe and extreme weather events include severe winds and rains, hail, hurricanes, cyclones, droughts, as well as the risk of fire and flooding, among others and are becoming more frequent as a result of climate change. Any of these extreme weather events could cause damage to our assets and/or business interruption. Atlantica manages and operates sustainable infrastructure assets. Climate change is causing an increasing number of extreme weather events, which are a risk to our facilities and may impact them. Physical risks which may affect our infrastructure are critical and are always considered in our risk management process. Examples of potential impacts of acute physical climate risks include: 1. Landslides caused by heavy precipitation in solar and transmission

		infrastructure: Flooding close to transmission lines can damage towers. This can lead to business interruption and require repair work. 2. Severe winds/ wind gusts in solar assets: Severe winds can damage solar fields and destroy components, requiring repair work. 3. Wildfires in transmission infrastructure: If the transmission lines cause a wildfire, it could result in damage and liabilities. 4. Lightning/ thunderstorms in wind assets: Lightning can damage the blades of the wind turbines. Components of our equipment and systems, such as structures, mirrors, absorber tubes, blades, PV panels or transformers are susceptible to being damaged by severe weather. In addition, replacement and spare parts for key components may be difficult or costly to acquire or may be unavailable and may have long lead times. Any of those extreme weather events could cause damage to our assets and/or business interruptions. In addition, damage caused by our equipment to third parties due to weather events can result in liabilities for the Company. Our asset and corporate operations personnel monitor weather conditions in real-time in each of the assets to adopt the required protection measures wherever necessary following our extreme weather procedure. We also have insurance policies covering physical damage and business interruption. We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to evaluate our 2030 and 2050 key risk impacts and the long-term resilience of our Company. From an acute physical risk perspective, the results of the work completed indicate that our strategy and asset portfolio would be resilient to acute physical climate-related changes.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Physical risks which may affect our sustainable infrastructure assets are critical and are always considered in our risk management process. Examples of potential impacts of chronic physical climate risks include: 1. Changing wind patterns in wind assets: A change in the wind direction and /or wind speeds may impact the power production efficiency. 2. Increase in mean temperatures in solar and wind assets: Increased mean temperatures could: (i) reduce the efficiency of solar power production, and (ii) lower air density which causes less efficient

		wind power production. 3. Droughts/water scarcity in solar assets: If there is less water available, water costs may increase. Water restrictions may affect the cooling capacity of the plants. 4. Increasing mean water temperatures in water desalination: Warmer sea water may contribute to the growth of algae that negatively affect the membranes inside the water desalination plant. Our asset and corporate operations personnel monitor the performance of each asset to identify any potential measures that could improve efficiency. In particular, the corporate performance team (1) monitors production and KPIs daily, (2) manages the central control center, and (3) manages predictive maintenance tools through artificial intelligence to identify future potential problems at our assets. In addition, the Operations Department audits all of our assets at least every two years to review operational, maintenance, engineering, health and safety and environmental indicators and their compliance with our best practices to promote constant improvement. Furthermore, in 2022 we implemented a new in-house Business Transformation Unit to enhance our operations processes in accordance with our business priorities through a Lean Management approach. The abovementioned teams consider among others, chronic physical issues as part of their plan to improve the performance of our existing technologies. E.g., if our internal departments improve our assets efficiency over time, we could potentially offset the potential negative impacts of rising temperatures. We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to evaluate our 2030 and 2050 key risk impacts and our long-term resilience. From a chronic physical risk perspective, the results of the work completed indicate that our strategy and asset portfolio would be resilient to chronic physical climate-related changes.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical
Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Atlantica manages and operates sustainable infrastructure assets.

The main impacts of rising temperatures include:
1. Reduction of the efficiency of solar power production, and
2. Lower air density which causes less efficient wind power production.

This rising mean temperatures risk is relevant because it can impact our renewable sector. This sector represented 75% of our 2022 revenue, with solar energy representing 64%.

We own or have an interest in a portfolio of diversified assets in terms of business sector and geographic footprint. As of December 31, 2022, our renewable energy operating portfolio consists of 28 assets with 2,121 MW of aggregate renewable energy installed generation capacity, of which approximately 73% is solar, 21% is wind, and the rest is mainly geothermal renewable energy.

As of December 31, 2022, the solar assets in-operation are located in the U.S., Chile, Colombia, Spain, Italy and South Africa. In addition, the wind assets are located in the U.S. and Uruguay.

This risk is disclosed in section Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) of our “2022 Integrated Annual Report” (pages 96-106), publicly available at www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

986,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have estimated the financial impact figure for rising temperatures in 2030 in our solar and wind assets. We believe that it is reasonable to assume that the weight of each of our technologies in our 2030 portfolio will be similar to our 2021/2022 portfolio.

1. Reduction of the efficiency of solar power production.

Solar CSP plants: We estimate that an increase in temperatures can improve the performance of solar fields by reducing thermal losses. On the contrary, an increase in temperatures can decrease the performance of the cooling cycle. For example, if we applied a RCP 8.5 climate-related scenario to the expected generation of one of our 50MW solar assets in Spain, we estimate a reduction of 0.08% MWh per year and a reduction of ~$8 thousand in 2030 estimated revenues. Considering our solar CSP portfolio in all our geographies (the U.S., Spain and South Africa), the estimated financial impact of the lower expected generation would be ~$753 thousand in 2030 estimated revenues.

Solar PV plants: We believe that a 1ºC temperature rise in a solar PV asset in Spain, would imply a: (i) module efficiency reduction of ~0.4%/ºC, (ii) reduction of yearly PV generation of ~6MWh and (iii) reduction of ~$1 thousand in 2030 estimated revenues. Considering our solar PV portfolio in all our geographies (Chile, Colombia, Spain and Italy), the estimated financial impact of the lower expected generation would be ~$66 thousand in 2030 expected revenues.

2. Lower air density which causes less efficient wind power production.
Wind energy is dependent on the air density among other factors. A 1ºC temperature rise would imply a reduction on the air density of 0.36% and a reduction of yearly wind generation of ~0.6 GWh in a 50 MW installed capacity plant in Uruguay. We estimate this could represent a reduction of ~$55 thousand in 2030 estimated revenues. Taking into consideration that we do not consolidate all wind assets (i.e., Vento II), the estimated financial impact of our wind portfolio in 2030 revenues would be ~$167 thousand.

Based on the previous information, and if no additional measures were implemented,

the estimated annual revenue loss would range from $1 thousand (assuming 1ºC temperature rise at one of solar PV assets) to $986 thousand dollars (assuming RCP 8.5 climate-related scenario and a 1ºC temperature rise).

Cost of response to risk

260,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

$260 thousand. This cost is calculated based on 10% of the budgeted internal cost (the total budgeted internal cost amounts to approximately $2,6 million) of our Corporate Operations and Advanced Analytics departments (based on the estimated time dedicated to improving efficiency of certain asset components).

Our operations department closely monitors the performance of each of our assets to identify measures that improve efficiency. By improving efficiency, we could potentially offset the potential negative impacts of rising temperatures. The operations department dedicates time and effort to identifying potential measures to improve asset performance, reducing operating costs and developing tools to manage our assets more efficiently. In addition, we have an in-house advanced analytics team to improve the performance of our existing technologies. A timely identification of potential maintenance issues allows us to address them quickly and control potentially negative impacts.

Case Study:

Situation: The advanced analytics team consider chronic physical issues as part of their plan to improve the performance of our existing technologies. This team worked jointly with Sulzer, a global leader in fluid engineering, in the deployment of Sulzer’s BLUE BOX, an advanced analytic solution on operational performance of critical pumps. This is a substantial decision for Atlantica since BLUE BOX software solution optimizes pump systems and processes, increasing efficiency of existing systems while reducing operational risk.

Task: Improve the performance of our existing technologies through real-time predictive maintenance.

Action: During the period 2020-2022 Sulzer’s Blue Box has been deployed at some of our solar power plants in the U.S. and South Africa, and at our efficient natural gas plant. Our plan is to continue deploying this system at our solar power plants in Spain in 2023 and 2024. The programs are supervised by our corporate operations and advanced analytics teams and Sulzer.

Result: During the period 2020-2022 Sulzer's Blue Box has optimized pump systems and processes, increased efficiency of existing systems while reducing operational risks at the assets where the Blue Box has been deployed. Thus, this technology has helped us to improve the performance of our assets through real-time predictive maintenance.

Thanks to this initiative, we expect to (1) reduce GHG emissions over time, and (2) increase our renewable energy generation.

Comment

-

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical
Landslide

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Climate change is causing an increasing number of severe and extreme weather events that are a risk to our facilities, including landslides caused by heavy precipitation for transmission infrastructure assets. This extreme weather event could cause damage to our assets and/or business interruption and require repair work.

We own (i) 3 transmission lines in Peru with an aggregated total length of 1,029 miles and approximately 3,400 towers, and (ii) 4 transmission lines in Chile with an aggregated total length of 200 miles and approximately 800 towers.

Our assets were designed and built by third parties complying with technical codes, local regulations and environmental impact studies. Technical codes should consider extreme weather events based on historical information and should include design safety margins. However, an increased severity of extreme weather events could have an impact on our assets.

In transmission lines, heavy precipitation may cause landslides which can damage the towers in our transmission lines. In the case that we faced an event such as this in Peru, it would typically affect one or two towers, especially taking into consideration the distance between towers.

- Phenomenon. In Peru, landslides caused by heavy precipitation usually occur in the higher regions of mountains, particularly during the rain-season. In “El Niño-years”, the impact may be worse, when heavy precipitation increases.
- Triggers. Landslides generally have two key triggers (i) heavy precipitation and (ii) earthquakes. We have analyzed the link between heavy precipitation and landslides during El Niño years.

- Impact. In February 2018, during the El Niño rain season, one of Atlantica's ATS transmission line towers in Peru collapsed due to landslides caused by heavy precipitation. Two additional towers were affected. The impact was very low (approximately $1 million). We used this impact to calculate the future estimated annual damage costs caused by heavy precipitation as described in the "Explanation of financial impact figure" section below.

The landslides caused by heavy precipitation for transmission infrastructure are important to Atlantica as these could damage part of our transmission lines. This risk is relevant because it can impact our transmission infrastructure sector (located in Peru and Chile). This sector represented 10% of our 2022 revenues.

This risk is disclosed in section TCFD of our "2022 Integrated Annual Report" (pages 96-106).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

360,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have undertaken a 3-step approach to calculate the financial impact of this risk:

Step 1. We have applied the Global Landslide Hazard Map to obtain the frequency of landslides per tower in one year.

Step 2. Considering that heavy precipitation is the key driver to increase the risk of landslides, we have analyzed the change in heavy precipitation. We have used the maximum cumulative precipitation fallen over five consecutive days (RX5 day) and how this indicator is expected to change in 2030.

We have multiplied the frequency of the landslides (Step 1) times the expected change in heavy precipitation intensity (Step 2) to obtain projections for the frequency of

landslides in future. This value stands for the likelihood that an event occurs.

Step 3. Risk quantification: We have considered a likelihood of 15% that a landslide causes damage to a tower. We have multiplied the likelihood of events times the financial impact (based on landslides caused by heavy precipitation in Peru 2018 as explained in the "Company-specific description" section) to obtain the estimated annual damage cost.

Based on the previous analysis, taking into consideration that our transmission lines have different lengths and different number of towers, and if no additional measures were implemented, the expected annual damage cost under RCP 8.5 would be approximately $360 thousands.

Cost of response to risk

750,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is calculated as a ~1%* of the insurance cost (disclosed in our financial statement reporting) and a 5% of the budgeted internal costs (~$250 thousand) of our insurance and the operations departments (based on the estimated time dedicated to monitoring these types of events).

To mitigate this risk we have:
1. An insurance policy covering physical damage and operational business interruption caused by heavy precipitation, thus the remaining risk (i.e., insurance deductible) is currently not considered material.
2. A crisis management procedure defining specific action plans for all our assets, including transmission infrastructure assets.
3. A specific procedure for extreme weather.

Case Study:

Situation: Atlantica owns 3 transmission lines in Peru. In 2018 one of our towers fell due to torrential rains. We undertook all necessary measures to minimize their impact, internally updated our procedures and shared the lessons learned. In February 2019 our Operations Department received an alert of potential heavy rains that could occur where our towers are located.

Task: Implement remediation plans to prevent damages to our tower structures and analyze potential future impacts caused by heavy precipitation at our transmission lines.

Action: In 2018 the operations team performed an audit to all the towers affected by the floods and reinforced certain structures to prevent future damages from potential landslides caused by heavy precipitation. We shared lessons learned with the rest of our geographies. We continue to perform: (1) specific audits to the towers - and its surrounding area - every time there is heavy precipitation, and (2) periodical annual audits to confirm the good condition of the tower structures.

Result: 2019 and 2022 heavy rains did not affect our transmission lines demonstrating our procedures effectiveness. We believe all our transmission lines are resilient to landslides caused by heavy precipitation.

*Illustrative cost for these type of events (i.e., landslides caused by heavy precipitation).

Comment

-

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical
Water scarcity

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Some of our renewable assets use water in their power generation process. These assets use water for cooling condensers during power generation. We withdraw fresh water primarily from rivers and aquifers. We hold permits to withdraw water from these sources and adheres to regulations on water quality.

We measure the water we withdraw and return using the installed water meters on the plants' pumping equipment. The reported volumes represent the total readings measured by the water meters at all our assets without adjusting for our interest in the assets.

The water meters are sealed and are normally subject to audit by the inspector representing the local water authorities. We comply with the requirements and regulations of the applicable local regulatory authorities in the areas in which we operate. We regularly report the results of our water statistics to the local water agencies.

We believe that the main impacts of droughts/water scarcity include:
- If there is less water available, water costs may increase and water quality could be poorer.
- If drought periods persist over time governments may take regulatory action and may reduce the limits of water quantities that can be withdrawn under our existing permits. If water limits were reduced to a point where we could not maintain the required level of

water at the plants, we would need to use more chemical products to purify water and to guarantee the performance of the plant.
- Water restrictions may occur affecting the cooling capacity of the plants.

This risk is relevant because 9 of our renewable assets - 6 in Spain and 3 in the U.S. - out of a total of 28 renewable assets, are located in extremely high or high baseline water stress areas as classified by the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool.

These 9 assets are relevant because they represent ~65% of our renewable energy installed capacity as of 12.31. 2022. The renewable sector represented 75% of our 2022 revenue.

Considering that approximately one third of our renewable energy installed capacity is located in Spain, we have focused on droughts / water scarcity in Spain.

We have historically only withdrawn on average ~60% of the total regulatory water limits permitted at our solar assets. Even if the water limits were reduced, we believe we have sufficient margin to withdraw water to keep our plants working properly. This risk is disclosed in section TCFD of our "2022 Integrated Annual Report" (pages 96-106).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

75,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,125,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have undertaken a 3-step approach to calculate the financial impact of this risk:

Step 1. We have analyzed changes in drought indicators to assess drought conditions in Spain in 2030: (i) meteorological droughts, including precipitation and consecutive dry days indicators, and (ii) hydrological droughts, including blue water production, snow storage and streamflow indicators.

Step 2. Considering our business activities and the location of our assets, we have used the streamflow indicator and how this indicator is expected to change in 2030.

The streamflow hydrological drought indicator projects 15% to 40% water availability reductions under RCP 8.5 in the South of Spain in 2030.

We have assumed this 15% to 40% water availability reduction could imply a 15% to 40% reduction to our existing water permits.

Step 3. Risk quantification: We have analyzed how much our estimated 2030 generation (MWh) would be reduced if we suffered a 15% to 40% reduction to existing water permits.

Considering that the water used by our solar plants in Spain is withdrawn from several rivers, and if no additional measures were implemented to reduce the risk of water scarcity / droughts in Spain, we estimate an annual revenue loss between approximately $75 thousand (assuming 15% limitation to our existing water permits) and $1.125 (assuming 40% limitation to our existing water permits) million in 2030.

We have historically only withdrawn on average less than 60% of the total regulatory water limits permitted at our solar assets. Even if the water limits were reduced, we believe we have sufficient margin to withdraw enough water to keep our plants working properly. We refer to the "Description of response" section for additional information on mitigation actions to this risk.

Cost of response to risk

200,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to this risk is calculated as 5% of the budgeted internal costs (~$130 thousand) of our operations departments and 2% (~$70 thousand) of the EMEA department (both based on the estimated time dedicated to monitoring these types of events).

Mitigation actions to this risk include: (1) we have historically withdrawn on average less than 60% of the total regulatory water limits permitted at our solar assets. Even if the water limits were reduced, we believe we have sufficient margin to withdraw enough water to keep our plants working properly, (2) our local asset management teams systematically track and monitor water availability as a key KPI of the asset, (3) identify new measures to re-use discharged water, and (4) revenues in Spain are mainly defined by regulation. Potential revenue decreases could be adjusted by regulator.

Case Study:

Situation: Several of our plants in Spain are located in extremely high or high baseline water stress areas as classified by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. If drought

periods persist over time, power generation process at some of these assets could be affected.

Task: Analyze remediation plans to prevent water scarcity / droughts impacting our power generation processes at some of our renewable energy assets in Spain and analyze potential future impacts from droughts in the medium and long-term.

Action: The country manager and the operations department identified this risk and proposed a comprehensive analysis to Management (including the Head of Risk Management). In 2021 we started to analyze several options to mitigate potential impacts from droughts. In 2022, the analysis was completed and the country manager and the operations team increased the re-used discharged water at several solar assets in Spain. In addition, considering that climate change is causing an increasing number of chronic weather events such as water droughts, we undertook a climate-related scenario analysis to analyse Atlantica's medium and long-term risk impacts.

Result: In 2022 we increased re-used discharged water at several solar assets in Spain by increasing the number of cycles in the cooling towers and reached a very high recycling rate over the total amount of water withdrawn. In addition, the climate-scenario analysis completed confirmed that the impact of droughts to our assets in Spain would be immaterial in 2030 (as detailed in the explanation of financial impact figure section).

Comment

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C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

We are a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We also invest and manage storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix.

The renewable energy industry has grown significantly in recent years, and it is expected to continue to grow in the coming decades. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2022, renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's economic transition scenario, 22.9 TW of new capacity additions are expected by 2050. Solar PV, wind and battery storage would collectively capture 85% of this new power capacity.

The increase in the renewable energy space requires significant new investments in electric transmission and distribution lines for power supply, as well as storage for dispatchability, with each becoming key elements to support additional wind and solar energy generation.

We intend to invest in renewables and storage with a focus on the reduction of carbon emissions. We believe we can achieve organic growth through the optimization of the existing portfolio and through the expansion and repowering of our current assets. Additionally, we expect to continue investing in the development and construction of new assets. We also expect to acquire assets from third parties leveraging the local presence and network we have in geographies and sectors in which we operate.

Some of our key competitive strengths to grow our business:
- Stable, predictable long-term cash flows. The off-take agreements or regulation in place at our assets have a weighted average remaining term of ~14 years as of 12.31.2022, providing long-term cash flow visibility. In 2022, ~51% of our revenue was non dependent on natural resource, not subject to the volatility that natural resource may have, especially solar and wind resources. Additionally, our facilities have minimal or no fuel risk.
- Well positioned to capture growth opportunities. Our current portfolio of assets offers growth opportunities through the expansion and repowering of existing assets and through hybridization of existing assets with other complementary technologies. We can also grow by adding storage to our existing renewable assets or by developing standalone storage close to our existing assets.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

530,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We intend to invest approximately $300 million in equity value per year during a 5-year period with a majority of these investments in renewable energy and storage.

We estimate that the total investments during a 5-year period would be, approximately:
- 95% in renewable energy and storage and,
- 5% in transmission infrastructure.

The total investment in renewable energy and storage would represent approximately $530 million additional revenue over a 5-year period.

We have calculated the additional revenue based on the following market hypothesis and considering approximately $285 million in equity value per year invested in renewable energy and storage:

(1) Investment = Equity (33%) + Debt (66%) -> Equity ($285 million) + Debt ($570 million) = $855 million.
(2) EBITDA per year= (Investment / 11.5x) -> EBITDA = $74 million ($855 million / 11.5).
(3) Revenue per year = (EBITDA / 70%) -> Revenue = $106 million ($74 million / 70%).

Additional revenue over a five-year period would represent approximately 530 million dollars ($106 million * 5 years).

Hypothesis used are based on our business expertise and market estimations.

Cost to realize opportunity

10,800,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity ($10.8 million) includes:
- $3.0 million external costs to finance these investments (1% of $300 million equity investments = $3.0 million).
- $1.2 million of the total budgeted cost of the Corporate Development department (100%).
- $6.6 million of the total budgeted costs for development activities (100%).

Case Study:
Situation: We have challenging growth and climate-related targets in place. We plan to invest ~$300 million in equity value per year during a 5-year period and we target to (1) reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, (2) reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, (3) achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2040, and (4) maintain over 85% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

Task: The Geographic VPs and the Development and Investment Committees to deliver on our growth strategy (1) through the optimization of the existing portfolio, (2) through the expansion and repowering of our current assets, (3) by developing new sustainable infrastructure projects, and (4) by investing in new assets in the business sectors where we are present.

Action: The Geographic VPs, the Development and Investment Committees have analyzed multiple investment opportunities. In the period 2020-2022 Atlantica has invested ~$972 million in equity value (~92% in renewable energy assets). In addition, as of 12.31.2022 we have 112.5 MW installed capacity projects and a 100MWh battery storage project under construction with Commercial Operations Date (CODs) expected in 2023-2024. At 2022 year-end we also have a pipeline of assets in North and South America and Europe with ~2.0 GW of renewable energy projects and ~5.6 GWh of storage projects under development.

Result: All these investments increase both the share of renewables in our portfolio and our green revenues. By investing in renewable assets, we are delivering on Our Purpose and we believe to be in the good path to achieve the climate-related targets previously mentioned. I.e., as of 12.31.2022 (i) we have reduced our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 11% vs. 2020 base year and (ii) our adjusted EBITDA generated from low carbon footprint assets reached 89%. We refer to section 4 for additional details and status of our Targets.

Comment

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Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Access to capital markets and reduced financing costs

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

Climate change and ESG are becoming important criteria for shareholders, investors and financial institutions, including banks. We believe stakeholders prefer sustainable products and services such as low-carbon and renewable energy rather than non-renewable energy. Many investors have integrated climate change in their investment analysis, numerous companies are selecting their suppliers considering the environmental impact of their products or services, and customers are proactively improving their ESG and climate change commitments.

We have also seen funds investing in ESG and clean energy experiencing growth in recent years. Some banks and investors have mandates to invest in clean energy. The financial industry in Europe and in the U.S. has actively promoted climate change development by allocating credits to sustainable projects and companies (including utility sector companies).

In 2022, we increased our ESG focused shareholders. In 2022, we also continued expanding our sources of financing products available through green financing:
- In October 2022, we refinanced the project debt of Solacor 1 & 2, two 50 MW installed capacity solar assets. The new financing is a green euro-denominated loan with a syndicate of banks for a total amount of €205.0 million.
- In December 2022, we refinanced the project debt of Solnova 1, 3 & 4, three 50 MW installed capacity solar assets. The new financing agreement is a green euro-denominated loan with a syndicate of banks for a total amount of €338.5 million.

Atlantica relies on debt and equity capital markets to fund its growth strategy. Having access to a larger number of shareholders, investors and financial institutions, including banks, is key for our business development. Therefore, we believe our access to green financing will continue to help us expand our financing options to execute on our growth strategy.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

According with 2020 MSCI's study related to ESG and the cost of capital, companies with a low ESG rating have a higher cost of capital than companies with a high ESG rating. In the MSCI World Index, the average cost of capital of the highest-ESG-scored quintile was 6.16%, compared to 6.55% for the lowest-ESG-scored quintile, which is a difference of 0.39%.

Our gross corporate debt amounted to approximately $1,017 million as of December 31, 2022. If we keep lowering our ESG ratings and the average cost decreased by 0.10% (i.e., 0.39%*25%), assuming that we could take advantage of approximately 25% of the difference between the highest and the lowest average cost of capital disclosed in MSCI's study (i.e., approximately 25% because we already have low ESG ratings and many of our corporate debt is green), it could result in an annual additional cost savings of approximately $1.0 million.

Cost to realize opportunity

80,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity corresponds to the 5% of the budgeted costs of the Investor Relations and ESG department: $80 thousand (based on the estimated time dedicated to green financing). The total budgeted cost amounted to approximately $1.6 million.

Case Study:

Situation: Our strategy focuses on climate change solutions in the power and water sectors. Growth initiatives over time will require us to access the capital markets, issuing either debt or equity. Access to capital is an important part of our growth strategy.

Task: Finance our growth initiatives while promoting and maintaining a good reputation among all our stakeholders.

Action: In 2020, the finance committee requested the Head of ESG to prepare all the necessary documentation to issue green financing (i.e., green bonds and loans) to increase access to capital. The Head of ESG launched a 3-step process that consisted of: (1) Preparing a green finance framework aligned with the Green Bond Principles and the Green Loan Principles, (2) hiring Sustainalytics to issue a Second Party Opinion on the green finance framework, and (3) issuing a green finance report.

Result: In 2020, we developed a Green Finance Framework to issue green finance instruments to finance or refinance renewable energy infrastructure, as well as transmission lines dedicated to bringing renewable energy to the grid. The Framework is aligned with our strategy and the use of proceeds will contribute to the advancement of the UN SDGs of Affordable and Clean Energy. This Framework has a Second Party Opinion (SPO) delivered by Sustainalytics. In 2022 we leveraged on our positioning in ESG and climate change to refinance two project debts for a total amount of ~€543 million (~$580 million). In 2022, following the Green Finance Framework reporting requirements, we updated our Green Finance Report on our website to disclose all the disbursement of funds to eligible green projects. All the documentation is publicly available on our website (https://www.atlantica.com/web/en/investors/green-financing/).

Comment

-

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

The renewable energy industry has grown significantly in recent years, and it is expected to continue to grow in the coming decades. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2022, renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's economic transition scenario, 22.9 TW of new capacity additions are expected by 2050. Solar PV, wind and battery storage see the largest deployment with 19.5 TW, collectively capturing 85% of this new power capacity. Total required investment in energy infrastructure over the next three decades tops $119 trillion.

The significant increase expected in the renewable energy space requires significant new investments in electric transmission and distribution lines for power supply, as well as storage for dispatchability, with each becoming key elements to support additional wind and solar energy generation.

At Atlantica, we believe transmission lines have a central role in energy transition. Renewable energy is going to represent the majority of new power generation in the short and mid-term. However, in the short and mid-term large investments will be required in new “smarter” transmission and distribution networks that can support renewable generation over the mid-term. The expected increase in renewables is a challenge for current transmission grids in many regions and investments will be necessary.

We currently own 3 transmission lines in Peru and 4 in Chile, as well as a minority interest in a transmission line under construction in the U.S.

We believe that current regulations in Peru and Chile provides us with growth opportunities by expanding transmission lines to connect new clients. E.g., in Peru, where we own two large transmission lines, if a potential new client needs access to our lines, we could build the required equipment, such as a substation and a new portion of line to allow that connection and becoming the owner of that new asset. This is what we call “expansions” of our transmission lines. E.g., in July 2022 we closed a 12-year transmission service agreement that will allow us to build a substation and a 2.4-mile transmission line connected to our ATN transmission line. In addition, we can also get contacted by potential customers building renewable assets who need a connection to the grid.

We believe that we are well positioned to capture these growth opportunities by leveraging the local presence and network we have in Peru and Chile.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

25,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

75,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We estimate that we can expand our transmission lines investing in the range of at least $15 to $25 million per year.

Based on our historical transmission line expansions investments in Peru and Chile, we expect this type of investments could translate in an increase in our revenue in the range of $5 to $10 million per year. This can represent $25 to $50 million over the next five years (i.e., this range represents the per annum figures x5).

In addition, we expect to have opportunities to invest in new transmission lines. If for example, we invest externally $15 million per year, that could represent up to $25 million in additional revenues coming from new transmission lines over a five-year period.

Revenues could be increased over a five year period by: (1) Transmission line expansions ($25 to $50 million) and, (2) new transmission lines (up to $25 million). Consequently:

Potential financial impact – minimum: $25 million (assuming no new transmission lines, only expansions).
Potential financial impact – maximum: $75 million (assuming both new transmission lines and expansions).

Cost to realize opportunity

1,300,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity ($1.3 million) includes:
- $0.2 million external costs to finance these investments (1% of $20 million equity investments = $0.2 million).
- Total budgeted costs of the Corporate Development department: $1.1 million.

Case Study:

Situation: We own or have an interest in a portfolio of diversified assets in terms of business sector and geographic footprint. We are currently focused on North America, South America and certain EMEA regions. We have identified new market opportunities in different countries within these regions, and in sectors where we have a smaller presence today. We intend to grow our business: (1) through the optimization of the existing portfolio, (2) through the expansion and repowering of our current assets, (3) by developing new sustainable infrastructure projects, and (4) by investing in new assets in the business sectors where we are present.

Task: Identify new transmission lines investment opportunities to deliver on our growth strategy.

Action: The Geographic VPs, the Development and Investment Committees to analyze investment opportunities to increase our storage portfolio (North America, Europe and South America). The development opportunities are analyzed at the monthly Development Committees. Third-party investments are analyzed at the Investment Committee (generally held once a week).

Result: In January 2022, we closed the acquisition of Chile TL4, a 63-mile transmission line and 2 substations in Chile. Furthermore, in July 2022, we closed a 12-year transmission service agreement denominated in U.S. dollars that will allow us to build a substation and a 2.4-mile transmission line in Peru. We expect these transmission lines to (1) positively contribute to deliver on our growth strategy, and (2) continue achieving our goal to maintain over 85% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets. In 2022, 89% of our adjusted EBITDA came from low carbon footprint assets (vs. 88% in 2021).

Comment

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C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Our strategy focuses on climate change solutions in the power and water sectors.

We have a SBTi approved target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. In addition, we target to maintain over 85% of our Adjusted EBITDA generated from low carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

In 2022, following our long-term commitment to sustainability, our Board approved a:

(1) new set of environmental-related targets, including to (a) reduce our (i) Scope 3 GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base, (ii) non-GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base, (iii) water consumption per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base, and (b) achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2040.

(2) climate transition plan to meet our climate-related targets.

Considering that our CEO, CFO and Investor Relations (IR) Director generally hold calls and/or meetings with investors and equity analysts after quarterly earnings presentations, we believe these calls/meetings are generally a good opportunity to provide feedback and/or address questions on the company's performance, initiatives, growth, targets, etc. including those targets related to climate change.

In addition, stakeholders can submit feedback or comments on an as-needed basis to the IR Director, who is part of Atlantica's Management team. Her phone and an email address is available on our website.

Some investors share with the company their voting decisions at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and provide improvement actions in terms of ESG. In addition, we receive feedback regularly by e-mail. E.g., in the past we received communications from investors suggesting setting targets aligned with SBT and to provide additional disclosures. These communications are analyzed and followed when possible.

Considering (i) our Purpose, (ii) our business activities, (iii) our climate transition plan to meet our climate-related targets, (iv) that we target potential equity growth investments of ~$300 million per year in equity value and these investments have to be aligned with Atlantica's climate-related targets, and (v) that we target to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2040, we believe to be fully aligned with a 1.5ºC world.

We are analyzing if we will publish a low carbon transition plan and if we include it as an AGM resolution item.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Our climate transition plan includes the following measures to execute our long-term strategy aligned with a 1.5ºC world: (1) Implement initiatives to reduce emissions at the emitting assets in our portfolio, including measures to improve efficiency and investing in advanced technology to operate our assets to ensure lower emissions. (2) Over time, implement new zero-emissions technologies at our two natural gas assets, including hybridization with renewable energy and hydrogen. (3) We plan to invest approximately

$300 million in equity value per year in investments in the coming years. Given the projected growth in the renewable and storage sectors, we expect that most of our investments will be in the renewable energy and storage, contributing to increasing our renewable energy production and further reducing our emissions per unit of electricity produced. (4) If the potential measures to reduce emissions are not sufficiently effective or are not considered economically viable, one of the measures contemplates phasing out natural gas supply at some of the installations where it is used. Considering the expected investments in renewables and the measures to reduce emissions, we believe the abovementioned scenarios provide a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5ºC world.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		At Atlantica, climate-related matters are integrated in our long-term strategy. We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to evaluate: (i) Atlantica's 2030 and 2050 key risk and opportunity impacts, and (ii) the long-term resilience of our Company. This analysis was prepared based on the TCFD guidance. Physical risk analysis covered all Atlantica's operations. We identified 14 regions and 8 different climate hazards (including acute and chronic physical climate hazards). The selection considered Atlantica's key technologies, countries and assets, past events that affected Atlantica's or other peers' operations. We have assumed that in 2030 and 2050 we will own and/or have an interest in a diversified portfolio in terms of business sectors and regions similar to 12.31.2022, where renewable energy represents over 70% of our business.

			Scenario analysis: We evaluated the potential changes in the selected risks as projected by the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5, a business-as-usual scenario. This scenario assumes that GHG emissions will continue rising at today's rate until the end of the century, with little mitigation efforts. By the end of the century, the RCP 8.5 scenario projects a rise of ~4ºC in global mean temperature by 2100, compared to pre-industrial levels. Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, chronic and acute physical risks become greater and more frequent as a result of the increase in the average global temperature. The analysis focused on the Company's specific locations. Furthermore, scientific literature such as the NASA Center for Climate Simulations and the Aqueduct Floods Hazard Maps and Aqueduct Global Maps 3.0 from the World Resources Institute were consulted to further analyze future climate conditions in the medium (2030) and long-term (2050). A qualitative rating was assigned, ranging from low to high, which reflects the future changes in the frequency and/or severity of the hazard from baseline conditions. Considering mitigating factors, we did not identify any material risk that could quantitatively impact our businesses. From a physical risk perspective, the results of the work completed indicate that our strategy and asset portfolio would be resilient to physical climate-related changes. Our 2022 Integrated Annual Report (section: TCFD; pages 96-106) provides comprehensive climate-related scenarios, risks and opportunities information.
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide		We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis (as previously described in this section). The transition risk and opportunities analysis covered

			all Atlantica's operations. Transition risks and scenario analysis: The transition risks prioritized for our analysis relate to policy (current and emerging regulation), technology, market developments and reputation. The analysis considered 2 of the scenarios provided in the World Energy Outlooks (WEO) 2021 report prepared by the International Energy Agency (IEA), including the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS). The SDS scenario assumes: (i) strong policy support and international cooperation in meeting the United Nations SDGs along with a major transformation of the global energy system, and (ii) global average temperature increase is limited to below 2°C by the end of the century. Based on the work completed (i.e., including historical records, input from different stakeholders and existing risk mitigation plans), the potential impact of transition-related risks on our short, medium and long-term assets' financial performance (i.e., revenues, costs) and financial position (i.e., asset, liabilities) is expected to be immaterial. Transition opportunities and scenario analysis: We have focused on 2 opportunities: 1. Changes in Demand for Low-Carbon Products and Services in the US and the European Union (EU) that may lead to increased demand for products and services due to rising adoption of renewables. 2. Changes in Government Supporting Schemes in the US and in the EU that may lead to increased competitiveness and to a lower risk when investing in renewable energy. From a transition perspective, the combination of market trends, including the growing demand for clean energy supported by expanding GHG reduction targets, and the increasingly favourable economics of clean energy, creates a number of opportunities for our business. Based on the work completed (i.e., including historical

			investments, our competitive strengths, identified growth opportunities and SDS scenario analysis), Atlantica's short, medium and long-term strategy would be resilient and would be well positioned to take advantage of transition-related opportunities. Our 2022 Integrated Annual Report (section: TCFD; pages 96-106) provides comprehensive climate-related scenarios, risks and opportunities information.
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide		We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis (as previously described in this section). Transition risks and scenario analysis: The transition risks prioritized for our analysis relate to policy (current and emerging regulation), technology, market developments and reputation. The analysis considered two of the scenarios provided in the WEO 2021 report prepared by the IEA, including the IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS). The IEA STEPS scenario assumes: (i) current and announced policies, plans, and trajectories and their implications for energy demand, emissions, carbon markets, and energy security, and (ii) global average temperature increases of approximately 3°C by the end of the century. Based on the work completed (i.e., including historical records, input from different stakeholders and existing risk mitigation plans), the potential impact of transition-related risks on our short, medium and long-term assets' financial performance (i.e., revenues, costs) and financial position (i.e., asset, liabilities) is expected to be immaterial. Transition opportunities and scenario analysis: We have focused on 2 opportunities for our scenario analysis: 1. Changes in Demand for Low-Carbon Products and Services in the U.S. and the EU may lead to increased demand for products and services due to rising adoption of renewables.

			2. Changes in Government Supporting Schemes in the U.S. and in the EU may lead to increased competitiveness and to a lower risk when investing in renewable energy. From a transition perspective, the combination of market trends, including the growing demand for clean energy supported by expanding GHG reduction targets, and the increasingly favourable economics of clean energy, creates a number of opportunities for our business. Based on the work completed (i.e., including historical investments, our competitive strengths, identified growth opportunities and STEPS scenario analysis), Atlantica's short, medium and long-term strategy would be resilient and would be well positioned to take advantage of transition-related opportunities. Our 2022 Integrated Annual Report (section: TCFD; pages 96-106) provides comprehensive climate-related scenarios, risks and opportunities information.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

1. What are the potential physical climate risks that could affect our Company in the mid (2030) and long (2050) term? Can these risks materially impact our assets?

The risks were identified following a two-step process. In the first place, an initial screening was carried out to determine which physical and transition risks are most likely to affect our businesses. Once the initial screening was completed, company-specific data (e.g., historical records of past events, input from internal stakeholders) was taken into account to determine the key risks most likely to affect Atlantica as well as their potential impact on our activities.

The physical risk analysis covered fourteen regions and eight different climate hazards. The selection considered Atlantica's key technologies, countries and assets, past events that affected Atlantica's or other peers' operations, and climate scenarios that project how the intensity or frequency of certain climate hazards might change as a result of

global warming.

We used the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5, a business-as-usual scenario, to evaluate the potential physical risk impacts. This scenario assumes that GHG emissions will continue rising at today's rate until the end of the century, with little mitigation efforts.*

2. Can changes in (i) demand for low-carbon products and services, and (ii) government supporting schemes impact our business in two of our core geographies (i.e., the U.S. and the European Union) in the mid (2030) and long (2050) term? Does climate change represent a risk or an opportunity to our Company?

As global decarbonization ambitions increase, the physical impacts of climate change decrease, but transition risk increases as more aggressive and disruptive policies are required to achieve the necessary global warming temperature goal.

Our transition risks and opportunities analysis considered two of the scenarios provided in the World Energy Outlooks (WEO) 2021 report prepared by the International Energy Agency (IEA): (i) the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), and the (ii) IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS).*

- The IEA SDS scenario assumes: (i) strong policy support and international cooperation in meeting the United Nations SDGs along with major transformation of the global energy system, and (ii) global average temperature increase is limited to below 2°C by the end of the century.

- The IEA STEPS scenario assumes: (i) current and announced policies, plans, and trajectories and their implications for energy demand, emissions, carbon markets, and energy security, and (ii) global average temperature increase of approximately 3°C by the end of the century.

*We have assumed that in 2030 and 2050 we will own and/or have an interest in a diversified portfolio in terms of business sectors and regions similar to December 31, 2021.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis.

1. Potential physical climate risks that could affect our Company if no additional mitigation measures were implemented.

We refer to risk 1, risk 2 and risk 3 in section C2.3a for a detailed description of the physical risks that could affect our Company and their potential financial impact.

From a physical risk perspective, the results of the work completed indicate that our

short, medium and long-term strategy and asset portfolio would be resilient to physical climate-related changes.

2. Expected changes to demand for low-carbon products and services and government supporting schemes:

We analyzed potential risks and concluded that none of them could affect the Company. As a result, we have focused on opportunities.

A. Demand for Low-Carbon Products and Services.
IEA STEPS:
-US: extension of renewable tax credits for solar and wind as well as 100% carbon-free electricity by 2050 in 20 states.
-EU: renewable energy market will grow as countries move toward decarbonization.
IEA SDS:
-US and EU: demand for renewable energy projected to grow rapidly.

B. Government Supporting Schemes.
IEA STEPS:
-US: policy dynamics support the development of the renewable energy market and further reduces its GHG emissions footprint.
IEA SDS:
-US: the US strategy “Pathways to Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050” is consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C.
-EU: policies to deliver the EU’s Green Deal will intensify to reach climate targets.

From a transition perspective, based on the work completed (i.e., including historical records, input from different stakeholders and existing risk mitigation plans):
(1) the potential impact of transition-related risks on our short, medium and long-term assets’ financial performance (i.e., revenues, costs) and financial position (i.e., asset, liabilities) is expected to be immaterial, and
(2) the combination of market trends, including the growing demand for clean energy supported by expanding GHG reduction targets, and the increasingly favourable economics of clean energy, creates a number of opportunities for our business.

The results of the work completed corroborated our growth strategy. We intend to invest in renewables and storage with a focus on the reduction of carbon emissions. Our plan for executing this strategy includes growing our business (1) through the optimization of the existing portfolio and through the expansion and repowering of our current assets, and (2) by developing new projects and by investing in new assets in the business sectors where we are present. We expect to invest approximately $300 million in equity value per year during a 5-year period in low carbon footprint assets.

To deliver on our strategy, we have a pipeline of assets in North and South America and Europe of ~2.0 GW of renewable energy projects (~40% of the projects are in PV, 40% in storage and 19% in wind) and ~5.6 GWh of storage projects under development.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	This is an opportunity to develop and/or expand low emission goods. Please see section C2.4a (opportunity 1). Description: Our Purpose is to support the transition towards a more sustainable world by investing in and managing sustainable infrastructure assets, while creating long-term value to our stakeholders. To do so, we intend to take advantage of, and leverage our growth strategy on, favorable trends in clean power generation, energy scarcity and the global focus on the reduction of carbon emissions. Time horizon: short term (1-2 years). Most substantive decision case study: Situation: As solar penetration increases and becomes a larger portion of the energy mix in many areas where we are present, including California, Arizona, Chile, or Spain, we are already observing the electricity production increasing significantly during the central hours of the day, hence decreasing in electricity prices during this time frame. This is generally known as a “duck curve”. As the deployment of solar power production increases, we will see this effect increasing and reaching more markets. Task: We need to develop alternatives to allow electricity storage during the central hours and deliver this electricity during the evening and morning. Action: The Geographic VPs, the Development and Investment Committees to analyze investment opportunities to increase our storage portfolio (North America, Europe and South America). The development opportunities are analyzed at the monthly Development Committees. Third-party investments are analyzed at the Investment Committee (generally held once a week).

		Results: In 2022 we announced: (1) our 1st standalone battery storage project (a 100 MWh battery system in California), and a 73 MW PV asset with a ~100 MWh battery system in Chile, (2) our 1st potential hydrogen project (a 10 MW facility to supply hydrogen to an industrial client -"Ready-to-Build" (RTB) expected for 2025-). Furthermore, we announced a pipeline of assets under-development and under-construction in North America, Europe and South America with approximately 2.0 GW of renewable energy projects and approximately 5.6 GWh of storage projects under development. In particular, approximately 4.2 GWh of the storage projects under development pipeline corresponds to U.S. opportunities, where the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) is relevant.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Our suppliers and customers are impacted by climate change in similar ways than we are. Potential weather adverse effects of climate change in their operations could negatively impact our own operations. Our suppliers and customers may be affected by changes in environmental regulation, extreme weather conditions, natural disasters arising from climate change and global warming. When engaging with our suppliers, we take into consideration the environmental and climate change impacts that their products and services can have. Engaging with suppliers that do not share our climate and environmental goals can prevent us from reaching our emissions targets and/or can affect negatively Atlantica's reputation, which could negatively affect Atlantica's results and operations. Time horizon: short term (1-2 years). Most substantive decision case study: Situation: We seek to minimize supply chain risks and engage with third parties who operate under principles similar to ours to achieve our environmental goals. Task: The Compliance, ESG and Purchasing departments to set supply chain-related targets, and identify and mitigate climate-related risks in our supply chain. Action: On an annual basis, the Compliance, ESG and Purchasing departments jointly (1) follow-up on our supply chain targets and (2) analyze and implement industry, sectorial and peers best practices as well as evaluate the effectiveness of existing lines of defense to mitigate supply chain risks. Result: In 2022 we: (1) issued new supply chain lines of defense to

		mitigate supply chain risks, including (a) changing our external evaluation provider to Achilles and (b) implementing a new internal supplier evaluation process to assess all suppliers every three years, and (2) updated our supply chain targets. In addition, seven potential new suppliers were disqualified (vs. two in 2021) during the pre-screening internal approval process. This information is publicly available in the Supply Chain Management section of our “2022 Integrated Annual Report" publicly at available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf The joint collaboration of the Compliance, ESG and Purchasing teams has helped to mitigate climate change-related risks in our supply chain.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Within the energy sector, innovation contributes to the fight against climate change through new or enhanced technologies that enable more sustainable, reliable and efficient solutions. As of December 31, 2022, we: (1) own 31 patents and technology licences, as well as 6 patents currently in approval process, related to key components of our assets, to processes and to solutions to monitor, operate and maintain our assets in a sustainable and cost effective manner, (2) have an operations department to identify potential measures to improve asset performance, reducing operating costs and developing tools to manage our assets more efficiently, and (3) have an advanced analytics team to improve the performance of our technologies through data analytics and machine learning technologies. Time horizon: long-term (5 to 30 years). Most substantive decision case study: Situation: The advanced analytics team consider chronic physical issues as part of their plan to improve the performance of our existing technologies. This team worked jointly with Sulzer, a global leader in fluid engineering, in the deployment of Sulzer’s BLUE BOX, an advanced analytic solution on operational performance of critical pumps. This is a substantial decision for Atlantica since BLUE BOX software solution optimizes pump systems and processes, increasing efficiency of existing systems while reducing operational risk. Task: Improve the performance of our existing technologies through real-time predictive maintenance. Action: During the period 2020-2022 Sulzer’s Blue Box has been deployed at some of our solar power plants in the U.S. and South

		Africa, and at our efficient natural gas plant. Our plan is to continue deploying this system at our solar power plants in Spain in 2023 and 2024. The programs are supervised by our corporate operations and advanced analytics teams and Sulzer. Result: During the period 2020-2022 Sulzer's Blue Box has optimized pump systems and processes, increased efficiency of existing systems while reducing operational risks at the assets where the Blue Box has been deployed. Thus, this technology has helped us to improve the performance of our assets through real-time predictive maintenance. Thanks to this initiative, we expect to (1) reduce GHG emissions over time, and (2) increase our renewable energy generation.
Operations	Yes	Our local teams at the asset level, our corporate operations teams and our risk management team monitor closely all risks, including climate change risks such as increases in mean temperature, and water scarcity, among others. This is an impact from section C2.3a. Please see risk 1 "changing temperature", risk 2 “landslides", and risk 3 "water scarcity". Time horizon: We expect our strategy in this area to be affected by climate-related issues in the long-term (5 to 30 years). Most substantive decision case study: Situation: Climate change is causing an increasing number of severe, chronic and extreme weather events, which are a risk to our facilities and may impact them. More aggressive and disruptive policies are required to achieve the necessary global warming temperature goals. Task: Analyze potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conduct a climate-related scenario analysis to analyse our 2030 and 2050 key risk and opportunity impacts and the long-term resilience of our Company in line with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. Action: In 2021 the ESG and the operations teams proposed to Management (including the Head of Risk Management) undertaking the climate-related analysis. We hired third-party consultants to help us with the analysis. Weekly meetings were held between internal departments (e.g., country managers and the operations, environment, insurance and ESG departments) and the external consultants to address this analysis efficiently and effectively. Result: The analysis was finalized in 2022. From a physical risk

		perspective, the results of the work completed indicate that our strategy and asset portfolio would be resilient to physical climate-related changes. From a transition perspective, the combination of market trends, including the growing demand for clean energy and the increasingly favourable economics of clean energy, creates a number of opportunities for our business.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital	We believe stakeholders prefer sustainable products and services such as low-carbon and renewable energy rather than non-renewable energy. There is an increasing number of governments, private companies and investors publicly stating their commitment to support the environment through their business decisions. Funds investing in ESG and clean energy have experienced growth in recent years and some investors and financial institutions, including banks, have mandates to invest in clean energy or green transition. We believe our business model and ESG credentials are very attractive for this type of clean energy investors. We rely on debt, equity capital markets and bank financing to fund our growth strategy. Having access to a larger number of investors and financial institutions, including banks, is key for our business development. In order to create value for our shareholders, we need to have a low cost of capital. If we do not meet investors requirements on ESG disclosure our access to capital markets can decrease. If we are not able to access capital, this may limit our growth plans. In addition, cost of debt could be higher if our ESG rating worsened. We believe the access to green financing will help us expand our financing options to execute on our growth strategy. We have a Green Finance Framework in-place to finance or refinance renewable energy infrastructure. In 2022 we (i) refinanced 2 project debts following the Green Finance Framework and (ii) published a Green Finance Report with the disbursement of funds to eligible green projects. Please read section C2.4a (opportunity 2). Financial planning considering climate-related issues: Growth-related time horizon: Short Term (1-2 years)

		- According to Bloomberg NEF 2022, renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's economic transition scenario, 22.9 TW of new capacity additions are expected by 2050. Solar PV, wind and battery storage see the largest deployment with 19.5 TW, collectively capturing 85% of this new power capacity. The significant increase expected in the renewable energy space requires significant new investments in electric transmission and distribution lines for power supply, as well as storage for dispatchability, with each becoming key elements to support additional wind and solar energy generation. We believe that we are well positioned in sectors with solid growth expectations. We intend to grow our business by investing in sustainable infrastructure assets, with a focus on high quality, long-term agreements. We believe that we can create more value over time by investing mostly in assets that avoid GHG emissions, including energy efficiency and renewable energy assets. In 2022, we announced a pipeline of assets under development and under construction in North America, Europe and South America with ~2.0 GW of renewable energy projects and ~5.6 GWh of storage projects under development. - The use of public-sector incentives could benefit our growth opportunities, capex and capital allocation. Most countries base their commitments on the development of renewable energy and intend to reach the Paris Agreement goals through different types of incentives to support renewable energy. E.g., in Europe, the Green Deal is setting a goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2050. In the U.S., the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) was signed in 2022 to, among other, incentivize clean energy investments. - Investments in new products. Within the energy sector, innovation contributes to the fight against climate change through new or enhanced technologies that enable more sustainable, reliable and efficient solutions, including storage and green hydrogen solutions. In 2022, we announced (1) a 100 MWh battery system in California, and a 73 MW PV asset with a ~100 MWh battery system in Chile, and (2) our 1st potential hydrogen project (a 10 MW facility). - Access to new markets can contribute to increasing revenues. We intend to take advantage of favorable trends in the power generation and electric transmission sectors globally, while maintaining North and

		South America and Europe as our core geographies. Other market risks examples include: (i) lower electricity demand as a result of efficiency regulations and the gradual implementation of technologies such as storage and hydrogen, and (ii) changes to environmental emission rights such as new emissions trading schemes on CO2 prices. In 2022, we closed additional investments in the new markets (i.e., Colombia and Italy) that we entered in 2021. E.g., in April 2022, we closed the acquisition of Italy PV 4, a 3.6 MW solar portfolio in Italy. In 2022, as previously stated, we also announced a pipeline of assets under development and under construction in North America, Europe and South America. Case Study: Time Horizon: Short Term (1-2 years). Situation: Our strategy focuses on climate change solutions in the power and water sectors. Growth initiatives over time will require us to access the capital markets, issuing either debt or equity. Access to capital is an important part of our growth strategy. Task: Finance our growth initiatives while promoting and maintaining a good reputation among all our stakeholders. Action: In 2020, the finance committee requested the Head of ESG to prepare all the necessary documentation to issue green financing (i.e., bonds and loans) to increase access to capital. The Head of ESG launched a 3-step process that consisted of: (1) Preparing a green finance framework aligned with the Green Bond Principles and the Green Loan Principles, (2) hiring Sustainalytics to issue a Second Party Opinion (SPO) on the green finance framework, and (3) issuing a green finance report. Result: In 2020, we developed a Green Finance Framework to issue green finance instruments to finance or refinance renewable energy infrastructure and transmission lines dedicated to bringing renewable energy to the grid. The Framework is aligned with our strategy and the use of proceeds will contribute to the advancement of the UN SDGs of Affordable and Clean Energy. This Framework has a SPO delivered by Sustainalytics. In 2022 we leveraged on our positioning in ESG and climate change to refinance two project debts for a total amount of ~€543 million (~$580 million). In 2022, following the Green Finance Framework, we updated our Green Finance Report with all our disbursement of funds to eligible green projects. - Revenues:

		In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We plan to grow our business in line with our climate-related targets. To do so, we intend to invest ~$285 million per year in investments in renewable energy and storage assets in terms of equity value. This could result increase our revenues in the range of ~$530 million in the next 5 years as described in Opportunity 1 in section 2.4a.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1		At both the company and activity level

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

988,438,000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

90

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

90

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

90

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

We have accounted as aligned with our climate transition plan the revenue generated from low carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

Atlantica's 2022 revenue breakdown is:

Renewable Energy (solar, wind, geothermal and mini-hydro): 821,377 US $ thousand.
Efficient Natural Gas and Heat: 113,591 US $ thousand.
Transmission Lines: 113,273 US $ thousand.
Water desalination: 53,788 US $ thousand.
Total 2022 revenue: 1,102,029 US $ thousands.

Total 2022 revenue (USD) from low carbon footprint assets aligned with our transition plan amount to: 988,438 US $ thousands
Total 2022 revenue (%) from low carbon footprint assets aligned with our transition plan amount to: 90%

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

125,700,000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

We have accounted as aligned with our climate transition plan the capex invested in low carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

At Atlantica, we intend to deliver on our growth sustainable strategy (1) through the optimization of the existing portfolio, (2) through the expansion and repowering of our current assets, (3) by developing new sustainable infrastructure projects, and (4) by investing in new assets in the business sectors where we are present.

These investments have increased the share of renewables in Atlantica's portfolio and has increased our revenues. By investing in renewable assets we are delivering on Our Purpose, and we believe to be in the good path to achieve our climate change related targets and transition plan. For example, as of December 31, 2022, we have reduced our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 11% vs. 2020 base year.

C3.5b

(C3.5b) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Economic activity

Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

709,344,000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

64

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

64

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

64

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

84,000,000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

67

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

67

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

67

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation
Activity enabling adaptation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

Our strategy focuses on climate change solutions in the power and water sectors. We intend to provide clean electricity, transmission capacity and desalinated water in a safe, reliable and environmentally responsible way.

European Taxonomy reporting is not mandatory for Atlantica.

In 2022 we voluntarily carried out a preliminary analysis and determined that our solar assets are taxonomy aligned activities. Thus, we have accounted as ‘taxonomy aligned’ the revenue generated and capex associated to solar assets.

In 2023, we have hired third-party consultants to help us complete a comprehensive analysis of all our businesses alignment with the European Union Taxonomy. Weekly meetings are being held between several internal departments and the external consultants to address the EU Taxonomy alignment efficiently and effectively. We expect to complete this work during the 4th quarter of 2023 and we plan to voluntarily disclose the results of the analysis in our "2023 Integrated Annual Report", expected to be published in March 2024.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

The activity generates electricity using solar technologies.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

We believe that the generation of electricity using solar technologies comply with the "Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH)" criteria, including alignment with Climate change

adaptation, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy and Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

At Atlantica, we comply with:

- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and
- The International Bill of Human Rights.

Additional information on Human Rights is provided on pages 131 - 134 of our 2022 Integrated Annual Report is publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf

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Economic activity

Electricity generation from wind power

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

37,474,000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

3

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

3

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

3

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation
Activity enabling adaptation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

Our strategy focuses on climate change solutions in the power and water sectors. We intend to provide clean electricity, transmission capacity and desalinated water in a safe, reliable and environmentally responsible way.

European Taxonomy reporting is not mandatory for Atlantica.

In 2022 we voluntarily carried out a preliminary analysis and determined that our wind assets are taxonomy aligned activities. Thus, we have accounted as ‘taxonomy aligned’ the revenue generated and capex associated to wind assets.

In 2023, we have hired third-party consultants to help us complete a comprehensive analysis of all our businesses alignment with the European Union Taxonomy. Weekly meetings are being held between several internal departments and the external consultants to address the EU Taxonomy alignment efficiently and effectively. We expect to complete this work during the 4th quarter of 2023 and we plan to voluntarily disclose the results of the analysis in our "2023 Integrated Annual Report", expected to be published in March 2024.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

The activity generates electricity from wind power.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

We believe that our wind assets comply with the "Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH)" criteria, including alignment with Climate change adaptation, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy and Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

At Atlantica, we comply with:

- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and
- The International Bill of Human Rights.

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Economic activity

Transmission and distribution of electricity

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

113,273,000

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

10

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

10

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

10

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

41,300,000

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

33

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

33

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

33

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation
Activity enabling adaptation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

Our strategy focuses on climate change solutions in the power and water sectors. We intend to provide clean electricity, transmission capacity and desalinated water in a safe, reliable and environmentally responsible way.

European Taxonomy reporting is not mandatory for Atlantica.

In 2022 we voluntarily carried out a preliminary analysis and determined that our electric transmission lines are taxonomy aligned activities. Thus, we have accounted as ‘taxonomy aligned’ the revenue generated and capex associated to transmission line assets.

In 2023, we have hired third-party consultants to help us complete a comprehensive analysis of all our businesses alignment with the European Union Taxonomy. Weekly meetings are being held between several internal departments and the external consultants to address the EU Taxonomy alignment efficiently and effectively. We expect to complete this work during the 4th quarter of 2023 and we plan to voluntarily disclose the results of the analysis in our "2023 Integrated Annual Report", expected to be published in March 2024.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

The activity (electric lines) transport electricity in Chile and Peru.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

We believe that our electric transmission lines comply with the "Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH)" criteria, including alignment with Climate change adaptation, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, Transition to a circular economy and Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

At Atlantica, we comply with:

- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and
- The International Bill of Human Rights.

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C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

In 2022 we voluntarily carried out a preliminary analysis and determined that (i) our solar and wind renewable energy plants, transmission infrastructure and water assets are taxonomy eligible activities, and (ii) wind and solar renewable energy plants, and transmission infrastructure are taxonomy aligned activities.

In 2023, we have hired third-party consultants to help us complete a comprehensive analysis of all our businesses alignment with the European Union Taxonomy. Weekly meetings are being held between several internal departments and the external consultants to address the EU Taxonomy alignment efficiently and effectively. We expect to complete this work during the 4th quarter of 2023 and we plan to voluntarily disclose the results of the analysis in our "2023 Integrated Annual Report", expected to be published in March 2024.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year

2020

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.169

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.188

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2035

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.0564

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

60

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

40

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.148

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.02

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.168

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

15.1975683891

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In early 2021, our Board of Directors approved the target to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year*. This target was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in September 2021.

The target is particularly ambitious for a company like Atlantica, where 75% of our 2022 revenues consists of renewable energy production, an activity which already has a very low rate of emissions per unit of energy produced.

The target includes 100% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

*The target boundary includes steam generation.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan for achieving the target includes:

(1) Implement initiatives to reduce emissions at the emitting assets in our portfolio, including measures to improve efficiency and investing in advanced technology to operate our assets to ensure lower emissions.

(2) Over time, implement new zero-emissions technologies at our two natural gas assets, including hybridization with renewable energy and hydrogen.

(3) We plan to invest approximately $300 million in equity value per year in investments in the coming years. Given the projected growth in the renewable and storage sectors, we expect that most of our investments will be in renewable energy and storage, contributing to increasing our renewable energy production and further reducing our emissions per unit of energy produced.

(4) If the potential measures to reduce emissions are not sufficiently effective or are not considered economically viable, one of the measures contemplates phasing out natural gas supply at some of the installations where it is used.

Considering the expected investments in renewables and storage, and the measures to reduce emissions, we believe the aforementioned scenarios provide a transition plan to achieve our target.

As of December 31, 2022, the target status is "underway". We believe the progress made to the end of the reporting year to be satisfactory (i.e., approximately 15% target achieved compared to the 2020 base year). By 2022 year-end, the intensity ratio (gCO2/KWh) reduction is mainly driven by the increased energy generated from renewable sources.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Int 2

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 15: Investments

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)

Base year

2020

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0051

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0002

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0645

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0001

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0001

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0006

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0093

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0798

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0798

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2035

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.02394

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

40

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0057

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0002

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.051

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0001

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0001

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0004

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0079

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0654

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0654

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

25.7787325456

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, following our long-term commitment to sustainability, our Board of Directors approved a new climate-related target to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions per KWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.

The target includes 100% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

This commitment stands in addition to reducing our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of energy generated by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year (i.e., target reference number Int.1).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan for achieving the target includes:

(1) Implement initiatives to reduce emissions at the emitting assets in our portfolio, including measures to improve efficiency and investing in advanced technology to operate our assets to ensure lower emissions.

(2) Over time, implement new zero-emissions technologies at our two natural gas assets, including hybridization with renewable energy and hydrogen.

(3) We plan to invest approximately $300 million in equity value per year in investments in the coming years. Given the projected growth in the renewable and storage sectors, we expect that most of our investments will be in renewable energy and storage, contributing to increasing our renewable energy production and further reducing our emissions per unit of energy produced.

(4) If the potential measures to reduce emissions are not sufficiently effective or are not considered economically viable, one of the measures contemplates phasing out natural gas supply at some of the installations where it is used.

Considering the expected investments in renewables and storage, and the measures to reduce emissions, we believe the aforementioned scenarios provide a transition plan to achieve our target.

This target was set in 2022. We plan to report the progress made to the end of each reporting year going forward.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Stabilization Target: Maintain over 85% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets. In USD and at the end of the reporting period.

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify

Adjusted EBITDA in USD and at the end of the reporting period.

Base year

2022

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2022

Figure or percentage in target year

80

Figure or percentage in reporting year

89

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

111.25

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

To further demonstrate that climate change mitigation is core to our strategy, our Board of Directors is committed to maintain, on an annual basis, over 85% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets such as renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

This commitment stands in addition to targets reference numbers Int 1 and Int 2.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

To further demonstrate that climate change mitigation is core to our strategy, our Board is committed to maintain, on an annual basis, over 85% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have managed to grow our portfolio in the period 2020-2022 while maintaining, on an annual basis, over 85% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including our renewable, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We have managed to grow our portfolio in the period 2020-2022 while maintaining over 85% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including our renewable, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

In particular, this 2022 revenue breakdown was: (in USD thousand)

Renewable Energy: 821,377
Efficient Natural Gas and Heat: 113,591
Transmission Lines: 113,273
Water assets: 53,788
Total 2022 revenue: 1,102,029

Total 2022 revenue from low carbon footprint assets: 988,438 USD thousand (i.e., the sum of renewable energy + transmission lines + water assets).
Total 2022 revenue from low carbon footprint assets: 89% (i.e., 988,438 USD thousand / 1,102,029 USD thousand).

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Reduce non-GHG emissions* per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. *Non-GHG emissions including nitrogen oxide (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2) and carbon monoxide (CO).

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

KWh

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

91.48

Target year

2035

Figure or percentage in target year

45.74

Figure or percentage in reporting year

74.15

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

37.8880629646

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

In 2022, following our long-term commitment to sustainability, our Board of Directors approved a new set of climate-related targets, including to reduce our non-GHG emissions* per KWh of energy generated by 50% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.

*Non-GHG emissions including nitrogen oxide (NOx), sulphur dioxide (SO2) and carbon monoxide (CO).

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes 100% of generated nitrogen oxide (NOx), excluding nitrous oxide (N2O) which is computed within the GHG emission calculation, (ii) sulphur dioxide (SO2), and (iii) carbon monoxide (CO).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan for achieving the target includes:

(1) Implement initiatives to reduce emissions at the emitting assets in our portfolio, including measures to improve efficiency and investing in advanced technology to operate our assets to ensure lower emissions.

(2) Over time, implement new zero-emissions technologies at our two natural gas assets, including hybridization with renewable energy and hydrogen.

(3) We plan to invest approximately $300 million in equity value per year in investments in the coming years. Given the projected growth in the renewable and storage sectors, we expect that most of our investments will be in renewable energy and storage, contributing to increasing our renewable energy production and further reducing our emissions per unit of energy produced.

(4) If the potential measures to reduce emissions are not sufficiently effective or are not considered economically viable, one of the measures contemplates phasing out natural gas supply at some of the installations where it is used.

Considering the expected investments in renewables and storage, and the measures to reduce emissions, we believe the aforementioned scenarios provide a transition plan to achieve our target.

This target was set in 2022. We plan to report the progress made to the end of each reporting year going forward.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Int1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2022, following our long-term commitment to sustainability, our Board of Directors approved a new set of climate-related targets, including to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2040.

The target includes 100% of our Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions. The target includes electric and steam generation.

This commitment stands in addition to the target reference numbers Int.1, Int.2, Oth.1 and Oth.2.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Our plan for achieving the target includes:

(1) Implement initiatives to reduce emissions at the emitting assets in our portfolio, including measures to improve efficiency and investing in advanced technology to operate our assets to ensure lower emissions.

(2) Over time, implement new zero-emissions technologies at our two natural gas assets, including hybridization with renewable energy and hydrogen.

(3) We plan to invest approximately $300 million in equity value per year in investments in the coming years. Given the projected growth in the renewable and storage sectors, we expect that most of our investments will be in renewable energy and storage, contributing to increasing our renewable energy production and further reducing our emissions per unit of energy produced.

(4) If the potential measures to reduce emissions are not sufficiently effective or are not considered economically viable, one of the measures contemplates phasing out natural gas supply at some of the installations where it is used.

Considering the expected investments in renewables and storage, and the measures to reduce emissions, we believe the aforementioned scenarios provide a transition plan to

achieve our target.

This target was set in 2022. We plan to report the progress made to the end of each reporting year going forward.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	0
To be implemented*	7	5,437
Implementation commenced*	1	50
Implemented*	1	520
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

520

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

178,611

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

685,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Replacement of fluorescent light bulbs with LEDs at our solar assets in Spain.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	To deliver on our growth commitments, we intend to invest in low-carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets approximately $285 million in annual equity value in renewable energy assets and storage during the next five years. In 2022 we announced: (1) our 1st standalone battery storage project (a 100 MWh battery system in California), and a 73 MW PV asset with a ~100 MWh battery system in Chile, (2) our 1st potential hydrogen project (a 10 MW facility to supply hydrogen to an industrial client - "Ready-to-Build" (RTB) expected for 2025 -). In addition, we announced a pipeline of assets under-development and under-construction in North and South America and Europe with approximately 2.0 GW of renewable energy projects and approximately 5.6 GWh of storage projects under development. In particular, approximately 4.2 GWh of the storage projects under development pipeline corresponds to U.S. opportunities, where the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) is relevant.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Within the energy sector, innovation contributes to the fight against climate change through new or enhanced technologies that enable more sustainable, reliable and efficient solutions, including storage and green hydrogen solutions. Innovation is also key in the development of new tools and systems to more efficiently operate and manage sustainable infrastructure assets. Artificial intelligence in general, and particularly data analytics and machine learning, provide new solutions to predictive

	analysis for the maintenance and operation of generating assets in a sustainable and cost-effective manner. We own a total of 31 patents and technology licences, as well as 6 patents currently in approval process, related to key components of our assets. We have an Operations Department that dedicates time and effort to identifying potential measures to improve asset performance, reduce operating costs and develop tools to manage our assets more efficiently. We also have joint-collaboration agreements in place with universities and innovation institutions as well as with certain suppliers and service providers across the regions where we operate to develop intelligent solutions to improve asset performance. In addition, we have an in-house advanced analytics team to improve the performance of our existing technologies. The advanced analytics team focuses on data analytics and machine learning technologies to provide accurate energy production forecasts, predict equipment breakdowns or malfunctions, and reduce the risk of major outages as well as health and safety and environmental risks, among others. In 2022, we continued (1) strengthening our modelling, data analytics and artificial intelligence capabilities, and (2) moving forward on our digitalisation roadmap to cover a broader scope of key components and the range of failure mechanisms. In particular, we have: (i) expanded our portfolio of machine learning models, physical models and diagnosis capabilities, and (ii) signed new and increased scope of existing collaboration agreements with equipment manufacturers. We have also continued to deploy sensors and tools on key equipment at our assets in order to collect asset information and develop data-driven models to detect anomalies and operational deviations of key equipment, and diagnose faults or failure and assessing their root causes, among other actions.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	In 2022, approximately 71% of our key management and 62% of our management have a variable compensation linked to ESG and climate change-related performance. Example 1: Part of the variable compensation of the CEO, Geographic VPs and VP Strategy and Corporate Development, all members of our key management, have environmental-related targets. E.g., part of the CEO's short-term variable remuneration is linked to closing sustainable value accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with our climate-related targets. Example 2:

	Other monetary rewards include the identification and/or implementation of measures to position Atlantica as a leader in climate change. This includes, for example, reducing the environmental impact of our operations and offsetting our GHG emissions. In 2022 we offset 320 thousand tons of Scope 1 CO2 emissions through Certified Emissions Reduction (CERs) credits (compared to 260 thousand tons of Scope 1 CO2 emissions in 2021 and 200 thousand tons of Scope 1 CO2 emissions in 2020). The GHG emissions offsetting mechanism reduced our total Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 11% and our Scope 1 GHG emissions by 17%, compared to 10% and 17% respectively, in 2021. We believe this initiative proves our sustainability focus and further demonstrates Atlantica's commitment to fighting climate change. Example 3: The corporate environmental manager receives monetary rewards for identifying and implementing initiatives that reduce the environmental impact of Atlantica's operations, including initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and environmental accidents. In 2022, approximately 59% of our employees with variable remuneration have targets linked to ESG performance (including climate related matters), compared to 58% in 2021 and 57% in 2020. We plan to continue introducing climate-related monetary rewards going forward.
Financial optimization calculations	The Geographic VPs: (1) are responsible for all aspects of the assets they manage, including ESG and climate change-related matters (i.e., Geographic VPs are encouraged to invest in new equipment or make changes to existing installations to improve performance and/or energy efficiency, provided that the investment is profitable within a reasonable period of time), and (2) lead the development activities in each geography - both internally and/or partnering with junior developers -. The Geographic VPs mainly focus on solar and storage developments and receive help from corporate teams to efficiently close new development projects.
Internal price on carbon	At Atlantica, when we analyze potential investments in natural gas assets, we always use carbon pricing for GHG emissions. In 2022, we updated our carbon price to approximately $25-$50 per ton of CO2. For example, in 2021, when the carbon pricing cost was factored in the investment opportunity model, the Investment Committee decided that the potential investment did not reach the minimum returns required for the specific sector and geography and rejected any potential investment.

	In 2022, the Investment Committee did not analyze potential investments in natural gas assets.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	In September 2022 we implemented a new in-house Business Transformation Unit led by the Head of Business Transformation. The objective of the Business Transformation Unit is to enhance our operations processes in accordance with business priorities. The Business Transformation Unit is currently focusing on capturing value in the most labor-intensive activity - the operation and maintenance of our solar assets - through lean management programs. Among others, the Business Transformation Unit is analyzing our solar portfolio of assets to (1) reduce costs, (2) improve asset performance and efficiency and (3) reduce our GHG emissions over time driven by enhanced plant efficiency.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

We consider low carbon footprint assets our renewable energy activities - which have very low rate of emissions per unit of energy generated -, as well as our transmission infrastructure and water assets (also with low GHG emissions).

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Our renewable energy portfolio (i.e., solar, wind, geothermal and mini-hydro assets), as well as our transmission lines and water assets.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

As of December 31, 2022, we own or have interests in:
- 19 solar assets in the U.S., Chile, Colombia, Spain, Italy and South Africa (1,540 MW

of solar installed capacity).
- 7 wind assets in the U.S. and Uruguay (442 MW of wind installed capacity).
- One 135 MW installed capacity geothermal plant in the U.S.
- One 4 MW installed capacity mini-hydro in Peru.
- 7 transmission lines with 1,229 miles (3 in Peru and 4 in Chile).
- 3 water assets with 17.5Mft3 /day of water capacity.

In 2022, our generating assets avoided 6.9 million tons of CO2e compared to a 100% fossil fuel-based generation plant (vs. 5.9 million tons of CO2e in 2021).
- Our solar assets avoided 2.0 million tons of CO2e vs. 2.0 million tons of CO2e in 2021.
- Our wind assets avoided 0.9 million tons of CO2e vs. 0.5 million tons of CO2e in 2021.
- Our geothermal asset avoided 0.5 million tons of CO2e. This asset was acquired in 2021.
- The remaining avoided emissions (3.5 million tons of CO2e) correspond to our efficient natural gas plant. We do not consider this asset as a low carbon footprint asset.

In 2022, our renewable energy assets avoided 3.4 million tons of CO2e.

We base our avoided emissions calculations on the “Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator” and the Avoided Emissions and Generation Tool (AVERT) U.S. national weighted average CO2 marginal emission rate, to convert reductions of kilowatt-hours into avoided units of CO2 emissions. We consider electric and steam generation in the calculation.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

We base our avoided emissions calculations on the “Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator” and the AVERT U.S. national weighted average CO2 marginal emission rate, to convert reductions of kilowatt-hours into avoided units of CO2 emissions.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Gate-to-gate

Functional unit used

Tons of CO2e

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

We base our avoided emissions calculations on the “Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator” and the Avoided Emissions and Generation Tool (AVERT) U.S. national weighted average CO2 marginal emission rate, to convert reductions of kilowatt-hours into avoided units of CO2 emissions. We consider electric and steam generation in the calculation.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Gate-to-gate

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

3,400,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We base our avoided emissions calculations on the “Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator” and the Avoided Emissions and Generation Tool (AVERT) U.S. national weighted average CO2 marginal emission rate, to convert reductions of kilowatt-hours into avoided units of CO2 emissions. We consider electric and steam generation in the calculation.

In 2022, our generating assets avoided 6.9 million tons of CO2e compared to a 100% fossil fuel-based generation plant (vs. 5.9 million tons of CO2e in 2021). In particular, our renewable energy assets (i.e., low carbon footprint assets avoided 3.4 million tons of CO2e).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

89

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Methane emissions are not relevant in our activities. We own and invest in renewable energy assets (i.e., solar, wind, geothermal and mini-hydro assets), efficient natural gas plants, district heating, transmission lines and water desalination plants. These result in a very low level of emissions of this type of gas.

Our methane emissions represent 0.3% of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Therefore, we do not consider it necessary to establish methane emission reduction targets at this time.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,087,048

Comment

Atlantica complies with the (i) 2008 U.K. Climate Change Act on GHG reporting, (ii) Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012, (iii) ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse gases, Part 1, on quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and (iv) GHG Protocol on GHG quantification.

We have followed the operational control approach to calculate our GHG emissions data. Under the operational control approach, a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control.

Considering that we have several climate-related targets with 2020 as a base year, we have included 2020 as our base year in this section.

In 2022, we did not have significant structural changes. However, in 2021, we did close

several acquisitions that significantly impact our emissions. As a result, we recalculated our 2020 base year emissions so that these can be directly compared with our current/reporting year emissions. In particular, the emissions of Coso, a 135 MW renewable asset in California, significantly impact our base year GHG emissions inventory. The area where our asset is located releases GHG emissions to the atmosphere, mostly in the form of CO2 that already exists and is released progressively in a natural process. With our activity, while we produce electricity, we are accelerating this process of release of already existing CO2. Following the GHG protocol, we record these emissions as part of our Scope 1 emissions even though these emissions were not created by Atlantica. Coso generates approximately 340 thousand tons of GHG emissions on an annual basis. This represents approximately 12% of our 2022 GHG emissions.

We believe acquisitions that increase 5% or more our GHG emissions inventory to significantly impact our emissions.

Original 2020 Scope 1 Emissions: 1,737 thousand tCO2e
Additional Scope 1 emissions: 350 thousand tCO2e
Recalculated 2020 Scope 1 Emissions: 2,087 thousand tCO2

We quantified and reported on the GHG emissions figures following the GHG Protocol:
- Scope 1: Direct emissions of GHG from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

241,980

Comment

Atlantica complies with the (i) 2008 U.K. Climate Change Act on GHG reporting, (ii) Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012, (iii) ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse gases, Part 1, on quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and (iv) GHG Protocol on GHG quantification.

We have followed the operational control approach to calculate our GHG emissions data. Under the operational control approach, a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control.

As previously disclosed, in 2022 we did not have significant structural changes. However, in 2021, we did close several acquisitions that significantly impact our emissions. As a result, we recalculated our 2020 base year emissions:

Original 2020 Scope 2 (location-based emissions): 192 thousand tCO2e.
Additional Scope 2 emissions: 50 thousand tCO2e.
Recalculated 2020 Scope 2 (location-based emissions) emissions: 242 thousand tCO2e.

We believe acquisitions that increase 5% or more our GHG emissions inventory to significantly impact our emissions.

We quantified and reported on the GHG emissions figures following the GHG Protocol:
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions of GHG from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249,145

Comment

Atlantica complies with the (i) 2008 U.K. Climate Change Act on GHG reporting, (ii) Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012, (iii) ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse gases, Part 1, on quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and (iv) GHG Protocol on GHG quantification.

We have followed the operational control approach to calculate our GHG emissions data. Under the operational control approach, a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control.

As previously disclosed, in 2022 we did not have significant structural changes. However, in 2021, we did close several acquisitions that significantly impact our emissions. As a result, we recalculated our 2020 base year emissions:

Original 2020 Scope 2 (market-based emissions): 199 thousand tCO2e.
Additional Scope 2 emissions: 50 thousand tCO2e.
Recalculated 2020 Scope 2 (market-based emissions) emissions: 249 thousand tCO2e.

We believe acquisitions that increase 5% or more our GHG emissions inventory to significantly impact our emissions.

We quantified and reported on the GHG emissions figures following the GHG Protocol:
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions of GHG from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58,896

Comment

Purchased goods and services emissions were calculated using an economic input / output analysis using 2020 economic data and relevant emission factors obtained from the CEDA's 5 database. No data was obtained from suppliers or value chain partners.

In 2020, purchased goods and services emissions represented approximately 6% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

As previously disclosed, in 2022 we did not have significant structural changes. However, in 2021, we did close several acquisitions that significantly impact our emissions. As a result, we recalculated our 2020 base year emissions:

Original 2020 Scope 3 (purchased goods and services): 53 thousand tCO2e
Additional Scope 3 emissions: 6 thousand tCO2e
Recalculated 2020 Scope 3 (purchased goods and services) emissions: 59 thousand tCO2e

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,989.5

Comment

In 2020, Capital goods emissions represented 0.2% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions. Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

693,984

Comment

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) mainly includes stationary combustion, mobile combustion and electricity consumption and have been calculated following the guidelines of the GHG Protocol standard.

We divided the emissions of this category into three activities: (1) "Well to Tank" emissions from fossil fuels (diesel, natural gas and pooling vehicles); (2) "Well to Tank" emissions from purchased electricity; (3) Emissions due to the generation and transmission and distribution of electricity purchased based on the ratio emission factors of Scope 1 and 2 emissions and the WTT factors of DEFRA.

This ratio was applied to the emission factors of Scope 1 and 2 used by Atlantica to estimate the emissions of this fuel-and-energy-related activities category.

WTT DEFRA stands for “Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs”, GHG conversion factors from resource extraction, production and delivery.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) represented approximately an 80.8% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

As previously disclosed, in 2022 we did not have significant structural changes. However, in 2021, we did close several acquisitions that significantly impact our emissions. As a result, we recalculated our 2020 base year emissions:

Original 2020 Scope 3 (Fuel-and-energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2): 663 thousand tCO2e.
Additional Scope 3 emissions: 31 thousand tCO2e.
Recalculated 2020 Scope 3 (Fuel-and-energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2) emissions: 694 thousand tCO2e.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.1

Comment

In 2020, upstream transportation and distribution represented 0.01% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions. Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

919.4

Comment

In 2020, waste generated in operations represented 0.11% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions. Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

996.5

Comment

In 2020, business travel represented 0.1% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions. Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152.8

Comment

In 2020, employee Commuting represented 0.02% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions. Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,669.6

Comment

In 2020, upstream leased assets represented 0.7% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions. Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95,448

Comment

This investment category includes emissions associated with Atlantica's equity method investments (i.e., those investments where we do not have a controlling stake).
These investments included:

1. 25% stake in the Honaine plant, a water plant.
Honaine's GHG emissions disclosure:
Scope 1: not relevant.
Scope 2: We have primary data on electricity consumption to calculate Scope 2 emissions.
This information was provided by the operation and maintenance contractor. We added the 25% of Honaine's Scope 2 emissions to Atlantica's scope 3 GHG emissions.

2. 30% stake in Monterrey, a 142 MW gas-fired engine facility including 130 MW installed capacity and 12 MW battery capacity. All Monterrey's emissions corresponded to Scope 1 emissions. The information was provided by our partner. We added the 30% of Monterrey's scope 1 GHG emissions to Atlantica's scope 3 emissions.

This category represented approximately 11.6% of Atlantica's total Scope 3 emissions.

As previously disclosed, in 2022 we did not have significant structural changes. However, in 2021, we did close several acquisitions that significantly impact our emissions. As a result, we recalculated our 2020 base year emissions:

Original 2020 Scope 3 (Investments): 95.2 thousand tCO2e.
Additional Scope 3 emissions: 0.2 thousand tCO2e.
Recalculated 2020 Scope 3 (Investments) emissions: 95.4 thousand tCO2e.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,844,169

Comment

We quantified and reported on the GHG emissions figures following the GHG Protocol:

- Scope 1: Direct emissions of GHG from sources that are owned or controlled by the Company.

Approximately 79% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are generated by ACT, our efficient natural gas plant in Mexico. In addition, approximately 18% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are generated by Coso, our geothermal asset in California. The area where our asset is located releases GHG emissions to the atmosphere, mostly in the form of CO2 that already exists and is released progressively in a natural process. With our activity, while we produce electricity, we are accelerating this process of release of already existing CO2. Following the GHG protocol, we record these emissions as part of our Scope 1 emissions even though these emissions were not created by Atlantica.

In 2022 independent third parties were engaged to verify our reported Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We quantified and reported on the GHG emissions figures following the GHG Protocol:
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions of GHG from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.

Approximately 99% of the Scope 2 GHG emissions are generated by solar power assets and water desalination plants.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

237,382

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

249,228

Comment

Scope 2 GHG emissions (both location and market-based) were verified by DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

70,564

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Purchased goods and services emissions have been calculated using an economic input-output analysis and key emission factors from CEDA's 5.0 database. CEDA stands for "Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive", a set of databases designed to assist on environmental system analysis throughout the supply chain.

Purchased goods and services represents approximately 8.7% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,960

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

We have calculated Scope 3 Capital goods GHG emissions using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Capital goods represents a 0.2% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

We have calculated Scope 3 using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

We have identified six Scope 3 categories that are not relevant (each represents less than 1% of our total 2022 Scope 3 GHG emissions). These are:

Category 2: Capital Goods
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations
Category 6: Business Travel
Category 7: Employee Commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

634,477

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) mainly includes stationary combustion, mobile combustion and electricity consumption and have been calculated following the guidelines of the GHG Protocol standard.

We have divided the emissions of this category into three activities: (1) "Well to Tank" emissions from fossil fuels (diesel, natural gas and pooling vehicles); (2) "Well to Tank" emissions from purchased electricity; (3) Emissions due to the generation and transmission and distribution of electricity purchased based on the ratio emission factors of Scope 1 and 2 emissions and the 2022 WTT factors of DEFRA. This ratio has been applied to the emission factors of Scope 1 and 2 used by Atlantica to estimate the emissions of this fuel-and-energy-related activities category.

WTT DEFRA stands for “Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs”, GHG conversion factors from resource extraction, production and delivery.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) represents 78% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

43

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

We have calculated Scope 3 Upstream transportation and distribution GHG emissions using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution represents 0.01% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

We have calculated Scope 3 using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

We have identified six Scope 3 categories that are not relevant (each represents less than 1% of our total 2022 Scope 3 GHG emissions). These are:

Category 2: Capital Goods
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations
Category 6: Business Travel
Category 7: Employee Commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

906

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

We have calculated Scope 3 Waste generated in operations GHG emissions using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Waste generated in operations represents 0.1% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

We have calculated Scope 3 using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

We have identified six Scope 3 categories that are not relevant (each represents less than 1% of our total 2022 Scope 3 GHG emissions). These are:

Category 2: Capital Goods
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations
Category 6: Business Travel
Category 7: Employee Commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

982

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

We have calculated Scope 3 Business travel GHG emissions using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Business travel represents 0.1% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

We have calculated Scope 3 using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

We have identified six Scope 3 categories that are not relevant (each represents less than 1% of our total 2022 Scope 3 GHG emissions). These are:

Category 2: Capital Goods
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations
Category 6: Business Travel
Category 7: Employee Commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

151

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

We have calculated Scope 3 Employee commuting GHG emissions using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Employee commuting represents 0.02% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

We have calculated Scope 3 using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

We have identified six Scope 3 categories that are not relevant (each represents less

than 1% of our total 2022 Scope 3 GHG emissions). These are:

Category 2: Capital Goods
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations
Category 6: Business Travel
Category 7: Employee Commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5,585

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

We have calculated Scope 3 Upstream leased assets GHG emissions using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Upstream leased assets represents 0.7% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

We have calculated Scope 3 using an economic input / output analysis of the reporting period.

We have identified six Scope 3 categories that are not relevant (each represents less than 1% of our total 2022 Scope 3 GHG emissions). These are:

Category 2: Capital Goods
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations
Category 6: Business Travel
Category 7: Employee Commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged

to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica is a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica does not offer downstream transportation and distribution of tangible products. Therefore, this category is not applicable (i.e., not relevant following the options provided in the "Evaluation status" section).

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica is a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica does not offer tangible products, hence we do not have processing of sold products. Therefore, this category is not applicable (i.e., not relevant following the options provided in the "Evaluation status" section).

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica is a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica does not sell tangible products, hence we do not have use of sold products. Therefore, this category is not applicable (i.e., not relevant following the options provided in the "Evaluation status" section).

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica is a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica does not sell tangible products, hence we do not have end of life treatment of sold products. Therefore, this category is not applicable (i.e., not relevant following the options provided in the "Evaluation status" section).

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica is a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica does not have assets of the company leased to other entities during 2022 not included in Scope 1 and 2.
Therefore, this category is not applicable (i.e., not relevant following the options provided in the "Evaluation status" section).

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica is a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets

portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica does not own franchises. Therefore, this category is not applicable (i.e., not relevant following the options provided in the "Evaluation status" section).

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

98,765

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

This investment category includes emissions associated with Atlantica's equity method investments (i.e., those investments where we do not have a controlling stake).

These investments include:

1. 25% stake in the Honaine plant, a water plant. Honaine's GHG emissions disclosure:
Scope 1: not relevant.
Scope 2: We have primary data on electricity consumption to calculate Scope 2 emissions.
This information has been provided by the operation and maintenance contractor. We have added the 25% of Honaine's Scope 2 emissions to Atlantica's scope 3 GHG emissions.

2. 30% stake in Monterrey, a 142 MW gas-fired engine facility including 130 MW installed capacity and 12 MW battery capacity. All Monterrey's emissions correspond to Scope 1 emissions. The information was provided by our partner. We have added the 30% of Monterrey's scope 1 GHG emissions to Atlantica's scope 3 emissions.

3. 49% stake in Vento II, a 596 MW portfolio of wind assets in the United States. Vento's wind assets Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission are not material.

This category represents approximately 12.1% of Atlantica's total Scope 3 GHG emissions.

In 2022, DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management, was engaged

to verify our Scope 3 GHG emissions under a reasonable level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our GHG emissions third-party verifications.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica is a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica has no other upstream emissions than those previously explained in this section. Therefore, this category is not applicable (i.e., not relevant following the options provided in the "Evaluation status" section).

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica is a sustainable infrastructure company with a majority of our business in renewable energy assets. In 2022, our renewable sector represented 75% of our revenue with solar energy representing 64%. We complement our renewable assets portfolio with storage, efficient natural gas, and transmission infrastructure assets, as enablers of the transition towards a clean energy mix. We also hold water assets, a relevant sector for sustainable development.

Atlantica has no other downstream emissions than those previously explained in this section. Therefore, this category is not applicable (i.e., not relevant following the options provided in the "Evaluation status" section).

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.0019

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2,093,397

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

1,102,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

13.3

Direction of change

Increased

Reason(s) for change

Acquisitions
Change in output
Change in revenue

Please explain

2022 revenue (USD) and GHG emissions (CO2e) change from previous year breakdown.

Revenue:
In 2022, the revenue decreased (1,102 million USD in 2022 vs. 1,212 million USD in 2021) mainly driven by a Rioglass non-recurrent solar project accounted for in 2021. Rioglass is a supplier of spare parts and services in the solar industry which we have fully consolidated since January 2021.
For the year ended December 31, 2021, most of Rioglass operating results relate to a specific solar project which ended in October 2021, and which represented $85.3 million in revenue, included in our EMEA and Renewable energy segments for the year ended December 31, 2021, and which are non-recurrent.

GHG emissions:
In 2022, our Scope 1 emissions increased mainly due to Coso*, as this asset was fully consolidated for the entire year 2022 while only for 8 months in 2021 (i.e., we closed the acquisition of Coso in April 2021). In addition, in 2022 production increased at ACT, however emissions generated by this asset decreased in accordance with the Scope 1 updated conversion factors in Mexico for these type of plants. In 2021, ACT's offtaker

requested less electricity and steam, hence decreased natural gas consumption and emissions. A tolling agreement exists for this asset, according to which we receive water and natural gas from the client and in return we provide electricity and steam.

*Scope 1 emissions include CO2 emissions from Coso, our geothermal asset in California, since we acquired the asset in April 2021. The area where our asset is located releases GHG emissions to the atmosphere, mostly in the form of CO2 that already exists and is released progressively in a natural process. With our activity, while we produce electricity, we are accelerating this process of release of already existing CO2. Following the GHG protocol, we record these emissions as part of our Scope 1 emissions even though these emissions were not created by Atlantica.

Intensity figure
0.168

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
2,093,397

Metric denominator
megawatt hour generated (MWh)

Metric denominator: Unit total
12,433,528

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
9

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Acquisitions
Change in output
Change in methodology

Please explain
2022 Generation (MWh) and GHG emissions (CO2e) change from previous year breakdown.

Generation:
2022 was the first full year we consolidated the generation of the assets in-operation acquired in 2021. In 2022, we also consolidated the assets in-operation acquired in 2022 (since their acquisition date). These investments include Coso, Calgary District

Heating, Italy PV 1, Italy PV 2, La Sierpe, Italy PV 3, Vento II, Chile TL4, Italy PV 4 and Chile PV 3.
In addition, in 2022 the generation increased at ACT, our 300 MW installed capacity efficient natural gas plant located in Mexico. A tolling agreement exists for this asset, according to which we receive water and natural gas from the client and in return we provide electricity and steam.

GHG emissions:
In 2022 generation increased at ACT, however, emissions generated by this asset decreased in accordance with the Scope 1 updated conversion factors in Mexico for these type of plants. ACT represents approximately 70% of our total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1,834,003	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	9,397	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	770	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions	Total gross Scope 1 emissions	Comment

	(metric tons CO2)	(metric tons CH4)	(metric tons SF6)	(metric tons CO2e)	
Fugitives	0	308	0	8,637	Fugitive emissions.
Combustion (Electric utilities)	1,500,873	27	0	1,502,346	Emissions from stationary combustion.
Combustion (Gas utilities)	0	0	0	0	We do not own gas utilities. Our efficient natural gas asset in Mexico has been included in the row "Combustion (Electric utilities)".
Combustion (Other)	2,351	0	0	2,404	Emissions from mobile combustion.
Emissions not elsewhere classified	330,779	0	0	330,779	Emissions from our geothermal asset.

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	334,027
Canada	22,784
Mexico	1,461,128
Peru	98
Chile	72
Colombia	324
Uruguay	151
Spain	17,952
Algeria	6,298
South Africa	1,336
Italy	0

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By facility
By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
North America	1,817,938
South America	645
EMEA	25,585

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Solana	1,792	32.9213	-112.9793
Mojave	433	35.0139	-117.3293
Coso	331,803	36.0191	-117.792
Calgary (CDH)	22,784	51.044	-114.0538
ACT	1,461,128	17.1015	-93.115738
Hidrocañete	18	-13.070436	-76.307338
Transmission lines Peru	80	-10.299471	-76.646968
Chile PV 1	22	-22.568584	-68.698801
Transmission lines Chile	28	-38.0017	-71.4739

La Sierpe	165	-38.001798	-71.473991
Palmatir	25	-32.593125	-56.440168
Cadonal	34	-33.59827	-56.67504
Melowind	30	-32.603579	-54.229284
Solaben 1	1,736	39.229261	-5.398317
Solaben 2	1,271	39.229261	-5.398317
Solaben 3	1,312	39.229261	-5.398317
Solaben 6	1,547	39.229261	-5.398317
Solacor 1	774	37.959243	-4.502332
Solacor 2	622	37.959243	-4.502332
Helioenergy 1	1,419	37.578953	-5.157337
Helioenergy 2	1,171	37.578953	-5.157337
Helios 1	1,328	39.238787	-3.475009
Helios 2	1,170	39.238787	-3.475009
Solnova 1	961	37.416607	-6.274359

Solnova 3	791	37.416607	-6.274359
Solnova 4	1,596	37.416607	-6.274359
PS 10	262	37.44317	-6.254752
PS 20	1,972	37.44317	-6.254752
Sevilla PV	2	37.44317	-6.254752
Skikda	2,619	36.883394	6.966264
Tenes	3,678	36.5104	1.2964
Kaxu	1,336	-28.880494	19.592857
Chile PV 2	13	-32.478667	-71.254783
La Tolúa	51	9.14808	-75.4175
Tierra Linda	108	9.10059	-75.41982
Albisu	62	-31.41206	-57.81391
Chile PV 3	9	-22.219985	-69.576593
Rioglass	18	37.505897	-6.244312
Italy PV 1	0	45.2606	8.6405
Italy PV 2	0	44.5723	10.8248
Italy PV 3	0	40.82591	15.74954
Italy PV 4	0	40.218539	17.960841

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Renewable energy	353,613
Efficient natural gas	1,483,911
Transmission	108
Water	6,298
Construction activities	221
Manufacturing facilities	18

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	1,837,524	This value represents our gross Scope 1 GHG emissions expressed in CO2e from generation activities (solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, efficient natural gas and district heating).

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Arizona Solar One, LLC

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

27-4096756

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,792

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12,797

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12,797

Comment

Project name: Solana

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Mojave Solar, LLC

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

45-1741797

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

433

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,881

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,881

Comment

Project name: Mojave

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Coso

Primary activity

Geothermal generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc's (ASI) CUSIP number is G0751N103. ASI's ticker symbol is AY. ASI's subsidiaries (company and project names) as of 12.31. 2022 are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the audited 2022 20-F submitted to the U.S. SEC.

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

-

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

331,803

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries have at least, a Tax Identification Number. All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Calgary District Heating Inc

Primary activity

Non-CCGT generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

703125070

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22,784

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45

Comment

Project name: Calgary District Heating (CDH)

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

ACT Energy México, S. de R. L. de C.V.

Primary activity

CCGT generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

ACT090908NG6

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,461,128

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Project name: ACT

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S.

SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Hidrocañete, S.A.

Primary activity

Hydro generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

20510409613

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Project name: Nuevo Imperial

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name,

Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Transmission lines Peru

Primary activity

Electricity networks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc's (ASI) CUSIP number is G0751N103. ASI's ticker symbol is AY. ASI's subsidiaries (company and project names) as of 12.31. 2022 are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the audited 2022 20-F submitted to the U.S. SEC.

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

-

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

Comment

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries have at least, a Tax Identification Number.

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Planta Solar San Pedro III SpA

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

76175454-8

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Project name: Chile PV 1

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Transmission Lines Chile

Primary activity

Electricity networks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc's (ASI) CUSIP number is G0751N103. ASI's ticker symbol is AY. ASI's subsidiaries (company and project names) as of 12.31. 2022 are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the audited 2022 20-F submitted to the U.S. SEC.

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

-

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries have at least, a Tax Identification Number.

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Parque Fotovoltaico La Sierpe SAS

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

900940826

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Project name: La Sierpe

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Palmatir, S.A.

Primary activity

Wind Generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

218624020016

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

Comment

Project name: Peralta I

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Cadonal, S.A.

Primary activity

Wind Generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

216635440015

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

Comment

Project name: Talas de Maciel II

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Estrellada S.A.

Primary activity

Wind Generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

216411080015

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

Comment

Project name: Melowind

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solaben Electricidad Uno, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91608646

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,736

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,167

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,004

Comment

Project name: Solaben 1

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solaben Electricidad Dos, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91608760

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,271

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,107

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,901

Comment

Project name: Solaben 2

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Subsidiary name

Solaben Electricidad Tres, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91608687

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,312

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,136

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,951

Comment

Project name: Solaben 3

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solaben Electricidad Seis, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91608901

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,547

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,174

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,015

Comment

Project name: Solaben 6

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solacor Electricidad Uno, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91632141

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

774

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

878

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,507

Comment

Project name: Solacor 1

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solacor Electricidad Dos, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91631739

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

622

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,022

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,754

Comment

Project name: Solacor 2

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Helioenergy Electricidad Uno, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91591396

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,419

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,190

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,042

Comment

Project name: Helioenergy 1

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Helioenergy Electricidad, Dos, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91591461

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,171

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,095

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,879

Comment

Project name: Helioenergy 2

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Helios I Hyperion Energy Investments, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A85588606

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,328

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,323

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,271

Comment

Project name: Helios 1

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Helios II Hyperion Energy Investments, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A85588523

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,170

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,512

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,595

Comment

Project name: Helios 2

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solnova Electricidad Uno, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91378992

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

961

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,083

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,859

Comment

Project name: Solnova 1

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solnova Electricidad Tres, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91453704

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

791

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,201

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,061

Comment

Project name: Solnova 3

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solnova Electricidad Cuatro, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91530444

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,596

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,069

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,836

Comment

Project name: Solnova 4

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Sanlúcar Solar, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A41974304

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

559

Comment

Project name: PS 10

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Solar Processes, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91352484

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,972

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

315

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

541

Comment

Project name: PS 20

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Fotovoltaiva Solar Sevilla, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

A91237743

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

Comment

Project name: Sevilla PV

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Aguas de Skikda, S.A.P.

Primary activity

Water supply networks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

41609663372900000

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,619

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60,114

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60,114

Comment

Skikda is a water desalination asset. We have selected "water supplier network" in the "Primary activity" section because there are no other alternatives related to desalinated potable water production.

***

Project name: Skikda

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Ténès Lilmiyah SpA

Primary activity

Water supply networks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

000816098139264

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,678

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133,024

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133,024

Comment

Tenes is a water desalination asset. We have selected "water supplier network" in the "Primary activity" section because there are no other alternatives related to desalinated potable water production.

***

Project name: Tenes

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Kaxu Solar One (Pty) Ltd

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

9617478160

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,336

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8,915

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8,915

Comment

Project name: Kaxu

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Energía Cerro del Morado Spa

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

76392147-6

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Project name: Chile PV 2

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Parque Fotovoltaico La Tolua SAS

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

901209785

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions from construction activities of La Tolúa, a 20 MW PV plant in Colombia.

***

Project name: La Tolúa

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Parque Solar Tierra Linda SAS

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

901162530

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions from construction activities of Tierra Linda, a 10 MW PV plant in Colombia.

***

Project name: Tierra Linda

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Nesyla, S.A.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

218624020016

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

Comment

Emissions from construction activities of Albisu, a 10 MW PV plant in Uruguay.

***

Project name: Albisu

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Generación Solar SpA

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

76183075-9

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Project name: Chile PV 3

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Rioglass

Primary activity

Solar energy equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc's (ASI) CUSIP number is G0751N103. ASI's ticker symbol is AY. ASI's subsidiaries (company and project names) as of 12.31. 2022 are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the audited 2022 20-F submitted to the U.S. SEC.

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

-

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

869

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,491

Comment

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries have at least, a Tax Identification Number.

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Agrisun SRL

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

02248040186

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

Comment

Project name: Italy PV 1

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Resole SRL

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

03324120363

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

Comment

Project name: Italy PV 2

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S.

SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Montesejo Piano S.r.l.

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

10887201001

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

Comment

Project name: Italy PV 3

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name,

Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

Subsidiary name

Helios 2 S.R.L Unipersonale

Primary activity

Solar generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify

Tax ID

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

04175300757

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

Comment

Project name: Italy PV 4

All Atlantica Sustainable Infrastructure Plc subsidiaries, including Company Name, Project Name, Registered Address and % of Ownership, as of December 31, 2022, are disclosed in pages 260-262 of the third-party audited "2022 20-F" submitted to the U.S. SEC (publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf).

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	14,227		0.7	The "Change in renewable energy consumption" is mainly driven by Coso's 2022 Scope 1 emissions. The area where Coso is located releases GHG emissions to the atmosphere, mostly in the form of CO2 that already exists and is released progressively in a natural process. With our activity, while we produce electricity, we are accelerating this process of release of already existing CO2. Following the GHG protocol, we record these emissions as part of our Scope 1 emissions even though these emissions were not created by Atlantica. The Change in renewable energy consumption represents 0.70% ((14,227 tCO2e/ 2,031,448 tCO2e)*100) of the change in our gross total emissions (including Scope 1 and 2 combined).

Other emissions reduction activities	520		0.03	In 2022, we implemented measures to reduce our GHG emissions including replacement of fluorescent light bulbs with LEDs at some solar assets. As a result, we reduced our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 520 tons in 2022 vs. 2021. In 2021, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 2,031,448 tCO2e. Therefore, the emissions reduction activities represent 0.03% ((520 tCO2e/ 2,031,448 tCO2e)*100) of the change in our gross total emissions (including Scope 1 and 2 combined).
Divestment	0		0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from divestments.
Acquisitions	9		0	In 2022 we closed the acquisition of Chile PV 3, a solar PV plant of 73 MW located in Chile. In 2021, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions amounted to 2,031,448 tCO2e. The new acquisition represents 0.0005% ((9 tCO2e / 2,031,448 tCO2e)*100) of 2021's total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.
Mergers	0		0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from mergers.
Change in output	107,158		5.27	In 2022, our Scope 1 emissions increased mainly due to a higher energy generation at Coso, as this asset was fully consolidated for the entire year 2022 while only for 8 months in 2021 (i.e., we closed the acquisition of Coso in April 2021). The emissions related to the Change in output represent 5.27% ((107,158

				tCO2e / 2,031,448 tCO2e)*100) of 2021's total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.
Change in methodology	46,950		2.31	In 2022, production increased at ACT, however, emissions generated by this asset decreased in accordance with the Scope 1 updated conversion factors in Mexico for these type of plants. ACT is a 300 MW installed capacity efficient natural gas plant located in Mexico that accounts for approximately 70% of our total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. The change in methodology represents 2.31% ((46,950 tCO2e / 2,031,448 tCO2e)*100) of 2021's total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.
Change in boundary	0		0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from change in boundary.
Change in physical operating conditions	0		0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from change in physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	0		0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from unidentified reasons.
Other	1,731		0.09	Total change in Scope 1 + Scope 2 GHG emissions not included in the previous categories. In 2021, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions amounted to 2,031,448 tCO2e. The Scope 1 + Scope 2 GHG emissions not included in the previous categories represent 0.09% ((1,731 tCO2e / 2,031,448 tCO2e)*100) of 2021's total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

				These emissions come from the consolidation of Rioglass, a supplier of spare parts and services to the solar industry that we acquired in 2021, and the construction activities of three PV plants: - Albisu: a solar PV plant of 10 MW located in Uruguay. - La Tolúa: a solar PV plant of 20 MW located in Colombia. - Tierra Linda: a solar PV plant of 10 MW located in Colombia.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	7,328,489	7,328,489
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		0	570,072	570,072
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		474,245		474,245
Total energy consumption		474,245	7,898,561	8,372,806

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Not applicable. In 2022, we did not consume sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Not applicable. In 2022, we did not consume other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Not applicable. In 2022, we did not consume other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen).

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Not applicable. In 2022, we did not consume coal.

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

30,039

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization was (i) 4,220 MWh of gasoline and (ii) 25,819 MWh of diesel. Diesel was mainly used for emergency generators and emergency pumps, while gasoline was mainly used for vehicles and machinery at our assets. In 2022, we did not consume diesel or gasoline for self-generation of heat.

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7,298,451

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

71,249

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7,227,202

Comment

Atlantica consumes LNG mostly at its ACT cogeneration plant.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Not applicable. In 2022, we did not consume other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen).

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7,328,489

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

71,249

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7,227,202

Comment

-

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in coal power plants.

Lignite

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in lignite power plants.

Oil

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in oil power plants.

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)

397.6

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2,558

Net electricity generation (GWh)

2,501

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,483,911

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

593.38

Comment

Nameplate capacity 397.6 MW breakdown:
1. ACT: 300 MW installed capacity efficient natural gas plant.
2. Monterrey: 142 MW gas-fired engine facility including 130 MW installed capacity and 12 MW battery capacity (we have a 30% investment stake in this asset). I.e., we have considered 42.6 MW (30% of 142 MW).
3. Calgary district heating: 55MWt of district heating capacity.

Sustainable biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in sustainable biomass power plants.

Other biomass

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in other biomass power plants.

Waste (non-biomass)

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in waste (non-biomass) power plants.

Nuclear

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in nuclear power plants.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS power plants.

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)

135

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1,315

Net electricity generation (GWh)

1,129

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

331,803

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

294

Comment

A 135 MW installed capacity geothermal plant in California.

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)

4

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

27

Net electricity generation (GWh)

27

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.7

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0.66

Comment

A 4 MW installed capacity mini-hydro plant in Peru.

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)

442

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1,287

Net electricity generation (GWh)

1,287

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89.1

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0.07

Comment

The 442 MW aggregated installed capacity wind assets are located in the U.S. and Uruguay.
U.S.: 596 MW of aggregate installed capacity. Considering that we have a 49% investment in these assets, our % amounts to 292 MW.
Uruguay: 150 MW of aggregated installed capacity (3 wind plants of 50 MW installed capacity).

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)

1,540

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

3,162

Net electricity generation (GWh)

2,874

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20,368

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

7.09

Comment

-

Marine

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable.

Other renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable.

Other non-renewable

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Not applicable.

Total

Nameplate capacity (MW)

2,518

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

8,349

Net electricity generation (GWh)

7,818

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,836,188

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

234.9

Comment

As of December 31, 2022, we own or have an interest in a portfolio of assets and new projects under development diversified in terms of business sector and geographic footprint. Our operating portfolio consists of 41 assets with 2,121 MW of aggregate renewable energy installed generation capacity, (of which approximately 73% is solar), 343 MW of efficient natural gas-fired power generation capacity, 55 MWt of district heating capacity, 1,229 miles of electric transmission lines and 17.5 M ft3 per day of water desalination.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
50,963

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
335,338

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

386,301

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
368

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

368

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

57,328

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

57,328

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

212

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

212

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,228

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,228

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
229

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

229

Country/area
Uruguay

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
485

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

485

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109,768

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

105,176

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

214,944

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

207

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

207

Country/area

Algeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

396,831

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

396,831

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10,010

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
33,502

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

43,512

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?
Yes

C-EU8.4a

(C-EU8.4a) Disclose the following information about your transmission and distribution business.

Country/area/region
Chile

Voltage level
Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)
1,568

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

2.5

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 2 (location-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

17,499

Length of network (km)

332.5

Number of connections

22

Area covered (km2)

5

Comment

Atlantica does not own distribution networks, Atlantica owns and operates transmission lines and does not deliver electricity to end-users. Considering this, it does not deliver electricity to a certain area of the country. We also own a small transmission line that delivers electricity to one single off-taker (not significant). As a result, we have disclosed the area covered by our right of ways within the "area covered (km2)" section.

Country/area/region

Peru

Voltage level

Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

14,240

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

2.64

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 2 (location-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

75,112

Length of network (km)

1,653

Number of connections

50

Area covered (km2)

77

Comment

Atlantica does not own distribution networks, Atlantica owns and operates transmission lines and does not deliver electricity to end-users. Considering this, it does not deliver electricity to a certain area of the country. In Peru, ATN and ATS are part of the national interconnected transmission system. ATN2 delivers electricity to one single off-taker. As a result, we have disclosed the area covered by our right of ways within the "area covered (km2)" section.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Other, please specify

Water withdrawal for power generation

Metric value

1.42

Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water withdrawn (m3).

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

MWh generated.

% change from previous year

10

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

2022 Water withdrawal (m3) at generating assets and Generation (MWh) change from previous year.

Water withdrawal at generating assets:
In 2022, water withdrawal decreased mainly due to the lower production at our solar assets in Spain.

Generation:
2022 was the first full year we consolidated the generation of the assets in-operation

acquired in 2021. In 2022, we also consolidated the assets in-operation acquired during 2022 (since their acquisition date). These investments include among others, Calgary District Heating, Italy PV 1, Italy PV 2, La Sierpe, Italy PV 3, Vento II, Chile TL4, Italy PV 4 and Chile PV 3. All these assets increased our installed generation capacity while withdrawing very low amounts of water.

***

Our generating assets cover two main types of water use:

1. Renewable Energy Assets.
Some of our renewable assets use water in their power generation process. These plants use water for cooling condensers during power generation. We withdraw fresh water primarily from rivers and aquifers. The Company holds permits to withdraw water from these sources and adheres to regulations on water quality.

We measure the water we withdraw and return using the installed water meters on the plants' pumping equipment. The water meters are sealed and are normally subject to audit by the inspector representing the local water authorities.

2. Efficient Natural Gas Plant.
The ACT plant is an efficient natural gas cogeneration facility with a rated capacity of ~300 MW and between 550 and 800 metric tons per hour of steam. ACT produces electrical energy and steam. The water necessary to operate the plant is withdrawn and supplied by our client. The water received is transformed to high pressure steam through heat recovery steam generators and delivered back to the client.

After use in cooling and other auxiliary processes, ~19% of the water withdrawn at solar facilities is returned to the environment. At ACT, the water we receive from our offtaker is transformed into high pressure steam through heat recovery steam generators and delivered back to the client.

In 2022, DNV was engaged to verify Atlantica's water indicators and their compliance with GRI Reporting under a limited level of assurance. We refer to section C.10 for additional information on our third-party verifications.

Description

Other, please specify

Water withdrawal for water desalination

Metric value

2.27

Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water withdrawn.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

m3 produced.

% change from previous year

7.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Some parts of the world are suffering from ongoing drought which, combined with a water supply that is unfit for human consumption, can foster disease and death. Water scarcity also affects food production. The desalination of sea water provides a climate-independent source of drinking water.

We withdraw sea water for desalination as specified in the agreements for our investments in three water desalination plants.

In 2022, we withdrew 280.1 million cubic meters of sea water, from which we removed salt and minerals during the desalination process at the water treatment facilities to prepare it for human consumption. The difference between water withdrawn from and returned to the sea is the desalinated potable water delivered to the water utility, as specified by our take-or-pay agreements for the consumption needs of approximately 3 million people. In 2022, we produced 123.3 million cubic meters of desalinated water and returned 156.8 million cubic meters (56%) back to the sea.

In 2021*, we withdrew 284.7 million cubic meters, produced 115,7 million cubic meters of desalinated water and returned 169.0 million cubic meters (59%) back to the sea.

*We have revised 2021 figures following the updated 2022 classification (i.e., account for water at Honaine, a non-controlling investment, based on our percentage of economic interest in the project).

Description

Other, please specify

Water discharges for power generation

Metric value

0.17

Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water discharged (m3).

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

MWh generated.

% change from previous year

20.4

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

The water discharged to the environment is reused, without affecting the natural environment.

The 20.4% change from previous year is mainly driven by: (1) lower water withdrawal, consumption and discharges mainly due to the lower production at our solar assets in Spain, and (2) our new investments that increased our installed generation capacity while consuming very low amounts of water.

In 2022 we discharged 2.1 million cubic meters (12%) back to the source. Water discharges in 2021 amounted to 2.3 million cubic meters (13.6%).

Description

Other, please specify

Water discharges for water desalination

Metric value

1.27

Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water discharged.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

m3 produced.

% change from previous year

12.9

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

In 2022, we withdrew 280.1 million cubic meters of sea water, from which we removed salt and minerals during the desalination process at the water treatment facilities to prepare it for human consumption. The difference between water withdrawn from and returned to the sea is the desalinated potable water delivered to the water utility, as specified by our take-or-pay agreements for the consumption needs of approximately 3 million people. In 2022, we produced 123.3 million cubic meters of desalinated water and returned 156.8 million cubic meters (56%) back to the sea.

In 2021*, we withdrew 284.7 million cubic meters and returned 169.0 million cubic meters (59%) back to the sea.

*We have revised 2021 figures following the updated 2022 classification (i.e., account for water at Honaine, a non-controlling investment, based on our percentage of economic interest in the project).

Description

Waste

Metric value

1,908

Metric numerator

Tons of hazardous waste.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable.

% change from previous year

28.4

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

The Company's assets produce two main types of waste, hazardous and non-hazardous. Our processes generate hazardous waste through the use of chemical products. Waste that does not contain substances that are potentially harmful to human health or the environment is defined as non-hazardous waste.

Atlantica is committed to reduce waste and has a comprehensive waste management system with controls in place.

In 2022, we reused or recycled 61% of the total hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 39%. In 2021, we reused or recycled 30% of the total hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 70%.

Description

Waste

Metric value

23,142

Metric numerator

Tons of non-hazardous waste

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable.

% change from previous year

4.1

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Non-hazardous waste corresponds mainly to the wastewater from treatment plants and the reuse of wastewater before discharge. In 2022, the non-hazardous waste increase was mainly driven by the inclusion of Rioglass in our waste indicators. Rioglass is a supplier of spare parts and services to the solar industry that we acquired in 2021.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in coal power plants.

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in lignite power plants.

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in oil power plants.

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0.07

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2021

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

CAPEX in the reporting: in 2022 we did not invest in gas assets.
CAPEX planned over the next 5 years: based on business needs, project finance, and suppliers' similar proposals. We expect this CAPEX to improve the projects' performance and/or efficiency.

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in sustainable biomass power plants.

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in other biomass power plants.

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in waste (non-biomass) power plants.

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in nuclear power plants.

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0.25

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2021

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

CAPEX in the reporting: in 2022 we did not invest in geothermal assets.
CAPEX planned over the next 5 years: based on business needs, project finance, and suppliers' similar proposals. We expect this CAPEX to improve the projects' performance and/or efficiency.

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

400,000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0.5

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2014

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Estimated CAPEX based on business needs, project finance, and suppliers' similar proposals. We expect this CAPEX to improve the projects' performance and/or efficiency.

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

48.95

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2021

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

CAPEX in the reporting: in 2022 we did not invest in wind assets.
CAPEX planned over the next 5 years: based on business needs, project finance, and suppliers' similar proposals. We expect this CAPEX to improve the projects' performance and/or efficiency.

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

84,000,000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

99.5

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

50.72

Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2022

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Estimated CAPEX based on business needs, project finance, and suppliers' similar proposals. We expect this CAPEX to improve the projects' performance and/or efficiency.

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in marine power plants.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in other renewable (e.g., renewable hydrogen) power plants.

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not applicable. We do not invest nor have an interest in Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen) power plants.

C-EU9.5b

(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
Large-scale storage	In 2022, our Development Committees (i.e., North America, South America and EMEA) analyzed potential development opportunities considering among others (1) natural resource study per location, (2) interconnection feasibility study, (3) partner deal structure (if needed), (4) land and environmental permits, and (5)	480,000,000	20	2035

	key development milestones. The Development Committees are held once a month and Committee members are the: CEO, Geographic VPs, Country Managers, Head of Finance, Legal Counsel, Head of Operations and Head of Risk Management. In addition, our Manager of New Products contributed to the growth of our business through the adoption of new sustainable infrastructure technologies, such as energy storage and green hydrogen, among others. His efforts focus on the origination and development of these type of opportunities, as well as on providing the necessary support to the geographies on their new products developments. As an example, in September 2022, the Manager of New Products, the U.S. team, the Investment Committee and the Development Committee agreed our first investment in a standalone battery storage project of 100 MWh (4 hours) capacity located inside Coso, our geothermal asset in California. Our investment is expected to be in the range of $40 million to $50 million. This project is at an advanced stage of development and we are preparing to start construction, with COD expected in 2024. In addition, the Manager of New Products is working with the U.S. team on several proposals, including the installation of a new hybrid renewable energy and the development of new energy storage projects.			

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Within the energy sector, innovation contributes to the fight against climate change through new or enhanced technologies that enable more sustainable, reliable and efficient solutions, including storage and green hydrogen solutions. We own a total of 31 patents and technology licences, as well as 6 patents currently in approval process, related to key components of our assets. We have an Operations Department that dedicates time and effort to identifying potential measures to improve asset performance, reduce operating costs and develop tools to manage our assets more efficiently. We also have joint-collaboration agreements in place with universities and innovation institutions as well as with certain suppliers and service providers across the regions where we operate to develop intelligent solutions to improve asset performance. In addition, we have an in-house advanced analytics team to improve the performance of our existing technologies. The advanced analytics team focuses on data analytics and machine learning technologies to provide accurate energy production forecasts, predict equipment breakdowns or malfunctions, and reduce the risk of major outages as well as health and safety and environmental risks, among others. In 2022, we continued (1) strengthening our modelling, data analytics and artificial intelligence capabilities, and (2) moving forward on our digitalisation roadmap to cover a broader scope of key components and the range of failure mechanisms. In particular, we have: (i) expanded our portfolio of machine learning models, physical models and diagnosis capabilities, and (ii) signed new and increased scope of existing collaboration agreements with equipment manufacturers. We have also continued to deploy sensors and tools on key equipment at our assets in order to collect asset information and develop data-driven models. We have already benefited from our innovation initiatives. E.g., thanks to deployed sensors on key equipment and our data analytics capabilities, we have been able to prevent failures in: (1) wind turbines, (2) electric

		transformers in solar and wind assets, and (3) water feed pumps in solar assets. We expect that our efforts in operational innovation will continue, over time, to reduce costs, to improve asset performance, maximizing energy production, minimizing risks and to extending the useful life of our assets.

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Solar energy generation	Basic academic/theoretical research	1	0	1	Academic research: In 2022, our operations team worked with a University in Spain to analyze the optimization of solar field collector tubes. Goals: increase solar field equipment efficiency and uptime (i.e., improve asset performance), minimize unexpected incidents and downtimes (i.e., reduce potential future operational risks), and reduce among others, GHG emissions over time. This academic

					research involves among other, the use of fixed cameras and drones. Considering the good results of the academic research, we plan to implement a pilot program at a solar asset in Spain in 2023. This R&D investment is aligned with our climate-related commitments, targets and climate transition plan. Thanks to this initiative, we expect to (1) reduce GHG emissions over time, and (2) increase our renewable energy generation at our existing portfolio. We refer to sections C0, C1 and C4 for additional information on our climate-related commitments and targets
Solar energy generation	Pilot demonstration	1	0	1	Pilot demonstration: In 2022, our operations team implemented a sensor system for critical electronic equipment pilot program at two of our solar PV assets.

					Goal: A sensor system to monitor critical electronic equipment at solar PV assets should minimize unexpected incidents, predict downtimes and improve asset performance. This R&D investment is aligned with our climate-related commitments, targets and climate transition plan. We plan to expand this deployment to an additional solar PV plant and to all our new solar PV development and construction projects. Thanks to this pilot program we plan to (1) reduce our GHG emissions over time, and (2) increase our renewable energy generation. We refer to sections C0, C1 and C4 for additional information on our climate-related commitments and targets.
Solar energy generation	Large scale commercial deployment	1	0	1	Large scale commercial deployment: During the period 2020-2022 Sulzer's

					Blue Box has been deployed at some of our solar power plants in the U.S. and South Africa, and at our efficient natural gas plant. Our plan is to continue deploying this system at our solar power plants in Spain in 2023 and 2024. The programs are supervised by our corporate operations team and Sulzer, a global leader in fluid engineering. Sulzer's Blue Box has optimized pump systems and processes, increased efficiency of existing systems while reducing operational risks at the assets where the Blue Box has been deployed. Thus, this technology has helped us to improve the performance of our assets through real-time predictive maintenance. This R&D investment is aligned with our climate commitments, targets and climate transition plan. Thanks to this large scale commercial

					deployment, we expect to (1) reduce GHG emissions over time, and (2) increase our renewable energy generation. We refer to sections C0, C1 and C4 for additional information on our climate-related commitments and targets.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Atlantica_Verification Report_DNV_2022_Scopes 1, 2 and 3.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-6.

In 2022, 100% of Atlantica's global GHG emissions inventory was externally verified by DNV.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Atlantica_Verification Report_DNV_2022_Scopes 1, 2 and 3.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-6.
Total Scope 2 (location-based) verified emissions by DNV amount to 237,382 tCO2e (100% of our scope 2 emissions). In 2022, Atlantica's complete GHG emissions inventory was externally verified. Scope 2 GHG emissions were verified by DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Atlantica_Verification Report_DNV_2022_Scopes 1, 2 and 3.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-6.
Total Scope 2 (market-based) verified emissions by DNV amount to 249,228 tCO2e (100% of our scope 2 emissions). In 2022, Atlantica's complete GHG emissions inventory was externally verified. Scope 2 GHG emissions were verified by DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Investments

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Atlantica_Verification Report_DNV_2022_Scopes 1, 2 and 3.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-6.

Scope 3 breakdown (values in tCO2e):

1. Purchased goods and services: 70,564
2. Capital goods: 1,960
3. Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2): 634,477
4. Upstream transportation and distribution: 43
5. Waste generated in operations: 906
6. Business travel: 982
7. Employee commuting: 151
8. Upstream leased assets: 5,585
15. Investments: 98,765

Total: 813,432

Relevant standard

IS)14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Atlantica_Verification Report_DNV_2022_H&S, Waste, Water.pdf

Disclosure module verificati	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain

on relates to			
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify Water withdrawal, water discharge and water consumption (m3).	Verification performed by DNV in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) and GRI 303-3 Water Withdrawal [m3], GRI 303-4 Water Discharge [m3] and GRI 303-5 Water Consumption [m3].	- Generation assets: In 2022, we withdrew 17.7 million cubic meters and discharged 2.1 million cubic meters. - Water desalination assets: In 2022, we withdrew 280.1 million cubic meters of sea water and returned 156.9 million cubic meters (56%) back to the sea. Please see additional water management data on pages 115-120 of our “2022 Integrated Annual Report”, publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf
C9. Additional metrics	Waste data	Verification performed by DNV in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) and GRI 306-3 Waste Generated	- Hazardous waste: In 2022 we generated 1,908 tons and we reused or recycled 61% of the total hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 39%. -Non-hazardous waste: In 2022 we generated 23,142 tons and we reused or recycled 64% of the total non-hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 36%. "Reused or recycled waste" refers to waste diverted from disposal. "Waste disposed of in landfills" refers to waste directed to disposal. Please see additional waste management data on pages 121-122 of our “2022 Integrated Annual Report”, publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf

		[t], GRI 306-4 Waste Diverted from Disposal [t] and GRI 306-5 Waste Directed to Disposal [t]. Segregated by Hazardous & Non-hazardous.	
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify Non-GHG Emissions: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions (CO, VOC, HAP & PM) [tons].	Verification performed by DNV in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) and GRI 305-7 for Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions (CO, VOC, HAP & PM) [t].	Atlantica generates (i) nitrogen oxides (NOx), excluding nitrous oxide (N2O) which is computed within the GHG emission calculation, (ii) sulfur dioxide (SO2), and (iii) carbon monoxide (CO). Our efficient natural gas plants in Mexico generate most of these non-GHG emissions. NOx and CO emissions increased in 2022 vs. 2021 mainly due to higher production at ACT, which resulted in higher emissions. Our assets do not generate any lead (Pb) or mercury (Hg), and limited amounts of particulate matter (PM10), volatile organic compounds (COV) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Please see additional non-GHG emissions data on page 112 of our “2022 Integrated Annual Report”, publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

0

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

9,033

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

We own and operate assets in Spain. The assets under the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) include PS20, Solnova1/3/4, Helioenergy 1/2, Solacor1/2, Helios1/2, and Solaben1/2/3/6. All of our assets, including those under the EU ETS, are subject to strict and comprehensive GHG emissions control. Each asset has its own documentation related to the: (1) methodology used to calculate the GHG emissions (i.e., based on the "Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition)" issued by the GHG Protocol), and (2) activities that have contributed to the generation of GHG emissions, including data and system controls in-place.

According to European and Spanish GHG legal requirements, our assets subject to EU ETS do not receive emission rights free of charge and must purchase rights in the market (via public auctions). Atlantica, as an asset owner, is also responsible for the GHG emissions accounting and control, and must comply with the requirements established by the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Authority in Spain (AEGEI).

In 2021, the Royal Decree (RD 18/2019) entered into force and excluded the obligation to allocate new allowances to assets that generated less than 2,500 tCO2e Scope 1 emissions from 2016 to 2018. The exclusion period temporarily runs from 2021 to 2025 (i.e., includes 2022, our reporting period). Considering that the Scope 1 emissions of our assets under the EU ETS regulation were less than 2,500 tCO2e during 2016-2018, it is not mandatory for our assets to offset emissions until the end of 2025. We estimate that our next compulsory allocation of EU ETS allowances will take place in 2026.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Regulation:
"Integrity, Compliance and Safety" is our first value and prevails over the rest. We are committed to promoting ethical business practices and complying with all relevant laws and regulations. We also have policies, processes, and procedures in-place to prevent, avoid and mitigate actions improper or contrary to law that are applied in all our activities.

Atlantica is affected by regulation at all our assets. On a quarterly basis we review risks (including regulatory risks)at various Corporate and Geographic Committees and present them to the Board (also on a quarterly basis). In addition, asset managers at each of the geographies where we operate in, are responsible for monitoring asset activities in line with local regulation and contractual requirements. Furthermore, our Compliance Management Committee receives regular reports from local managers on compliance-related matters.

We also have several teams in-place trying to anticipate and/or to monitor new regulation. This includes asset managers and internal and external (if deemed necessary) compliance and legal teams.

Growth and carbon pricing:

When we analyze potential investments in natural gas assets, we always use carbon pricing for GHG emissions in line with our long term strategy. E.g., in 2021, when the carbon pricing cost was factored in the investment opportunity model, the Investment Committee decided that the potential investment did not reach the minimum returns required for the specific sector and geography and rejected any potential investment.

Existing regulation applicable to our assets in Spain:

The EU ETS is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and it is a key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. The EU ETS works on the "cap and trade" principle. Within the cap, companies buy emission allowances which they can trade with one another as needed.

At Atlantica, we own and operate assets in Spain. All of our assets, including those under the EU ETS, are subject to strict and comprehensive GHG emissions control. According to EU ETS regulation, our assets in Spain do not receive emission rights free of charge and must purchase rights in the emissions rights market via public auctions. However, in 2021, the Royal Decree (RD 18/2019) entered into force and excluded the obligation to allocate new allowances to assets that generated less than 2,500 tCO2e Scope 1 emissions from 2016 to 2018. The exclusion period temporarily runs from 2021 to 2025. Considering that the Scope 1 emissions of our assets under the EU ETS regulation were less than 2,500 tCO2e during 2016-2018, it is not mandatory for our assets to offset emissions until the end of 2025. We estimate that our next compulsory allocation of EU ETS allowances will take place in 2026.

In addition, Atlantica complies with the AEGEI (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Authority in Spain). The AEGEI sets strict and comprehensive accounting and controls over the emissions rights of each asset. All of our assets, including those in Spain, have their own documentation related to the: (1) methodology used to calculate the GHG emissions and (2) activities that have contributed to the generation of GHG emissions, in compliance with all rules and authorizations.

Atlantica performs internal audits to verify that GHG emissions calculations have been carried out according to the procedures and authorizations as set by the AEGEI. This helps us to ensure that correctly comply with EU ETS requirements. In addition, an external auditor carries out the official verification of our GHG emissions (Scope 1) on an annual basis. These verifications are sent to the environmental authority before the 28th of February of each year. Before the end of April, each asset must purchase emissions allowances to be sent to RENADE (the National Registry for Greenhouse Gas Emission Allowances in Spain). As previously stated, our assets in Spain are temporarily excluded until 2026 from purchasing emissions allowances and sending them to RENADE.

Existing regulation applicable to our assets in Mexico:

In Mexico, GHG emissions generated by our 300 MW plant (ACT) are subject to Mexican regulation. However, under the local regulation, the emissions are audited and controlled as emissions of our offtaker. On an annual basis we report the emissions to our offtaker who in

turn consolidates them and gets them audited and reported to the local regulator. The documentation and responsibility of these emissions is furnished under our offtaker, not Atlantica.

Lastly, as part of our commitment to sustainability, we regularly analyze initiatives to mitigate our GHG emissions. As a result, in 2022, we offset 320,000 tons of Scope 1 CO2 emissions through Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs), reducing our total GHG emissions by 11%, and our scope 1 GHG emissions by 17%. This is disclosed in section C11.2.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Hydro

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

CDM Project: 4776 Run-of-the-river Hydroelectric Power Project in Uttarakhand by Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited (India)

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

273,790

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2020

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

(Step 1) Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations. (Step 2) Investment analysis. (Step 3) Common Practice Analysis.

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify

Project leakages were assessed. However, no project leakages were identified (i.e., no project material emissions impacts were identified outside of the project activity).

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has specified the social well-being, economic well-being, environmental well-being and technological well-being as the four indicators for sustainable development guidelines of host country approval eligibility criteria for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects:

- Social well-being:
o The project indirectly promotes social process through direct and indirect employment opportunities.

- Environmental well-being:
o Without this hydro plant, the electricity would be generated by fossil fuel fired power plants.
o The project activity helps to reduce the GHG emissions and air pollutants (especially NOx and SO2).
o The project activity being run-of-the-river has minimum environmental impacts.

- Economic well-being:
o Local communities' economic prosperity through local purchasing, hiring of local employees during the construction and operating stages, etc.

- Technological well-being:
o The successful implementation encourages private entities and finance corporations to enter renewable power generation.

Comment

-

Project type

Wind

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

CDM Project 7196: Windfarm Complex União dos Ventos, Serveng Civilsan S.A. (Brazil).

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

40,000

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2014

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

(Step 1) Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations. (Step 2) Investment analysis. (Step 3) Common Practice Analysis.

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify

Project leakages were assessed. However, no project leakages were identified (i.e., no project material emissions impacts were identified outside of the project activity).

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project activity contributes the host country's Brazil sustainable development through the following ways:

- Contribution to local environmental sustainability: The project activity produces renewable electricity from low environmental impact wind power plants.

- Contribution to the net workplace generation: New jobs were created by the project activity, especially during project construction.

- Contribution towards the diversification of the electric mix and towards energy security: The period with the greatest abundance of wind resources coincides with the period of the smallest hydraulic availability. Thus, wind-based electricity generation is complementary to hydroelectricity, which contributes to the security of renewable electricity supply throughout the year and, hence, reduces dependency on fossil fuels during the dry season.

- Contribution to technological learning and technological development: This type of project stimulates similar initiatives inside the Brazilian energy sector and encourages the development of modern and more efficient renewable energy units throughout the region.

Comment

-

Project type

Wind

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

CDM Project: 5894 Oaxaca II Wind Energy Project (Mexico).

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6,210

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2019

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis

Other, please specify

(Step 1) Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations. (Step 2) Investment analysis. (Step 3) Common Practice Analysis.

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify

Project leakages were assessed. However, no project leakages were identified (i.e., no project material emissions impacts were identified outside of the project activity).

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project complies with all country regulations and permits, and contributes to sustainable development at the local and regional levels in the following ways:

- Use of renewable resources as energy source.
- Enforcement of environmental sustainability avoiding exploitation of natural resources such as coal and natural gas that would have been used to generate electricity in the fossil fuel-based power plants in absence of the project activity.
- Lower GHG emissions than fossil generated electricity.
- Employment generation in the construction, operation, and maintenance stages.
- Attraction of foreign capital.
- Diversification of the national energy portfolio, which is currently mostly occupied by conventional fossil fuels.
- The project activity does not generate any significant negative environmental impact.
- Some regions within the country do not currently have energy generation infrastructure. I.e., the project activity contributes to satisfy the growing demand for electricity at isolated zones.

Comment

-

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
Other, please specify

Considering that our potential investments are mainly in North America, South America and certain regions of EMEA, we use a price above the Voluntary Carbon offset credits price and below the European Union Allowance (EUA) credits price.

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Navigate GHG regulations
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We believe the internal carbon price will continue to increase over time following new or updated laws in different countries to comply with their GHG emissions reduction targets.

According to the IMF (https://www.reuters.com/business/cop/exclusive-cop27-imf-chief-says-75ton-carbon-price-needed-by-2030-2022-11-07/), the price of carbon needs to average at least $75 a ton globally by the end of 2030.

According to the World Bank (https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2017/12/01/carbon-

pricing#:~:text=This%20is%20far%20short%20of,supported%20by%20the%20World%20Bank), the carbon price should range between $50 and 100 per ton by 2030.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

25

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

50

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Opportunity management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for all decision-making processes

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

At Atlantica, when we analyze potential investments in natural gas assets, we always use carbon pricing for GHG emissions. In 2022, we updated our carbon price to approximately $25-$50 per ton of CO2.

For example, in 2021, when the carbon pricing cost was factored in the investment opportunity model, the Investment Committee decided that the potential investment did not reach the minimum returns required for the specific sector and geography and rejected any potential investment.

In 2022, the Investment Committee did not analyze potential investments in natural gas assets.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

35

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

52

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The coverage of our engagement is based on a two-step process aimed at analyzing and monitoring all our current and new suppliers:

1. Internal pre-screening evaluation of new suppliers.

Our evaluation of new suppliers follows a 4-step process:
- Step 1: Initial supplier evaluation to verify among others, the suppliers' general information, bank account certificates and taxpayer identification number.
- Step 2: Verify the suppliers' technical qualification including their experience, capabilities, management systems in-place (e.g., ISO 9001, 14001), as well as other specific technical requirements.
- Step 3: Compliance due diligence assessment based on our internal policies, processes and procedures, including among others, checking the supplier adherence to our Supplier Code of Conduct and verifying that the supplier has no conflicts of interest nor corruption or bribery accusations.
- Step 4: Financial solvency check – reviewed for services or products above $50 thousand – undertaken by the Risk Management Department.

In 2022, we pre-screened 100% of new suppliers.

2. External supplier evaluation.

Following a thorough analysis, in 2022 we changed our external evaluation provider to Achilles, an independent, international well-known company that evaluates suppliers based on:
- Environment, including GHG emissions, water and waste management, energy consumption, biodiversity and environmental management systems.
- Social, including health and safety, child labour, discrimination and harassment, diversity, training and investments in local communities.
- Governance, including corporate social responsibility, human rights, adherence to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and management of the vendor's

supply chain (i.e., sub-supplier environmental and social practices).

In 2022, Achilles externally verified approximately 6% of suppliers by number, representing 45% of our total procurement spend.

As a result - considering both evaluation processes - in 2022 we engaged with approximately 35% of suppliers by number, representing approximately 52% of our total procurement spend.

We refer to section Supply Chain Management of our 2022 Integrated Annual report (pages 134-138) for detailed information on our supply chain.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2022, we updated some of our supply chain targets.

2022 targets:
1. Internal pre-screening evaluation of all new suppliers (i.e., Tier 1 suppliers).
2. External supplier evaluation: review 70% of total annual operating expenses (i.e., Tier 1 suppliers) by 2024 year-end.
3. Supplier evaluation every three years -> internally review all our suppliers every third-year after the vendor's hiring date (first full year applying this process will be 2023).

2021 (old) targets:
1. Pre-screening: Internally review 100% of total annual costs (i.e., all Tier 1 suppliers)
2. External supplier evaluation: Externally review 65% of total annual costs (i.e., all Tier 1 suppliers). We expect to achieve this target in 2022.

In 2022, we externally pre-screened suppliers representing approximately 45% of the Company‘s annual operating expenses, and seven potential suppliers were disqualified (vs. two suppliers in 2021 and three in 2020) during the pre-screening internal approval process.

Measure of success:
We believe that (i) internally pre-screening 100% of tier 1 suppliers, and (ii) considering that in 2022 we changed our external evaluation to a provider who requests additional and comprehensive ESG and environmental-related information (vs. our 2021 external evaluation), we believe that externally verifying 6% of suppliers by number, representing approximately 45% of the Company‘s procurement spend, to be a measure of success. Since the external evaluation rating is valid for one year, we will continue to monitor suppliers’ progress on a yearly basis. Those suppliers that have been assessed during the year are generally expected to improve their performance in the upcoming year. If the supplier does not improve their ESG performance during several consecutive years, Atlantica could consider suspending the services with them. We also believe we are on-track to meet the previously mentioned 2024 target (i.e., review 70% of total annual operating expenses by 2024 year-end).

Comment

-

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

45

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Following a thorough analysis, in 2022 we changed our external evaluation provider to Achilles, an independent, international well-known company that evaluates suppliers based on:

- Environment, including GHG emissions, water and waste management, energy consumption, biodiversity and environmental management systems.
- Social, including health and safety, child labour, discrimination and harassment, diversity, training and investments in local communities.
- Governance, including corporate social responsibility, human rights, adherence to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and management of the vendor's supply chain (i.e., sub-supplier environmental and social practices).

Achilles methodology is built on international standards including ISO 26000, the United Nations Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative reporting requirements.

Achilles annual evaluation process includes:

1. A scorecard (or supplier award scheme) per supplier with a zero to one hundred (0 – 100) score, and medals (silver, gold and platinum) when applicable. The scorecard also provides guidance on strengths and improvement areas for each supplier.

The following table discloses the Score (from A+ to D), the Classification (from 0 to 100) and the Category (from Excellent to Low):

A+ -> 96-100 -> Excellent. "Platinum"
A -> 75-95 -> High. "Gold"
B -> 50-74 -> Medium-High. "Silver"
C -> 25-49 -> Medium-Low

D -> 0-24 -> Low

2. Actions to improve certain ESG-related areas (if necessary).

For the year 2022, we engaged with approximately 6% of our suppliers by number, representing 45% of our total procurement spend. Since Achilles rating is valid for one year, we monitor suppliers' progress on a yearly basis. Those suppliers that have been assessed during the year are generally expected to improve their performance in the upcoming year. If the supplier does not improve their ESG performance during several consecutive years, Atlantica could consider suspending the services with them.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2022, we updated our external evaluation supplier targets.

Updated 2022 target:
- External supplier evaluation: review 70% of total annual operating expenses (i.e., Tier 1 suppliers) by 2024 year-end.

2021 target:
- External supplier evaluation: review 65% of total annual operating expenses (i.e., Tier 1 suppliers) by 2022 year-end.

Measure of success: We believe that the Achilles score and medals supplier award scheme encourages companies to improve their ESG performance over time. In addition, Achilles has several resources available in their webpage. For example, suppliers can access a guide to understand among others, how to be more competitive with Supplier Benchmarking Reports and How to win more business.

Measure of success:
Considering that in 2022 we changed our external evaluation to a provider who requests additional and comprehensive ESG and environmental-related information (vs. our 2021 external evaluation), we believe that externally verifying 6% of suppliers by number, representing approximately 45% of the Company's procurement spend, to be a measure of success. Since the external evaluation rating is valid for one year, we will continue to monitor suppliers' progress on a yearly basis. Those suppliers that have been assessed during the year are generally expected to improve their performance in the upcoming year. If the supplier does not improve their ESG performance during several consecutive years, Atlantica could consider suspending the services with them. We also believe to be on-track to meet the previously mentioned 2024 target (i.e., review 70% of total annual operating expenses by 2024 year-end).

Comment

-

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Financial institutions (including banks) and Sources of Liquidity:

We have developed a Green Finance Framework to issue green finance instruments to finance or refinance renewable energy infrastructure, as well as transmission lines dedicated to bringing renewable energy to the grid. The Framework is aligned with our strategy and the use of proceeds will contribute to the advancement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Affordable and Clean Energy. The framework has a Second Party Opinion (SPO) delivered by Sustainalytics.

Financial institutions (including banks) and Sources of Liquidity case study:

Situation: Our strategy focuses on climate change solutions in the power and water sectors. Growth initiatives over time will require us to access the capital markets, issuing either debt or equity. Access to capital is an important part of our growth strategy and our plan of investments.

Task: Finance our growth initiatives while promoting and maintaining a good reputation among all our stakeholders.

Action: In 2020, the finance committee requested the Head of ESG to prepare all the necessary documentation to issue green financing (i.e., green bonds and loans) to increase access to capital. The Head of ESG launched a 3-step process that consisted of: (1) Preparing a green finance framework aligned with the Green Bond Principles and the Green Loan Principles, (2) hiring Sustainalytics to issue a Second Party Opinion on the green finance framework, and (3) issuing a green finance report.

Result: In 2020, we developed a Green Finance Framework to issue green finance instruments to finance or refinance renewable energy infrastructure, as well as transmission lines dedicated to bringing renewable energy to the grid. The Framework is aligned with our strategy and the use of proceeds will contribute to the advancement of the UN SDGs of Affordable and Clean Energy. This Framework has a SPO delivered by Sustainalytics. In 2022, we leveraged our positioning in ESG to refinance two project debts for a total amount of ~€543 million (~$580 million). In 2022, following the Green Finance Framework reporting requirements, we updated our Green Finance Report on our website to disclose all the disbursement of funds to eligible green projects. All the documentation is publicly available on our website (https://www.atlantica.com/web/en/investors/green-financing/).

Local Communities: Communities nearby our assets, across all the regions where we operate.

We acknowledge that our day-to-day activities have impacts on nearby communities. We recognise that the communities where we operate are where some of our employees and other stakeholders live and raise their families, and where part of our future workforce is educated

and trained. We foster communities' economic prosperity through local purchases and by hiring local employees. As such, it is key for us to be both proactive and a valued member of our communities. We have a Stakeholder Policy and a Local Community Investment and Development Policy in place that set the basis to support local communities, collaborate with them and promote their environmental, economic and social progress. Both policies are available on our website.

Each geography has its own procedures and consultation guidelines in place to speak with community leaders and identify local needs. We have learnt from our "boots-on-the-ground" approach that we need to adapt to local requirements and that communities located close-by may have very different needs, which evolve over time. A proactive approach and scheduled activities undertaken by our local employees to efficiently identify and manage local stakeholders and communities of interest is key to the success of our relationship with local communities.

We engage and work collaboratively with local communities from the development phase. We also comply with permitting, local law and regulation in-place, and have purchased locally where possible and hired local employees during the construction phase. We also take a proactive approach to preventing, detecting and acting on local community conflict risks concerning water resources. Any potential risk or grievances concerning water resources would be addressed and followed-up in our regular communications with them. In 2022 we did not receive any negative feedback from local communities regarding our management of water resources, including at those assets located on water-stressed areas, nor have we been subject to water-related incidents with substantial impact on cost or revenues.

Considering that Atlantica is present in different geographies, our local communities long and short-term strategy varies depending on the communities needs. For example, in South America we have historically generally focused on improving local community infrastructure and education, while in South Africa we have focused on improving education, agriculture, and empowering black citizens from local communities.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

According to our Code of Conduct, we seek to work with third parties who operate under high ethical principles, and we have a Suppliers' Code of Conduct. Atlantica's purchasing requirements establish some principles for all external companies in order to become its suppliers. All suppliers adhere to our Suppliers Code of Conduct (available at our website www.atlantica.com). We include our requirements in our contractual arrangements with suppliers that are similar to those set in the Code of Conduct.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Most of our suppliers adhere to our Code. However, there are some big, top-tier suppliers that have their own Code of Conduct. We always verify their Codes comply with our standards. Once this has been verified, we are able to work with them.

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Atlantica’s Code of Conduct prohibits political involvement of any kind on the Company’s behalf. Neither the Company, nor its directors, employees, nor representatives on its

behalf, can make political contributions (donations to politicians, political parties, or political organisations) or sponsor events whose exclusive purpose is political propaganda. In 2022, 2021 and 2020 neither Atlantica, nor any of its subsidiaries made any financial or in-kind political contributions to political campaigns, ballots measures, referendums, political organisations, lobbyists or lobbying organisations, trade associations with political impact nor other tax-exempt groups, whether directly or indirectly.

Atlantica's Code of Conduct (attached) is publicly available at: https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/Code-of-Conduct_2021.pdf

Our 2022 Integrated Annual Report (attached), which is publicly available at "https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf", also provides comprehensive disclosures on our Business Ethics (pages 186-191).

2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf

Code-of-Conduct_2021.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Atlantica has management policies and internal procedures in place to ensure that all activities that influence policy are consistent with its climate change strategy. The corporate principles that Atlantica adopts with respect to climate change are applicable to all of our businesses and countries where we are present.

Atlantica engages with trade associations or organizations that have the same goals as Atlantica in terms of power generation, clean energy, and sustainability. In 2022, Atlantica contributed $192.5 thousand to associations or organisations related to power generation, clean energy, and sustainability. None of these contributions relate to trade associations with political impact (i.e., political campaigns, ballots measures, referendums, political organisations, lobbyists or lobbying organisations, nor other tax exempt groups). Our 2022 Integrated Annual Report provides additional information on our trade associations (page 191).

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

Association for the CSP sector (Protermosolar) in Spain

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Protermosolar is the Spanish CSP industry association that supports renewable energy and particularly, promotes CSP energy in Spain. This Association has more than 50 members and sits at the Executive Committee of Estela, the European CSP association. Protermosolar aims to promote CSP energy within a stable regulatory framework. It intends to support technology development and collaborate with state and central government to obtain efficient support programs. This association promotes the macroeconomic advantages that the use of this kind of technology has in the society and how this technology contributes to combat climate change.

The main objectives of Protermosolar, besides the defense of the interest of its associated members on regulatory issues, are:
- To promote the deployment of CSP plants in Spain, informing policy makers of the advantages of dispatchability and thermal storage as the most current feasible way to reduce the need of fossil fuel backup.
- To increase the support of research and development programs of Public Administrations at regional, national and European level and to orientate the application of resources towards an efficient use of public funding.
- To disseminate knowledge and best practices and the strong advantages to contribute to mitigate to climate change objectives.

One of Atlantica's core values is Sustainability. Atlantica, as a member of Protermosolar's executive committee has a relevant role on the definition of the strategy and activities of the Association.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

24,900

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Identify the latest updates that could affect our businesses, including anticipating potential changes to legislation.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Association of Electric Energy Generation (AUGPEE) in Uruguay

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

This Association contributes to the energy diversification of Uruguay and we work to promote the development of renewable energy.

We are a member of the association and actively participate in decision-making processes. However, we are not a member of the Association's Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

3,400

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Identify the latest updates that could affect our businesses, including anticipating potential changes to legislation.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Association for renewable energy (SPR) in Peru

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

This Association contributes to the energy diversification of Peru and we work to promote the development of renewable energy.
We are a member of the association's Board and actively participate in decision-making processes.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

7,900

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Identify the latest updates that could affect our businesses, including anticipating potential changes to legislation.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

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Page/Section reference

- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) (pages 28-30)
- Environmental Sustainability (page 96)
- TCFD (96-106).
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions (pages 107-112)
- Energy Management (page 113)
- Water Management (pages 114-120)
- Waste Management (pages 121-122)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Content Index (pages 264-273)

- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Index (pages 274-276)
Environmental, Social and Other Key Performance Indicators (pages 277-285)

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify
Innovation Management, Cybersecurity and Data Privacy, Tax Management, Business Ethics, Directors' Report, Directors' Remuneration Report,

Comment

-

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact	UNGC: Atlantica formally adopted the ten fundamental UNGC principles in the fields of human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption and made the UNGC and its principles an integral part of our strategy, culture, and day-to-day operations. Atlantica is committed to aligning its actions to 7 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): - SDG 5: gender equality - SDG 6: clean water and sanitation - SDG 7: affordable and clean energy - SDG 8: decent work and economic growth - SDG 9: industry, innovation, and infrastructure - SDG 13: climate action - SDG 15: life on land Please see additional information on pages 28-30 of our "2022 Integrated Annual Report", publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf

		TCFD: We have been a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and have aligned our climate change disclosure with its framework since 2019. We structure our disclosure using the four TCFD pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets. The analysis is prepared based on the TCFD guidance, advice of expert third-party consultants, and internal expertise. Please see additional information on pages 96-106 of our "2022 Integrated Annual Report", publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The Board is responsible for the effective oversight of the Company's strategy and performance, financial reporting, corporate governance process, and internal control and risk management framework, including ESG (and biodiversity) risks. The CEO, in his executive role and as Director of the Board, manages, supervises and has a leading position and responsibility over ESG-related matters. At the management level, we have assembled committees with different responsibilities based on Atlantica's priorities. These committees are led by senior management members with diverse perspectives and experiences to efficiently and effectively address ESG related matters, risks and opportunities. Our commitment includes having "no net loss" impacts on biodiversity conservation in the areas where we operate, minimizing deforestation in all our operational activities and

		selecting suppliers taking into consideration the biodiversity impact of their products or services. We have various tools to help manage our biodiversity matters: - Strict control of GHG and non-GHG emissions, water and waste management. We expect our measures to reduce emissions, water consumption and waste, to minimise biodiversity impacts. - Quality and environmental management systems certified under ISO 9001 and 14001, respectively. - Consultation guidelines in-place with local communities to identify and manage local stakeholders and communities of interest, including potential biodiversity matters. - Asset managers and the compliance, internal audit and legal corporate teams who regularly supervise asset contractual obligations, including biodiversity covenants. - Geographic and Development Committees are held once a month between Geographic VPs and heads of several corporate functions to update and discuss key asset and development asset matters. In our sector, environmental impact assessments are typically prepared in the design and construction stages, as siting and design may be influenced. At our under-development and under-construction projects we always review permitting requirements, including impact analysis on water resources, endangered species, compatibility with existing land uses, agricultural resources, archaeological, recreational and cultural considerations and visual impacts. During the construction process, we comply with permitting, law and regulation in-place, and seek to minimise the environmental impacts to be as low as possible, as well as restoring affected areas.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to No Net Loss Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach	SDG

		Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species	

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

Internal tools to manage biodiversity

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

Tools to help manage our biodiversity matters include:
- Strict control of GHG and non-GHG emissions, water and waste management. We expect our measures to reduce emissions, water consumption and waste, to minimise biodiversity impacts.
- Quality and environmental management systems certified under ISO 9001 and 14001, respectively.
- Consultation guidelines in-place with local communities to identify and manage local stakeholders and communities of interest, including potential biodiversity matters.
- Asset managers and the compliance, internal audit and legal corporate teams who regularly supervise asset contractual obligations, including biodiversity covenants.
- Geographic and Development Committees are held once a month between Geographic VPs and heads of several corporate functions to update and discuss key asset and development asset matters.

We apply the mitigation hierarchy* in our environmental impact assessments to achieve biodiversity “no net loss”. In our sector, environmental impact assessments are typically prepared in the design and construction stages, where opportunities for impact avoidance are far greater. At our under-development and under-construction projects we always review permitting requirements, including impact analysis on water resources, endangered species, compatibility with existing land uses, agricultural resources, archaeological, recreational and cultural considerations and visual impacts.

During the construction process, we comply with permitting, law and regulation in-place, and seek to minimise the environmental impacts to be as low as possible, as well as restoring affected areas.

*The mitigation hierarchy comprises 4 steps:
a) Avoidance: Measures taken to anticipate and prevent the creation of impacts. For avoidance to be effective, biodiversity risks need to be identified early in the project planning stages. It is the most important step of the mitigation hierarchy.
b) Minimisation: Measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and/or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided, as far as is practically feasible. Typically undertaken either in the construction or operational stages.
c) Restoration: Measures aimed at repairing specific biodiversity features or ecosystem services damaged by project impacts that could not be completely avoided or minimised. Typically undertaken during construction or decommissioning.
d) Offset: Measures taken to compensate for significant adverse residual impacts.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Spain

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Tablas de Daimiel.

Proximity

Up to 25 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Solar CSP generation facility.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Typical potential biodiversity impacts caused by operational solar renewable energy assets include: (i) barrier effects (assets occupying large landscapes and/or fences acting as a barrier), (ii) pollution (dust, light, noise and vibration, solid/liquid waste), (iii) habitat degradation due to changes in hydrology and water availability and quality, (iv) wildlife mortality due to attraction to evaporation ponds, (v) bird collisions (with solar panels), and bird mortality.

We have implemented controls aligned with the mitigation hierarchy approach to minimise our potential biodiversity impacts in the construction and operational phases. For example:
- Project phase: Construction and operational phase.
- Mitigation hierarchy: Minimisation.
- Controls:
(1) Abatement controls: steps taken to reduce levels of pollutants (e.g. light, noise, gases or liquids) that could have negative biodiversity impacts.
(2) Operational controls: measures taken to manage and regulate the actions of people, including project employees and contractors.
(3) Physical controls: adapting the physical design of project infrastructure to reduce potential impacts.

A specific example during the operational phase of our solar assets include:
- Control: Physical.
- Measure: Modify security fencing to minimise barrier effects.
- Receptor: Small- and medium sized animals.
- Description: Modifications to fencing to facilitate animal movement.

Given the distance from the protected area and the biodiversity controls that we have in-place, we believe it is extremely unlikely that our day-to-day operations could negatively affect biodiversity in Tablas de Daimiel.

At Atlantica, we also consider reforestation as a measure to improve flora and fauna in those geographies where we operate. For example, we are committed to reforest an

area of 45 hectares with approximately 8,800 holm oaks, 180 hackberry trees and 9,900 native shrub plants of the region.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

National Parks or National Reserves.

Country/area

Peru

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

(1) National Reserve Junin, (2) National Park Huascaran, (3) Hunt reserve Sunchubamba.

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Our transmission lines cross three zones: (1) National Reserve Junin, (2) National Park Huascaran, (3) Hunt reserve Sunchubamba.

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets

Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our transmission lines comply with all national and local regulations, which establish the minimum safety distances that must be respected to minimize the probability of fire. In addition, country managers supervise all day-to-day activities (including supervision of all operation and maintenance activities) of each of our assets and report to Geographic VP, who has full responsibility and accountability for the assets they manage. In particular, our maintenance teams carry out continuous inspection and pruning tasks to guarantee that the security zone around the lines' infrastructures is free of vegetation. In addition, the corporate operations team supports asset managers by auditing the assets’ health and safety, operational and environmental performance by implementing best practices and improvements, and by developing asset management tools.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

National Reserve.

Country/area

Chile

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

National Reserve Altos de Pemehue.

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

One of our transmission lines in Chile crosses the National Reserve Altos de Pemehue.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Our transmission lines comply with all national and local regulations, which establish the minimum safety distances that must be respected to minimize the probability of fire. In addition, country managers supervise all day-to-day activities (including supervision of all operation and maintenance activities) of each of our assets and report to the Geographic VP, who has full responsibility and accountability for the assets they manage. In particular, our maintenance teams carry out continuous inspection and pruning tasks to guarantee that the security zone around the lines' infrastructures is free of vegetation. In addition, the corporate operations team supports asset managers by auditing the assets' health and safety, operational and environmental performance by implementing best practices and improvements, and by developing asset management tools.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Spain

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Vegas del Ruecas, Cubilar y Moheda Alta.

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Solar CSP generation facility.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Vegas del Ruecas, Cubilar y Moheda Alta is a Natura 2000 network site protecting birds.

Typical potential biodiversity impacts caused by operational solar renewable energy assets include: (i) barrier effects (assets occupying large landscapes and/or fences acting as a barrier), (ii) pollution (dust, light, noise and vibration, solid/liquid waste), (iii) habitat degradation due to changes in hydrology and water availability and quality, (iv) wildlife mortality due to attraction to evaporation ponds, (v) bird collisions (with solar panels), and bird mortality.

We have implemented controls aligned with the mitigation hierarchy approach to minimise our potential biodiversity impacts in the construction and operational phases. For example:
- Project phase: Construction and operational phase.
- Mitigation hierarchy: Minimisation.
- Controls:
(1) Abatement controls: steps taken to reduce levels of pollutants (e.g. light, noise, gases or liquids) that could have negative biodiversity impacts.
(2) Operational controls: measures taken to manage and regulate the actions of people, including project employees and contractors.

(3) Physical controls: adapting the physical design of project infrastructure to reduce potential impacts.

A specific example during the operational phase of our solar assets include:
- Control: Physical.
- Measure: Modify security fencing to minimise barrier effects.
- Receptor: Small- and medium sized animals.
- Description: Modifications to fencing to facilitate animal movement.

Unlike other technologies, such as wind power generation, we believe that the potential for solar assets to negatively affect birds is low.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	1. United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). Pages 28-30. - SDG15 Life on Land. Page 30.

	Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities	2. ESG Materiality Analysis. Pages 90-95. 3. Biodiversity information. Pages 124-130. [1]

[1]2022_Integrated_Annual_Report_FV.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Non-applicable.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Santiago Seage (CEO and Director on Board).	Director on board

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms