

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

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 2021, our renewable sector represented approximately 77% of our revenue with solar energy representing approximately 69%. 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.

We currently own and manage operating facilities 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 and South America and Europe as our core geographies.

Atlantica is a U.K. company listed on Nasdaq Global Select Market under the ticker symbol "AY". In 2021 our assets generated a revenue of \$1,212 million and an adjusted EBITDA of \$824 million.

In 2021, we announced an ambitious GHG reduction objective approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. In 2021, we also helped avoid up to 5.9 million tons of CO₂e compared to a 100% fossil fuel-based generation plant (vs. 5.4 million tons of CO₂e in 2020). In addition, as part of our commitment to sustainability, in 2021 we increased our GHG emissions offsets by 30% compared to 2020. We also have a goal to maintain over 80% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

We currently own or have an interest in 40 assets, comprising 2,048 MW of aggregate renewable energy installed generation capacity (of which ~72% is solar), 343MW of efficient natural gas-fired power generation capacity, 55MWt of district heating capacity, 1,229 miles of

electric transmission lines and 17.5 M ft³ per day of water desalination. Our assets generally have contracted or regulated revenue (regulated revenue in the case of our assets in Spain and one transmission line in Chile). As of December 31, 2021, our assets had a weighted average remaining contract life of approximately 15 years.

According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2021 (BNEF 2021), renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's green scenario within BNEF 2021, which assumes achieving net-zero by 2050, approximately 1,400 GW of renewables will be added every year for the next three decades. Solar PV sees the largest deployment with 16.5 TW installed by 2050. Required investment in energy supply and infrastructure amounts to between \$92 trillion and \$173 trillion over the next three decades.

We intend to grow our business by investing in sustainable infrastructure. 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. We intend to take advantage of, and 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 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 also comply with the GRI and the SASB Electric Utilities reporting standards, and the disclosure recommendations issued by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Atlantica joined the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) initiative in 2018 and has formally adopted the UNGC Ten Principles. We are committed to aligning our actions to 7 of the 17 SDG. The core goals for Atlantica include SDG13 (Climate Action), where we believe we can have a significant impact. The UNGC and its principles are an integral part of our strategy, culture and day-to-day operations.

In the last year we have continued our good progress on our ESG commitments: (i) Atlantica was included in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook, (ii) we were rated in the top 3rd percentile in Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating for the utility industry, (iii) we were recognized once again as one of the World's 100 Most Sustainable Corporations, issued by Corporate Knights, and (iv) we were selected amongst the inaugural recipients of the Terra Carta Seal, launched by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Lastly, we voluntary report our activities based on the European Union taxonomy.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
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Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	No
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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 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(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The CEO, in his executive role and as Director of the Board, holds the leading position and responsibility over climate-related issues. The CEO is responsible for formulating and submitting to the Board's approval climate-related initiatives, targets, policies and actions.</p> <p>The Board of Directors is the highest level of responsibility for climate-related issues, as it is the ultimate decision-making body.</p> <p>For example, in 2021, the CEO, as part of his responsibilities, proposed to the Board and the Board approved: (i) targeting to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, and (ii) submitting such goal for approval to the Science Based Target initiative.</p> <p>Climate-related issues 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 our Business and ESG Committees. In this regard, we apply a</p>

	<p>carbon price of \$20-\$35 per ton of CO₂ to evaluate investment opportunities. E.g., In 2020, the Investment Committee rejected investment opportunities in North America due to the negative impact they had on our climate change related targets.</p> <p>The CEO, as part of his responsibilities (including climate-related initiatives and closing accretive acquisitions for the company), proposed to the Board and the Board approved, the following 2021 acquisitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 40 MW PV plant acquired through the renewable energy platform created in Chile in 2020. - Rioglass, a supplier of spare parts and services in the solar industry. - Coso, a 135 MW geothermal plant California. - 49% interest in Vento II, a 596 MW wind portfolio in the U.S. - Italy PV 1, PV 2 and PV 3: three solar PV plants in Italy with a combined capacity of 6.2 MW. - La Sierpe, a 20 MW solar PV plant in Colombia. - La Tolua and Tierra Linda, two solar projects with a combined capacity of 30 MW which were acquired at development stage and are currently under construction.
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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	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p>	<p>The Board is responsible for the effective oversight of the Company's strategy and performance, financial reporting, corporate governance process, risk management, and ESG and climate-related issues. It is also ultimately accountable to shareholders for the long-term performance of the Company and value creation for shareholders and other stakeholders in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The Board oversees the implementation of ESG and climate-related initiatives and prioritizes internal resources committed to the advancement of ESG and climate-related objectives. The Board receives updates on ESG (e.g., health and safety) at every board meeting and on the progress on climate-related issues and on the main environmental indicators (GHG emissions, water, and waste) at least semi-annually.</p>

	<p>Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>(i) Reviewing ESG and climate change related policies and disclosures. (ii) Reviewing initiatives to offset GHG emissions.</p>	<p>When evaluating investment opportunities, the Board supervises the potential impacts on our climate-related targets.</p> <p>The Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning the management of risks, controls and processes, including potential climate change factors that could be risk drivers, as well as compliance with ESG and climate-change reporting requirements.</p> <p>The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning compliance issues, including ESG and climate-related policy approvals.</p> <p>In 2021, the Board approved a new ambitious GHG reduction objective, consisting of reducing Atlantica's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. This objective is particularly ambitious for a company like Atlantica, where approximately 77% of the business consists of renewable energy production, an activity which already has a very low rate of emissions per unit of energy produced. This reduction objective was approved by the SBTi. In addition, as part of our commitment to sustainability, in 2021 we offset 260 thousand tons of Scope 1 CO2 emissions (vs. 200 thousand tons in 2020). Furthermore, the Board is committed to maintaining over 80% of our Adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets. The achievement of these targets is reviewed by senior management in our Business and ESG Committees.</p> <p>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 issues, including informing on and/or submitting the following actions for Board approval or acknowledgement: (1) new and/or updated sustainability and ESG policies and targets, including those related to climate change, (2) updating the status against established objectives and initiatives to improve environmental performance over time, (3)</p>
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		implementing best practice initiatives in relation to ESG and climate change, (4) identifying ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities, and (5) disclosing annual ESG and climate change related information.
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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	<p>Atlantica's Board of Directors is responsible for supervising climate-related issues.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Atlantica's Board member profiles are publicly disclosed in our U.K. Consolidated Annual Report and Financial Statements available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/Atlantica-U.K.-Annual-Report-UKAR-2021-FV-.pdf (pages 93 to 97).</p> <p>2 out of 8 directors (i.e., 25% of Board members) have climate change-related experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CEO holds over 20-years' experience in renewable energy and climate-related issues 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, retired from Algonquin Power & Utilities Corp in April 2022, where he was most recently Chief Sustainability Officer with responsibility for leading the sustainability and government affairs functions. <p>At the management level, we have assembled several committees led by the CEO to efficiently and effectively address climate change-related issues, risks and opportunities. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Business Committee approves climate change targets, analyzes strategic decisions and defines appropriate action plans to implement them.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ESG Committee sets environmental protection measures. - 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.
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C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) ☞ ₁	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Geographic VPs ☞ ₂	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other, please specify Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality ☞ ₃	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify Head of Risk Management ☞ ₄	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify Head of ESG	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify ESG Committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify Investment Committee	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

☞₁The CEO, in his executive role and as Director of the Board, has a leading position and responsibility over climate-related issues.

☞₂The Geographic VPs are part of Atlantica's key management team. The Geographic VPs report to the CEO and are members of several committees at management level, including the Business, Geographic, and ESG Committees.
The Geographic VPs are responsible for all aspects of the assets they manage.

☞³The Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality reports to the CEO and is a member of several committees at management level, including the Business, Investment, Geographic and ESG Committees.

The Head of Operations 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, analysing measures to reduce health and safety and environmental and climate-related impacts, and implementing best practices.

☞⁴The Head of Risk Management reports to the CEO and is a member of several committees at management level, including the Investment and Geographic Committees.

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Where in the organization this position lies:

The Board of Directors is the highest level of responsibility for climate change since is the ultimate decision-making body. The Board oversees the implementation of ESG and climate-related initiatives and prioritizes internal resources committed to the advancement of ESG and climate-related objectives.

The Board receives updates on ESG (for example, occupational health and safety) on every board meeting and at least semi-annually on the progress on climate-related issues and on the main environmental indicators (GHG emissions, water, and waste).

When evaluating investment opportunities, 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, related frameworks, controls and processes, including potential ESG factors that could be risk drivers, as well as compliance with ESG and climate-change reporting requirements. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning compliance issues, including ESG-related policy approvals.

Atlantica has integrated ESG and climate change into its businesses via policy making, ESG planning, risk management, KPI setting and tracking.

Responsibilities of each position and/or committee with regard to the assessment and monitoring of climate-related issues include:

- 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 change-related issues, including informing on and/or submitting the following actions for Board approval or acknowledgement: (1) new and/or updated sustainability and ESG policies and targets, including those related to

climate change, (2) updating the status against established objectives and initiatives to improve environmental performance over time, (3) implementing best practice initiatives in relation to ESG and climate change, (4) identifying ESG and climate-related risks and opportunities, and (5) disclosing annual ESG and climate change related information.

- Geographic VPs: Hold full responsibility over assets they manage, including ESG and climate change related issues including physical (acute and chronic) and transition risks.
- The Head of Operations: Responsible for all environmental and operations aspects across assets, including improving asset performance, KPI monitoring regular environmental and operational audits, analyzing measures to reduce environmental and climate-related impacts, and implementing best practices.
- The Head of Risk Management participates in identifying and monitoring climate change risks with the Geographic VPs. In addition, he prepares and agrees with VPs and the CEO the risk map, including climate-related risks.
- The Head of ESG: Identifies sustainability best practices, proposes actions to the CEO, Geographic VPs and ESG Committee and monitors the implementation of approved proposals.

At the management level, we have assembled several committees led by the CEO to efficiently and effectively address climate-related issues, risks and opportunities. For example:

- The Business Committee approves climate change targets, analyzes strategic decisions and defines appropriate action plans to implement them. The Committee is held once a week and Committee members include the: CEO, CFO, Geographic VPs, legal counsel, and Head of Operations.
- The ESG Committee sets environmental protection measures. The Committee is held once a month and Committee members include the: CEO, Geographic VPs, Head of Operations and Head of ESG.
- 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 VP Strategy and Corporate Development.

Additional detailed information on the highest management-level positions and committees with responsibility for climate-related issues is included in the Sustainability Governance section of our Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report, publicly available at <https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-2021-U.K.-Annual-Report.pdf> (page 107).

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	Comment
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	of climate-related issues	
Row 1	Yes	<p>Approximately 71% of our key management and 62% of our management have a variable compensation linked to ESG performance. This includes health and safety, compliance, and environment matters (including climate-related issues). 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 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 GHG emissions.</p> <p>Overall, approximately 58% of our employees with variable remuneration have targets linked to ESG performance (including climate related matters).</p>

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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	<p>Atlantica has a target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. In addition, the company targets to maintain over 80% of our Adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets. These targets influence specific performance indicators that are tied to executive remuneration. For example, part of the short-term variable remuneration of the CEO is linked to closing accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with the aforementioned climate-related targets.</p>

Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	At Atlantica, asset managers oversee day-to-day activities of each of our assets and report to three Geographic VPs (C-Suite Officers), who have full responsibility for the assets they manage. VPs have the opportunity to address ESG issues, including climate-related initiatives and issues in the Business and ESG Committees. ESG management includes implementing a zero-accident culture, minimizing environmental impacts, and overall asset risk identification and mitigation (including climate-related issues). In addition, part of the short-term variable remuneration of the Geographic VPs is linked to closing accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with our climate-related targets.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Efficiency project Behavior change related indicator	We have monetary rewards for implementing initiatives that reduce the environmental impact of our operations, including initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and environmental accidents.
Other, please specify Head of ESG	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Behavior change related indicator	We have monetary rewards for identifying and/or implementing measures to position Atlantica as a leader in climate change. Examples of variable compensation include improving ESG practices in the company, maintaining high ESG-related ratings, and improve ESG reporting process.
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Atlantica has a target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. In addition, the company targets to maintain over 80% of

			our Adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets including renewable energy, storage, transmission infrastructure and water assets. For example, part of the short-term variable remuneration of the VP Strategy and Corporate Development is linked to closing accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with the aforementioned climate-related targets.
Other, please specify Head of Operations, Health and Safety, Environment and Quality	Monetary reward	Efficiency project	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).

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	We consider 1-2 years as a short-term horizon in our planning.
Medium-term	2	5	We consider 2-5 years as a medium-term horizon in our planning.
Long-term	5	30	We consider a long-term horizon period over 5 years.

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 debt service and general and administrative expenses. Most of our investors consider our CAFD metric to measure Atlantica's performance.

CAFD pre-corporate debt service 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 CAFD pre-corporate debt service and asset value (equity value) of the company:

- (1) Extreme Risk >20%
- (2) Major Risk 10-20%,
- (3) Moderate Risk 5-10%
- (4) Minor Risk 1-5%
- (5) Insignificant Risk <1%.

Health and safety and environmental accidents are also defined following the 5-levels of risks as a function of its potential substantive impact and its likelihood.

When a risk is considered to have an Extreme or Major impact on our CAFD pre-corporate debt service or on our net present value we consider this risk to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

A substantive impact usually affects at least one of these indicators:

- Cash Available for Distribution.
- 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.

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 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 Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning compliance issues, including climate-related policy approvals.

Climate change risk management is integrated in the company's general risk management strategy. We have an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) across all our geographies that involves the identification, assessment, mitigation and communication of risks to achieve our strategic, financial and operational objectives.

We have a risk map 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 and responsible parties.

Description of the process on a quarterly basis:

1) Geographic VPs, local asset managers or local compliance managers and Corporate teams (e.g. environmental, purchasing, or legal departments) identify risks based on their day-to-day activities, 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 internal risk management department completes the risk map covering all Atlantica's activities and geographies.
- 4) The Head of Risk Management shares the conclusions with the Geographic VPs and presents it to the Business Committee.
- 5) Key risks are presented to the Board of Directors along with mitigation actions.

To mitigate risks, the Head of Risk Management assigns responsibility to each risk depending on its nature, likelihood, potential financial impact and the time horizon covered (short, medium or long-term).

Potential decisions to manage risks include: (i) internal management and/or (ii) transfer through insurance policies.

Atlantica's risk procedures define 5-levels of risks as a function of its potential substantive financial impact and its likelihood.

A) In terms of financial impact: (1) Extreme >20%, (2) Major 11-20%, (3) Moderate 6-10%, (4) Minor 1-5%, (5) Insignificant <1%

B) In terms of likelihood: (1) Almost certain >95%, (2) Likely 50-95%, (3) Possible 20-49%, (4) Unlikely 1-19%, (5) Rare <1%

Health and safety and environmental accidents are also defined following the 5-levels of risks as a function of its potential substantive impact and its likelihood.

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.

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

Climate change also 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 greenhouse gas emissions.

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 Atlantica's 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. In addition, 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 robustness and 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., country managers and the operations and environment, insurance and ESG departments) and the external consultants to address this analysis efficiently and effectively.

Result: From a physical risk perspective, the work completed indicates that our assets are resilient. 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.

Climate-related transitional risk case study:

Situation: Our solar U.S. plants are subject to the permits under the Clean Air Act, which is a U.S. federal law designed to protect human health and the environment from the effects of air pollution. The local compliance team internally informed non-compliances could lead to business interruption.

Task: Define asset and corporate responsible to improve preventive and corrective maintenance.

Action: The local compliance team reported this risk to both the Head of Operations and the Head of Risk Management, who assigned a financial impact and likelihood to the risk and included it in the risk map. The Head of Operations proposed a mitigation plan to the CEO, the Geographic VPs and the Head of Risk Management that was approved and implemented.

Result: Geographic VPs designated local teams to monitor operations at the plant and to conduct prevention activities to manage and react quickly to any environmental incident under the plans of emergency rehearsed at the facilities. We implemented an advanced analytics team to improve the performance of our existing technologies, including optimizing preventive and corrective maintenance to avoid any environmental spills and abnormal emissions into the atmosphere. We have a complete set of procedures to comply with the Clean Air Act. We consider non-compliances to the permits under the Clean Air Act to be very low.

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	<p>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. 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. Non-compliance to current regulation could result in significant financial impacts such as higher operating costs and/or margin reductions.</p> <p>As an example: certain assets are subject to regulation regarding air quality, permits as well as GHG documentation, reporting and carbon regulation. In the U.S., our two solar plants are subject to the permits under the Clean Air Act. We are also subject to the requirements of the 2008 U.K. Climate Change Act on GHG reporting, and the Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012.</p> <p>We regularly and systematically review risks at various internal working group and at Business and ESG Committees meetings. 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. The equipment is subject to preventive and corrective maintenance to avoid any environmental spills and abnormal emissions into the atmosphere.</p> <p>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, servitudes, etc.). In addition, Atlantica's Compliance Management Committee receives regular reports from local compliance managers in each of our geographies where we are present on compliance-related matters that may arise in local day-to-day activities. Potential action and/or mitigation plans are jointly set by the asset managers and the corporate compliance team.</p> <p>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.</p>

Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Changes in regulation could have a negative impact on Atlantica's growth or cause an increase in costs. Renewable energy projects currently benefit from various U.S. federal, state and local governmental incentives. These policies have had a significant impact on the development of renewable energy, and they could change. These incentives make the development of renewable energy projects more competitive by providing tax credits, accelerated depreciation and expensing for a portion of the development costs. A reduction in such incentives could decrease the attractiveness of renewable energy to developers, utilities, retailers and customers. For example, on July 6, 2022, the European Parliament backed EU rules labelling investments in gas and nuclear power plants as climate-friendly. The new rules will add gas and nuclear power plants to the EU "taxonomy" rulebook from 2023, enabling investors to label them as green. As a result, demand and incentives for additional renewable energy could decrease. At Atlantica, we do not label efficient natural gas plants as green.</p> <p>We believe that given the cost reduction we have seen in renewable energies it is highly likely that renewable energy will continue growing even if incentives were limited. Under this scenario, we consider the impact to our existing portfolio to be limited considering that we have long-term agreements in-place that collectively have a weighted average remaining contract life of ~15 years as of December 2021. We also have several teams in-place trying to anticipate and/or monitoring 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.</p> <p>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 robustness and resilience of our Company.</p> <p>Considering our business activities, emerging regulation results in numerous opportunities rather than a risk to our Company.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>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 developed and built currently allow to produce electricity in a more efficient manner and at lower costs than what we can achieve with our assets. For example, the cost of PV panels has significantly reduced in the last few years, wind turbines recently built</p>

		<p>are significantly more efficient than those built years ago and new technologies such as storage and hydrogen, which can complement renewable energy production, are developing rapidly. As a result, newer, more efficient renewable energy technology could lead us to impair the value of our power plants.</p> <p>In our case, most of the assets we own are contracted or regulated over a long period of time (15 years in average as of December 31, 2021). Our clients need to comply with existing contracts, hence limiting our technology risk exposure associated with not running the most competitive available technology.</p> <p>Emerging technologies may over time affect change in capacity markets and the energy industry overall with the inclusion of distributed generation and clean technologies. Technological breakthrough like advances in smart grids, broad consumer adoption of electric vehicles and energy storage devices could affect the price of energy. Regarding new projects, we can work with any technology and we therefore plan to run the most competitive technology at any point in time.</p> <p>In addition, Atlantica relies on IT systems including cloud computing and big data to operate our plants. We have preventive, detective and reactive controls in-place to avoid and/or mitigate cyber-attacks to our plants that could lead to business disruption (i.e., being unable to operate our plants or to access our ERP systems) or to unauthorized release of confidential or protected information. Successful attacks could provoke considerable economic losses due to the costs of recovering from these attacks, loss of revenue from disruption in production or services, and reputational damage and liability risk, including temporary damage to stock value. Our controls in-place are based on international standards, best practices, internal and external audits, and lessons learned from our peers. We have not identified any substantial complaint regarding leaks, thefts or losses of stakeholder data.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>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).</p> <p>Atlantica considers that legal aspects are a relevant risk and accounts for it in the risk map.</p> <p>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.</p>

		<p>Together with the Internal Audit and the Risk departments, sensitivity analysis is performed to assess different scenario for legal losses.</p> <p>In addition, asset managers at the operational level and the head of each corporate department, supported by our Legal and Compliance department, 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.</p> <p>As of to-date we do not have any outstanding significant physical or transition climate change 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. However, as an example, we could be claimed by investors for failure to comply with reporting requirements or report misleading information. It is important to clarify that Atlantica promotes transparency.</p> <p>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. In addition, we voluntarily report ESG and climate-related information following the (i) Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and (ii) Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for both Electric Utilities and Solar Energy. We also follow the disclosure recommendations issued by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p> <p>According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2021 (BNEF 2021), renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's green scenario within BNEF 2021, which assumes achieving net-zero by 2050, approximately 1,400 GW of renewables will be added every year for the next three decades.</p>

		<p>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 and natural gas generation for dispatchability, with each becoming key elements to support additional wind and solar energy generation.</p> <p>We are already seeing that higher demand for renewable energy has increased competition and has dropped the cost of renewable generation. In some markets (for example: in the United States of America), it is becoming more difficult to find power purchase agreements similar to those that we have in-place: the length of the new contracts and the prices are decreasing. If we fail to identify sources of growth to offset lower PPA prices in certain regions, we might not be able to deliver on our growth mid-term target.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 robustness and resilience of our Company.</p> <p>Considering our business activities, market trends represent more an opportunity than a risk to us.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>We believe stakeholders prefer sustainable products and services such as low-carbon and renewable energy rather than non-renewable energy. Funds investing in ESG and clean energy have experienced significant growth in recent years and Atlantica's business model and ESG credentials are attractive for this type of investors.</p> <p>While a significant part of our business portfolio consists of renewable energy assets, we also own assets that can be considered less environmentally friendly, including a 300 MW cogeneration plant which uses natural gas and a non-controlling stake in a gas-fired engine facility. This may have a negative reputational impact on Atlantica as a renewable energy company and affect our access to capital.</p> <p>In particular, considering that our growth initiatives are generally financed accessing the capital markets issuing either debt or equity, access to capital is a vital part of our growth strategy and our plan of investments. If our reputation worsened, our cost of capital could</p>

		<p>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 a deterioration in our reputation.</p> <p>In 2021, we announced an ambitious GHG reduction objective approved by the Science Based Target initiative. Atlantica targets to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. In addition, we have implemented a mechanism to offset our GHG emissions. We also have a goal to maintain over 80% of our Adjusted EBITDA generated from low carbon footprint assets. Furthermore, when we analyze potential investments, we always use carbon pricing for emissions.</p> <p>On an annual basis, Atlantica's Board of Directors updates and/or issues, as applicable, ESG and climate-related documents following our long-term strategy.</p> <p>In 2021, our good progress on our ESG commitments was corroborated by several top-tier ESG rating entities. In the last 24 months we have leveraged on our positioning in ESG to close over \$1 billion in new green financing, including green bond issuances, corroborating Atlantica's good reputation.</p> <p>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 to include climate-related matters.</p> <p>We believe reputational risks to be low.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p> <p>Examples of potential impacts of acute physical climate risks include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Landslides caused by heavy precipitation in solar and transmission infrastructure. 2. Severe winds/ wind gusts in solar assets. <p>Severe winds can damage solar fields and destroy components, requiring repair work.</p>

		<p>3. Wildfires in transmission infrastructure. If the transmission lines cause a wildfire, it could result in damage and liabilities.</p> <p>4. Lightning/ thunderstorms in wind assets. Lightning can damage the blades of the wind turbines.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Any of those extreme weather events could cause damage to our assets and/or business interruptions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to analyze our 2030 and 2050 key risk impacts and the long-term robustness and resilience of our Company. From an acute physical risk perspective, the work completed indicates that our assets are resilient.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Physical risks which may affect our sustainable infrastructure assets are critical and are always considered in our risk management process.</p> <p>Examples of potential impacts of chronic physical climate risks include:</p> <p>1. Changing wind patterns in wind assets. A change in the wind direction and /or wind speeds may impact the power production efficiency.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Our asset and corporate operations personnel monitor the performance</p>

		<p>of each asset to identify any potential measures that could improve efficiency. We believe that by improving efficiency, we could potentially offset the potential negative impacts of rising temperatures. The operations department audits all of our assets at least every two years in order to review operational, maintenance, engineering, health and safety and environmental indicators and their compliance with our best practices to promote constant improvement. Furthermore, we have an 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. This advanced analytics team consider chronic physical issues as part of their plan to improve the performance of our existing technologies.</p> <p>We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to analyze our 2030 and 2050 key risk impacts and the long-term robustness and resilience of our Company. From a chronic physical risk perspective, the work completed indicates that our assets are resilient.</p>
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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. Lowers air density which causes less efficient wind power production.

This rising mean temperatures risk is relevant because our renewable sector represented approximately 77% of our 2021 revenue with solar energy representing approximately 69%.

We currently own or have an interest in a portfolio of diversified assets in terms of business sector and geographic footprint. In particular, our renewable energy portfolio consists of 26 assets with 2,048 MW of aggregate renewable energy installed generation capacity, of which approximately 72% is solar, 22% is wind, and the rest is mainly geothermal renewable energy.

The solar assets are located in the U.S., Chile, Colombia, Spain, Italy and South Africa.

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 "Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report" (page 30), publicly available at <https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-2021-U.K.-Annual-Report.pdf>.

Time horizon

Long-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 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 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 1°C temperature rise in our smallest PV asset in Spain, would imply a: (i) module efficiency reduction of ~0.4%/°C, (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 1°C 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 financial impact would range from \$1 thousand (assuming 1°C temperature rise at one of our smallest solar PV assets) to \$986 thousand dollars (assuming RCP 8.5 climate-related scenario and a 1°C temperature rise).

Cost of response to risk

300,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

\$300 thousand. This cost is calculated based on 10% of the budgeted internal cost of our 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: In 2020, Sulzer's Blue Box was deployed in several pilot programs at two of our solar power plants. In 2021, this system was deployed at an additional solar power plant. The programs were supervised by our Advanced Analytics team and Sulzer.

Result: In 2020, Sulzer's Blue Box flagged several anomalies on a pump over a couple of days, indicating that the asset performance deviated from its best state. Mitigation actions were implemented by Sulzer and our Advance Analytics team, and we were able to reduce operational risks and improve critical pump uptime. In 2020, we received the "Pump Industry Excellence Award for Innovation and Technology" from the Hydraulic Institute, the largest association of pump industry manufacturers in North America. We were recognized for our leadership in driving digital innovation in artificial intelligence.

Comment

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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 2017, 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 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 our transmission infrastructure sector (located in Peru and Chile) represents 10% of our 2021 revenues.

This risk is disclosed in section TCFD of our "Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report" (page 30), publicly available at <https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-2021-U.K.-Annual-Report.pdf>.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

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)

29,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have undertaken a 3-step approach to calculate the financial impact figure 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 2017) to obtain the estimated future financial impact.

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 minimum inherent associated financial impact would be \$29 thousands (if we one tower collapses due to landslides caused by heavy precipitation at ATS, one of our transmission lines in Peru) and a maximum inherent associated financial impact of \$3.0 million (if three towers collapse due to landslides caused by heavy precipitation at ATN and ATN2, two of our transmission lines in Peru, and at TL3, one of our transmission lines in Chile).

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 (~\$200 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 2016 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: 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 learnt with the rest of our geographies. We continue to perform periodical audits to confirm the good condition of the tower structures.

Result: 2019 heavy rains did not affect our transmission lines demonstrating our procedures effectiveness. We believe 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

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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 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. The difference between water withdrawn from and returned to its source is our water consumption which occurs because of evaporation.

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 good performance of the plant.
- Water restrictions may occur affecting the cooling capacity of the plants.

This risk is relevant because:

- (1) 9 of our renewable assets (6 in Spain and 3 in the U.S.) 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 represent ~72% of our renewable energy installed capacity.
- (2) Our renewable sector represented approximately 77% of our 2021 revenue (with solar energy representing approximately 69%).

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

This risk is disclosed in section TCFD of our “Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report” (page 30), available at www.atlantica.com.

Time horizon

Long-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 figure 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, the minimum financial impact would be less than \$0.1

million (assuming 15% limitation to our existing water permits), and a maximum financial impact of approximately \$1.1 million (assuming 40% limitation to our existing water permits).

Cost of response to risk

180,000

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% (~\$50 thousand) of the EMEA department (both based on the estimated time dedicated to monitoring these types of events).

Mitigation actions to this risk include: (i) re-using discharged water, (ii) increasing water storage capacity, and (iii) improving/building water treatment plants. In addition, 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 2030.

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 analyzed several options to mitigate potential impacts from droughts, including (i) re-using discharged water, (ii) increasing water storage capacity, and (iii) improving the water treatment plant. 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 2030 risk impacts.

Result: The country manager and the operations team are currently performing a cost-analysis of the 3 aforementioned options. We expect to finalize this analysis in 2022 and will then discuss the results with the Geographic VP and the CEO and will implement the selected solution. In addition, the climate-scenario analysis completed confirmed that our assets in Spain could be affected by droughts 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

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 2021 (BNEF 2021), renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's green scenario within BNEF 2021, which assumes achieving net-zero by 2050, approximately 1,400 GW of renewables will be added every year for the next three decades.

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 and natural gas generation 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.

The opportunity for Atlantica is huge. We intend to grow our business by investing in sustainable infrastructure, 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 greenhouse gas emissions, including energy efficiency and renewable energy assets.

Some of our key competitive advantages (vs. other companies) to grow our business

include:

- Our asset portfolio has a stable, predictable cash flow profile consisting of predominantly long-life electric power generation and electric transmission assets that generate revenue under long-term fixed priced contracts or pursuant to regulated rates. Additionally, our facilities have minimal or no fuel risk. The off-take agreements of our portfolio has a weighted average remaining duration of approximately 15 years as of December 31, 2021, providing long-term cash flow stability and visibility.
- Our exposure to international markets should allow us to pursue greater growth opportunities and achieve higher returns than we would have if we had a narrow geographic or technological focus. Our portfolio of assets uses technologies that we expect to benefit from these long-term trends in the electricity sector. Our renewable energy generation assets generate low or no emissions and serve markets where we expect growth in demand in the future. Additionally, our electric transmission lines connect electricity systems to key areas in their respective markets and we expect significant electric transmission investment in our geographies.

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)

480,000,000

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. We estimate that approximately 80% of the total investments would be in renewable energy assets. This 80% would represent \$480 million additional revenue over a 5-year period while maintaining at least an 80% of our Adjusted EBITDA generated by renewable assets, transmission infrastructure and water assets.

We have calculated the additional revenue based on the following market hypothesis and considering \$240 million in equity value per year invested in renewable energy:

(1) Investment = Equity (33%) + Debt (66%) -> Equity (\$240 million) + Debt (\$480

million) = \$720 million.

(2) EBITDA per year = (Investment / 10x) -> EBITDA = \$72 million (\$720 million / 10)

(3) Revenue per year = (EBITDA / 75%) -> Revenue = \$96 million (\$72 million / 75%)

Additional revenue over a five-year period would represent approximately 480 million dollars (\$96 million * 5 years).

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

Cost to realize opportunity

4,300,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity (\$4.3 million) includes:

- \$3.0 million external costs to finance these investments (1% of \$300 million equity investments = \$3.0 million).
- \$1.3 million of the total budgeted costs of the Corporate Development department.

Case Study:

Situation: We have challenging growth and climate related targets in place. In 2021, we disclosed that we target potential equity growth investments of over \$300 million per year in equity value until 2025. In 2021, we also announced a GHG reduction objective approved by the SBTi. We target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. In addition, we are committed to maintaining over 80% of our Adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets.

Task: The VPs and/or the Investment Committee to deliver on our growth sustainable strategy by: (1) achieving organic growth through escalation factors, the optimization of the existing portfolio, and the potential repowering, hybridization and expansion of existing assets, (2) acquiring assets from third parties, (3) investing in the development and construction of new assets with local partners.

Action: The Investment Committee has analyzed multiple investment opportunities. In 2021 and 2020, we closed the acquisition of \$480 million (~95% in renewable energy assets), and ~\$300 million in renewable energy assets, respectively. In 2022, we have already closed or earmarked investments of \$140-\$150 million. These investments were approved by the Board of Directors.

Result: These investments have served to increase 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 (in 2021 we reduced our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 2% vs. 2020).

Comment

-

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased access to capital

Company-specific description

We believe stakeholders prefer sustainable products and services such as low-carbon and renewable energy rather than non-renewable energy. We are already seeing how climate change and ESG are becoming important criteria for shareholders and investors. Many investors have integrated climate change in their investment analysis, numerous companies are selecting their suppliers preferentially based on the environmental impact of their products or services and, customers are proactively and voluntarily improving their ESG and climate change commitments.

We have also seen funds investing in ESG and clean energy experiencing a very significant growth in recent years. 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).

Atlantica relies on debt and equity capital markets to fund its growth strategy. Having access to a larger number of investors is key for our business development. We have already expanded sources of financing products available through green financing (green bonds, green loans, etc.). On May 18, 2021, we issued a Green Senior Notes amounting to an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million under our Green Finance Framework. In the last 24 months we have leveraged our positioning in ESG and climate change to close over \$1 billion in new green financing.

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

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

4,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

According with 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 \$1,023 million as of December 31, 2021. If the average cost increased by 0.39% (i.e., based on the difference between the highest and the lowest average cost of capital disclosed in MSCI's study), it could result in an annual additional cost of approximately \$4.0 million.

Cost to realize opportunity

85,000

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: \$85 thousand (based on the estimated time dedicated to green financing). The total budgeted cost amounted approximately \$1.7 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 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 Second Party Opinion (SPO) delivered by Sustainalytics. In the last 24 months we have leveraged our positioning in ESG to close over \$1 billion in new green financing (in accordance with the Green Finance Framework previously mentioned). In 2021, following the Green Finance Framework reporting requirements, we published a Green Finance Report on our website disclosing 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

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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 2021 (BNEF 2021), renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's green scenario within BNEF 2021, which assumes achieving net-zero by 2050, approximately 1,400 GW of renewables will be added every year for the next three decades. 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 and natural gas generation 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 three transmission lines in Peru and four in Chile, as well as a minority interest in a transmission line under construction in the United States.

We believe that current regulations in Peru and Chile provide a growth opportunity by expanding transmission lines to connect new clients. For example, in Peru, where we own two large backbone 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 lines. We have already done this in the past. In addition, we can get contacted by potential customers building renewable assets who need a connection to the grid. We believe we can achieve organic growth through similar opportunities in Peru and Chile.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

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)

150,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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

Based on our historical transmission line expansions investments such as (i) ATN

Expansion 1 and, (ii) ATN Expansion 2 (connecting a solar PV asset and a wind plant to the grid), 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 were able to invest externally twice what we expect to invest through expansion, that could represent up to \$100 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 \$100 million). Consequently:

Potential financial impact figure – minimum: \$25 million (assuming no new transmission lines, only expansions).

Potential financial impact figure – maximum: \$150 million (assuming both new transmission lines and expansions).

Cost to realize opportunity

1,500,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity (\$1.5 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: \$1.3 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. In some cases, we expect to capture opportunities by acquiring operational assets, by investing in assets or by partnering in new assets.

Task: Identify new transmission line investment opportunities to meet our growth target.

Action: Our local and corporate development teams to leverage the local presence and network we have in geographies and sectors in which we operate to identify and analyze investment opportunities.

Result: In 2020 we closed two expansions of our existing assets in South America, we have an investment in a minority interest in a transmission line under construction in the United States, one of our core geographies and we currently have several potential opportunities in our pipeline. In addition, in January 2022, we closed the acquisition of a

63-mile transmission line in Chile. We expect these transmission lines to contribute meeting the aforementioned growth target.

Comment

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C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

On November 1, 2021, we announced at COP 26, the United Nations Climate Change conference held in Glasgow in November 2021, an ambitious greenhouse gas (GHG) objective approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. This objective is particularly ambitious for a company like Atlantica, where approximately 77% of the business consists of renewable energy production, an activity which already has a very low rate of emissions per unit of energy produced.

On November 3, 2021, our CEO (who is also a member of our Board of Directors) and CFO highlighted at Atlantica's Q3 2021 Earnings Presentation, the previously announced emissions reduction target approved by the SBTi.

Considering that Atlantica's CEO, CFO and Investor Relations 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 Investor Relations 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 and provide improvement actions in terms of ESG. In addition, we receive feedback regularly by e-mail. For example, 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) the measures we intend to implement to deliver on our GHG emissions reduction target, and (iv) that we target potential equity growth investments of over \$300 million per year* in equity value to achieve our growth targets in compliance with our climate related targets, we believe to be fully aligned with a 1.5°C world.

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

*In 2021 and 2020, we closed the acquisition of \$480 million (~95% in renewable energy assets), and ~\$300 million in renewable energy assets, respectively.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

We intend to use the following measures to execute our long-term strategy aligned with a 1.5°C 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 new assets in the coming years. In 2021, we exceeded this target with two large renewable energy investments in the U.S., as well as smaller solar plants in South America and Europe. Given the projected growth in the renewable sector, we expect that most of our investments will be in renewable energy, 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 1.5°C 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
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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		<p>At Atlantica, climate-related issues are integrated in our long-term strategy.</p> <p>We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis to analyze: (i) Atlantica's 2030 and 2050 key risk and opportunity impacts, and (ii) the long-term robustness and resilience of our Company. This analysis was prepared based on the TCFD guidance.</p> <p>Physical risks:</p> <p>Physical risk analysis covered all Atlantica's operations. We identified 14 regions and 8 different key climate risks (including acute and chronic physical risks). The selection took into consideration our main sectors, 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 December 31, 2021, where renewable energy represents over 70% of our business.</p> <p>Scenario analysis:</p> <p>We have 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 approximately 4°C in global mean temperature by 2100, compared to pre-industrial levels.</p> <p>Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, chronic and acute physical risks become greater and more frequent as a</p>

			<p>result of the increase in the average global temperature.</p> <p>Scientific literature such as the: (i) NASA Center for Climate Simulations, and (ii) 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>From a physical risk perspective, the work completed indicates that our assets are resilient.</p> <p>Our "Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report" (page 30), available at www.atlantica.com provides comprehensive climate scenarios, risks and opportunities information aligned with TCFD.</p>
Transition scenarios IEA SDS	Company-wide		<p>We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis (as previously described in this section).</p> <p>The transition risk and opportunities analysis covered all Atlantica's operations.</p> <p>Transition risks and scenario analysis:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The 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</p>

		<p>temperature increase is limited to below 2°C by the end of the century.</p> <p>Considering our business activities, the SDS scenario results in numerous opportunities rather than a risk to our Company.</p> <p>Transition opportunities and scenario analysis:</p> <p>We have focused on 2 opportunities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>A qualitative rating was assigned, ranging from low to high, to reflect the potential future changes in demand for low-carbon products, and government supporting schemes under the SDS scenario.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Our “Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report” (page 30) provides comprehensive climate scenarios, risks and opportunities information aligned with TCFD.</p>
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<p>We have analyzed potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conducted a climate-related scenario analysis (as previously described in this section).</p> <p>Transition risks and scenario analysis:</p> <p>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</p>

			<p>Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Considering our business activities, the IEA STEPS scenario results in numerous opportunities rather than a risk to our Company.</p> <p>Transition opportunities and scenario analysis:</p> <p>We have focused on 2 opportunities for our scenario analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in Demand for Low-Carbon Products and Services in the U.S. and the European Union 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 European Union may lead to increased competitiveness and to a lower risk when investing in renewable energy. <p>A qualitative rating was assigned, ranging from low to high, to reflect the potential future changes in: (i) demand for low-carbon products, and (ii) government supporting schemes under the STEPS scenario.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Our "Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report" (page 30), provides comprehensive climate scenarios, risks and opportunities information aligned with TCFD.</p>
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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 took into consideration 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 Outlook (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 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:

A. Changing wind patterns in wind assets.

We do not expect a change in the wind direction and/or wind speeds may significantly impact the power production efficiency in the mid and long term.

B. Increase in mean temperatures in solar and wind assets.

We estimate that (i) a reduction of the efficiency of solar power production, and (ii) lower air density which causes less efficient wind power production, could have a maximum inherent risk impact of \$986 thousand in 2030. Please read section C2.3a (risk 1).

C. 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.

We estimate that droughts / water scarcity in Spain could have an inherent risk impact between \$75 thousand to \$1.1 million in 2030. Please read section C2.3a (risk 3).

D. Landslides caused by heavy precipitation in transmission infrastructure.

Flooding close to transmission lines can damage towers. This can lead to business interruption and require repair work.

We estimate that landslides could have an inherent risk impact between \$29 thousand and \$3.0 million in 2030. Please read section C2.3a (risk 2).

We evaluated physical risks as projected by the RCP 8.5 and taking into account the potential impacts and mitigating actions, we did not identify any risk that could materially impact our business in 2030.

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 onshore and offshore wind as well as 100% carbon-free electricity by 2050 in 20 states.
- EU: renewable energy market will continue to grow, as country members move rapidly toward decarbonization.

IEA SDS:

- US and EU: demand for renewable energy is projected to grow rapidly.

B. Government Supporting Schemes.

IEA STEPS:

- US: policy dynamics are supportive for the development of the renewable energy market and to further reduce its GHG emissions footprint.

IEA SDS:

- US: the U.S. strategy "Pathways to Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050" is consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C.
- EU: policies aiming to deliver the EU's Green Deal will intensify to reach climate targets.

Considering the IEA STEPS and SDS scenarios, 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, climate change represents numerous opportunities.

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	<p>This is an opportunity to develop and/or expand low emission goods. Please see section C2.4a (opportunity 1).</p> <p>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</p>

		<p>and the global focus on the reduction of carbon emissions.</p> <p>Time horizon: short term (1-2 years).</p> <p>Most substantive decision case study:</p> <p>Situation: We have challenging growth and climate related targets in place. In 2021, we disclosed that we target potential equity growth investments of over \$300 million per year in equity value until 2025. In 2021, we also announced a GHG reduction objective approved by the SBTi. We target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year. In addition, we are committed to maintaining over 80% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets.</p> <p>Task: The VPs and/or the Investment Committee to deliver on our growth sustainable strategy by: 1) achieving organic growth through escalation factors, the optimization of the existing portfolio, and the potential repowering, hybridization and expansion of existing assets, 2) acquiring assets from third parties, 3) investing in the development and construction of new assets with local partners or on our own.</p> <p>Action: The Investment Committee has analyzed multiple investment opportunities. In 2021 and 2020, we closed the acquisition of \$480 million (~95% in renewable energy assets), and ~\$300 million in renewable energy assets, respectively. In 2022, we have already closed or earmarked investments of \$140-\$150 million. These investments were approved by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Result: By investing in renewable assets we are delivering on Our Purpose, and we believe to be in the good path to achieve our CAFD and climate change related targets.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>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</p>

		<p>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.</p> <p>Time horizon: short term (1-2 years).</p> <p>Most substantive decision case study:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Task: The Compliance, ESG and Purchasing departments to identify and mitigate climate change related risks in our supply chain.</p> <p>Action: On an annual basis, the Compliance, ESG and Purchasing departments jointly analyze industry, sectorial and peers best practices to implement measures to mitigate risks from our supply chain, including updating our Supplier Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Result: In 2021 we updated our Supplier Code of Conduct to specifically include that we expect our suppliers to manage the environmental impact of their operations. In addition, following the initiatives implemented in 2020 to mitigate risks from our supply chain, the Compliance department internally pre-screened 100% of 2021 new suppliers, and a third party supplier, currently Ecovadis, externally pre-screened >51% of our 2021 operating expenses in terms of, among others, climate change and human rights matters. Two suppliers were disqualified by Atlantica in the pre-screening process. This information is publicly available in the Supply Chain Management section of our "2021 Supplement on ESG to the U.K. Annual Report."</p> <p>The joint collaboration of the Compliance, ESG and Purchasing teams has helped to mitigate climate change related risks in our supply chain.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	Within the energy sector, innovation contributes to the fight against climate change through new or enhanced

		<p>technologies that enable more sustainable, reliable and efficient solutions.</p> <p>We currently own 31 patents and technology licences 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, as well as 6 patents currently in process. We also have an operations department to identify measures to improve asset performance, reducing operating costs and developing tools to manage our assets more efficiently. Furthermore, we have an in-house advanced analytics team to improve the performance of our existing technologies.</p> <p>We plan to continue improving our machine learning and predictive capabilities in order to reduce operational risks and improve asset performance.</p> <p>Time horizon: long-term (5 to 30 years).</p> <p>Most substantive decision case study:</p> <p>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, maximizing our asset investment while reducing operational risk.</p> <p>Task: Improve the performance of our existing technologies through real-time predictive maintenance.</p> <p>Action: In 2020, Sulzer's Blue Box was deployed in several pilot programs at two of our solar power plants. In 2021, this system was deployed at an additional solar power plant. The programs were supervised by our Advanced Analytics team and Sulzer.</p> <p>Result: In 2020, Sulzer's Blue Box flagged several anomalies on a pump over a couple of days, indicating that the asset performance deviated from its best state. Mitigation actions were implemented by Sulzer and our</p>
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		<p>Advance Analytics team, and we were able to reduce operational risks and improve critical pump uptime. In 2020, we received the "Pump Industry Excellence Award for Innovation and Technology" for our leadership in driving digital innovation in artificial intelligence, machine learning and anomaly detection for predictive maintenance.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>This is an impact from section C2.3a. Please see risk 1 "changing temperature", risk 2 "landslides", and risk 3 "water scarcity".</p> <p>Time horizon: We expect our strategy in this area to be affected by climate-related issues in the long-term (5 to 30 years).</p> <p>Most substantive decision case study:</p> <p>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. In addition, more aggressive and disruptive policies are required to achieve the necessary global warming temperature goal.</p> <p>Task: Analyze potential climate-related risks and opportunities and conduct 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 in line with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework.</p> <p>Action: In 2021, the ESG and the Operations teams proposed to Management (including the Head of Risk Management) undertaking the climate change analysis. We hired third-party consultants to help us with this analysis. Weekly meetings were held between several internal departments (including country managers and the operations and environment, insurance and ESG departments) and the external consultants to address climate change-related issues, risks and opportunities efficiently and effectively.</p>

		Result: We believe our strategy is resilient across the range of climate change scenarios examined. From a physical risk perspective, the work completed indicates that our assets are resilient. 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.
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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 Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital	<p>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 significant growth in recent years and Atlantica's business model and ESG credentials are very attractive for this type of investors. Atlantica relies on debt and equity capital markets to fund its growth strategy. Having access to a larger number of investors is key for our business development.</p> <p>In order to create value for our shareholders, we need to have a low cost of capital. If Atlantica does 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.</p> <p>We believe the access to green financing will help us expand our financing options to execute on our growth strategy. 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. We have issued 3 different green financings, including a green bond, a green convertible bond and a green private placement. In 2021, following the Green Finance Framework reporting requirements,</p>

		<p>we published a Green Finance Report on our website disclosing the disbursement of funds to eligible green projects. Please read section C2.4a (opportunity 2).</p> <p>Financial planning considering climate-related issues:</p> <p>Time Horizon: Short Term (1-2 years)</p> <p>- 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 2021 (BNEF 2021), renewable energy is expected to account for most new investments in the power sector in most markets. In Bloomberg's green scenario within BNEF 2021, which assumes achieving net-zero by 2050, ~1,400 GW of renewables will be added every year for the next 3 decades.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We also believe that water is going to be the next frontier in a transition towards a more sustainable world. New sources of water are needed worldwide, and thus water desalination and transportation infrastructure should help make that possible. We currently have interests in three water plants with a total capacity of 17.5 million cubic feet per day.</p> <p>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 greenhouse gas emissions, including energy efficiency and renewable energy assets.</p> <p>- The use of public-sector incentives could benefit our growth opportunities. Most countries base their commitments on the development and expansion 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. Similar measures have been adopted in many geographies.</p> <p>- Access to new markets can contribute to increasing revenues.</p> <p>We intend to take advantage of favorable trends in the power generation</p>
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		<p>and electric transmission sectors globally, while maintaining North America, South America and Europe as our core geographies. We have identified new market opportunities in different countries within these regions, and in sectors where we have a smaller presence today. In 2021 we entered 2 new markets (i.e., Colombia and Italy) with attractive growth prospects for renewables and with similar characteristics to other Atlantica's markets in South America and Europe. We closed the acquisition of (i) 3 solar PV plants in Italy, with an approximate aggregate installed capacity of 6 MW, and (ii) La Sierpe, a 20 MW solar asset in Colombia and we currently have 2 other assets under construction in this country.</p> <p>Case Study: Time Horizon: Short Term (1-2 years).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Task: Finance our growth initiatives while promoting and maintaining a good reputation among all our stakeholders.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Result: 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. The framework has a Second Party Opinion (SPO) delivered by Sustainalytics. In 2021, following the Green Finance Framework reporting requirements, we published a Green Finance Report disclosing the disbursement of funds to eligible green projects. In the last 24 months we have leveraged our positioning in ESG to close over \$1 billion in new green financing. The documentation is available at www.atlantica.com.</p> <p>- Revenues: In 2021, our renewable sector represented ~77% of our revenue with</p>
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		solar energy representing ~69%. We plan to grow our business maintaining an 80% of our portfolio in low-carbon assets. In order to meet our growth targets, we intend to invest ~\$240 million per year in investments in renewable energy assets, projects and businesses, in terms of equity value. This could result increase our revenues in the range of approximately \$480 million in the upcoming 5 years as described in Opportunity 1 in section 2.4a.
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C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

95

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

95

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

95

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

The European Union (EU) Taxonomy defines economic activities that can be considered environmentally sustainable. It is aimed at investors, companies, and financial institutions, covers a wide range of industries and is intended to protect against greenwashing, help companies plan the transition to a decarbonized economic model, and help shift investments where they are most needed. Reporting is not mandatory for Atlantica, but we have decided to voluntarily publicly disclose revenue, Adjusted EBITDA and investment information of our business activities.

Our "Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report" (page 12), available at

<https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2021-Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-U.K.-Annual-Report.pdf>, provides additional information of our business activities under the European Taxonomy.

We believe that our investments in low-carbon assets as defined by the European Taxonomy to be aligned with a 1.5°C world. In 2021, we closed the acquisition of approximately \$480 million in growth, out of which ~95% were investments in renewable energy assets. In 2020, we closed the acquisition of ~\$300 million in renewable energy assets. These investments were approved by Atlantica's Board of Directors.

Following our long-term strategy and targets, we believe that in 2025 and in 2030 we will continue devoting a very high percentage of our investments to low-carbon footprint assets (i.e., ~95%).

We also believe that the revenue derived from the sale of low-carbon products as defined by the European Taxonomy to be aligned with a 1.5°C world. In that case, the percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in 2021 would be 77%. We estimate that in 2025 and in 2030 over 80% of our revenues will come from low-carbon footprint assets as defined by the European Taxonomy.

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

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 (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 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this 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)

0.163

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

0.022

Intensity figure in reporting year for 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)

0.185

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

2.2796352584

Target status in reporting year

Underway

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Following a thorough analysis, the Board of Directors approved in 2021 a new ambitious GHG emissions target, setting out to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year*. This objective is particularly ambitious for a company like Atlantica, where approximately 77% of the business consists of renewable energy production, an activity which already has a very low rate of emissions per unit of energy produced.

In 2021, our GHG Emission rate per unit of energy generated amounted to 185 gCO₂e/ kWh (0.185 tCO₂/MWh).

(*) The target boundary includes steam generation.

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

We intend to use the following measures to achieve our target:

- (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) As we have publicly disclosed, we plan to invest approximately \$300 million in equity value per year in new assets in the coming years. In 2021, we exceeded this target with two large renewable energy investments in the U.S., as well as smaller solar plants in South America and Europe. Given the projected growth in the renewable sector, we expect that most of our investments will be in renewable energy, contributing to 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 scenarios 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, in all the scenarios analysed we would reduce GHG emissions by over 70% in 2035 vs. the 2020-year base. In any case, we expect to see increase our progress in our target in the upcoming years once we fully implement one or some of the previously mentioned measures.

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

Target reference number

Int 2

Year target was set

2019

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

2018

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

0.172

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

0.012

Intensity figure in base year for 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)

0.184

% 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 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

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

100

Target year

2028

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

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

0.1656

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

51

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

35

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

0.163

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

0.022

Intensity figure in reporting year for 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)

0.185

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

-5.4347826087

Target status in reporting year

Replaced

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

To stay well-below 2°C global warming by 2100, the world needs to have global carbon emissions by 2030 and reduce emissions to net-zero by 2050 at the latest. Our target to reduce our GHG emission rate per unit of energy generated by 10% by 2030 (vs. the 2018 base year) was not sufficient to stay well-below 2°C global warming target. Hence, we are no longer pursuing this goal and we have replaced it for the current target that is described in the target reference number "Int 1". Following a thorough analysis, the Board of Directors approved a new ambitious GHG emissions target, setting out to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.

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

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?

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 80% 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

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2021

Figure or percentage in target year

80

Figure or percentage in reporting year

88

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

110

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 is committed to maintain, on an annual basis, over 80% 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 reducing our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.

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 80% of our adjusted EBITDA generated from low-carbon footprint assets.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 we managed to grow our portfolio while maintaining over 80% 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

In 2021 and 2020, we closed the acquisition of \$480 million (~95% in renewable energy assets), and ~\$300 million in renewable energy assets, respectively.

In 2022, we have already closed or earmarked investments of \$140-\$150 million.

These investments were approved by the Board of Directors.

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Stabilization Target: Maintain Scope 3 emissions less than 40% of total scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2021

Figure or percentage in target year

39

Figure or percentage in reporting year

28

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

71.7948717949

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, we target to maintain Scope 3 emissions less than 40% of total scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

This commitment stands in addition to reducing our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

This commitment stands in addition to reducing our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year.

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, 2020 and 2019 we managed to maintain our Scope 3 emissions less than 40% of total scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

In 2021 our scope 3 emissions represented 28% of total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

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

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2021 and 2020, we closed the acquisition of \$480 million (~95% in renewable energy assets), and ~\$300 million in renewable energy assets, respectively. These assets generate very low amounts of Scope 3 emissions.

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	0	0
To be implemented*	1	576
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	2	3,558
Not to be implemented	2	20,925

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

153

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

8,200

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

5,100

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

-

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,405

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

182,338

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

20,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

-

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
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<p>Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities</p>	<p>In 2021, as part of our commitment to sustainability, we analysed several initiatives to mitigate part of our GHG emissions. As a result, in 2021 we offset 260 thousand tons of Scope 1 CO₂ emissions through Certified Emissions Reduction (CERs) credits (compared to 200 thousand tons of Scope 1 CO₂ emissions in 2020). The GHG emissions offsetting mechanism reduced our total GHG emissions by 10% and our scope 1 GHG emissions by 17%, compared to 8% and 13%, respectively, in 2020.</p> <p>We believe this initiative proves our sustainability focus and further demonstrates Atlantica's commitment to fighting climate change.</p> <p>In addition, to deliver on our growth commitments, we intend to invest ~\$240 million in annual equity value in renewable energy assets during the next five years.</p>
<p>Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D</p>	<p>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 operate and manage more efficiently 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.</p> <p>We currently own 31 patents and technology licences 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, as well as 6 patents currently in process. We also have an operations department that 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 joint-collaboration agreements in place with universities and innovation institutions as well as with certain vendors across the regions where we operate to develop intelligent infrastructure initiatives to improve asset performance.</p> <p>Furthermore, 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: (i) provide accurate energy production forecasts, (ii) predict equipment breakdowns or malfunctions, and (iii) reduce the risk of major outages as well as health and safety and environmental risks among others.</p>

Internal incentives/recognition programs	<p>Approximately 71% of our key management and 62% of our management have a variable compensation linked to ESG performance. This includes health and safety, compliance, and environment matters (including climate-related issues). 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. I.e., part of the CEO's, Geographic VPs and VP Strategy and Corporate Development short-term variable remuneration is linked to closing accretive investments and these investments have to be aligned with our climate-related targets.</p> <p>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 GHG emissions.</p> <p>Overall, approximately 58% of our employees with variable remuneration have targets linked to ESG performance (including climate related matters).</p> <p>We plan to continue introducing climate-related monetary rewards going forward.</p>
Financial optimization calculations	<p>Each Geographic VP is 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.</p>
Internal price on carbon	<p>At Atlantica, when we analyze potential investments in natural gas, we always use carbon pricing for GHG emissions. In 2021, we updated our carbon price to approximately \$20-\$35 per ton of CO₂, compared to \$15-\$25 per ton of CO₂ in 2020.</p> <p>When the carbon pricing cost has been factored in the investment opportunity model, the Investment Committee has decided that the potential investment was not reaching the minimum returns required for the specific sector and geography and has rejected any potential investment.</p>

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

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Our renewable energy assets (i.e., solar, wind and geothermal plants) and our transmission lines contribute to climate change mitigation in compliance with the European taxonomy requirements.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

As of the date of this report Atlantica owns or has interests in:

- 18 solar assets in the U.S., Chile, Colombia, Spain, Italy and South Africa, comprising 1,466 MW of aggregate solar installed generation capacity.
- 7 wind assets in the U.S., and Uruguay, comprising 442 MW of aggregate installed generation capacity.
- One 135 MW of installed generation capacity geothermal plant in the U.S.

In 2021, we helped avoid up to 5.9 million tons of CO₂e compared to a 100% fossil fuel-based generation plant (vs. 5.4 million tons of equivalent CO₂ in 2020).

- Our solar assets helped to avoid 2.0 million of CO₂e compared to a 100% fossil fuel-based generation plant (vs. 1.8 million tons of equivalent CO₂ in 2020).
- Our wind assets helped to avoid 0.5 million of CO₂e compared to a 100% fossil fuel-based generation plant (vs. 0.4 million tons of equivalent CO₂ in 2020).
- Our geothermal asset helped to avoid 0.4 million of CO₂e compared to a 100% fossil fuel-based generation plant. The geothermal plant was acquired in 2021.

We base our avoided emissions calculations on the "Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator" and the 2020 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.

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 2020 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 2020 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 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

5,900,000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We base our avoided emissions calculations on the “Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator” and the 2020 AVERT U.S. national weighted average CO2 marginal emission rate, to convert reductions of kilowatt-hours into avoided units of CO2 emissions.

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

77

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 and geothermal assets), efficient natural gas plants, district heating, transmission lines and water desalination plants. These do not result in a notable level of emissions of this type of gas.

Even though methane is one of the key components of gas, our efficient natural gas asset in Mexico generated 9,520 tCO2e in 2021, which represented 0.3% of 2021 total GHG emissions.

We do not consider it necessary to establish methane emission reduction targets and/or initiatives 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?

Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

In 2021, we closed the acquisitions of:

- A 40MW PV plant in Chile
- A 135MW geothermal plant California
- A district heating in Calgary, Canada
- A 49% interest in a 596 MW wind portfolio in the U.S
- 3 solar PV plants in Italy (6.2MW)
- La Sierpe, a 20MW solar PV plant in Colombia

The cumulative effect of these acquisitions have a significant impact in our base year emissions.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Investments closed in 2021 with a cumulative impact in our base year emissions:

- In January 2021, we closed our second investment through our renewable energy platform in Chile with the acquisition of Chile PV 2, a 40 MW PV plant. Total equity investment in this new asset was approximately \$5.0 million.
- In April 2021, we closed the acquisition of Coso, a 135 MW renewable asset in California. Coso is the third largest geothermal plant in the United States and provides base load renewable energy to the California Independent System Operator (California ISO). It has PPAs signed with an 18-year average contract life. The total equity investment was \$130 million, which was paid in April 2021. In addition, on July 15, 2021, we repaid \$40 million of project debt.
- In May 2021, we closed the acquisition of Calgary District Heating, a district heating

asset in Canada, for a total equity investment of \$22.7 million. The asset has availability-based revenue with inflation indexation and 20 years of weighted average contract life at the time of the investment. Contracted capacity and volume payments represent approximately 80% of the total revenue.

- In June 2021, we closed the acquisition of a 49% interest in Vento II, a 596 MW wind portfolio in the U.S. for a total equity investment of \$198.3 million. EDP Renewables owns the remaining 51%. The assets have PPAs with investment grade off-takers with five-year average remaining contract life at the time of the investment.

- In August 2021, we closed the acquisition of Italy PV 1 and Italy PV 2, two solar PV plants in Italy with a combined capacity of 3.7 MW for a total equity investment of \$9 million. These assets have regulated revenues under a feed in tariff until 2030 and 2031, respectively.

- In November 2021, we closed the acquisition of La Sierpe, a 20 MW solar asset in Colombia for a total equity investment of \$23.5 million. The asset was acquired under our Liberty GES ROFO Agreement. We also acquired two additional solar projects in Colombia with a combined capacity of approximately 30 MW which are currently in construction, la Tolua and Tierra Linda.

- In December 2021, we closed the acquisition of Italy PV 3, a 2.5 MW solar portfolio in Italy for a total equity investment of \$4.0 million. The four assets in the portfolio have regulated revenues under a feed in tariff until 2032.

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

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	<p>In 2021 we closed several acquisitions that significantly impact our emissions. As a result, we have recalculated our base year emissions so that these can be directly compared with our current/reporting year emissions.</p> <p>At Atlantica, we have determined that the emissions of Coso, a 135 MW renewable asset in California, significantly impact our GHG emissions inventory. The area where this 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</p>

	<p>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 2021 GHG emissions. We believe acquisitions that increase 5% or more our GHG emissions inventory to significantly impact our emissions.</p> <p>As a result, we have used the following emissions breakdown to recalculate our 2020 base year emissions. I.e.,:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 40MW PV plant in Chile. Scope 3: 0.3 thousand tCO₂e - A 135MW geothermal plant California Scope 1: 333 thousand tCO₂e Scope 3: 5 thousand tCO₂e Total annual emissions: 338 thousand tCO₂e. - A district heating in Calgary, Canada Scope 1: 17 thousand tCO₂e Scope 2: 0.07 thousand tCO₂e Scope 3: 1 thousand tCO₂e Total annual emissions: 18 thousand tCO₂e. - A 49% interest in a 596 MW wind portfolio in the U.S Scope 3: 0.2 thousand tons CO₂e - 3 solar PV plants in Italy (6.2MW) Scope 2: 0.02 thousand tons CO₂e Scope 3: 0.01 thousand tons CO₂e Total annual emissions: 0.03 tCO₂e. - La Sierpe, a 20MW solar PV plant in Colombia Scope 1: 0.03 thousand tCO₂e Scope 3: 0.006 thousand tCO₂e. Total annual emissions: 0.03 thousand tCO₂e. <p>In addition, 2021 was the first complete year we consolidated a third investment in water desalination assets. We have accounted for this water desalination asset since May 2020. Estimated annual Scope 1: 0.01 thousand tCO₂e Estimated annual Scope 2: 128 thousand tCO₂e. Estimated annual Scope 3: 60 thousand tCO₂e. Total annual emissions: 188 thousand tCO₂e. We have added 5-months GHG emissions to our 2020 base year emissions (i.e., period from January to May 2020).</p>
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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 2021, 2020 and 2019 GHG emissions data. Under the operational control approach, a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control.

Following our 2021 acquisitions, we have recalculated our 2020 base year 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: Indirect emissions of GHG from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.
- Scope 3: Indirect emissions of GHG not included in Scope 2 that occur in the Company's value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions, and the emissions of our nonconsolidated affiliates.

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 2021, 2020 and 2019 GHG emissions data. Under the operational control approach, a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control.

Following our 2021 acquisitions, we have 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 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: Indirect emissions of GHG from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.
- Scope 3: Indirect emissions of GHG not included in Scope 2 that occur in the Company's value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions, and the emissions of our nonconsolidated affiliates.

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 2021, 2020 and 2019 GHG emissions data. Under the operational control approach, a company accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control.

Following our 2021 acquisitions, we have 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 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: Indirect emissions of GHG from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam.
- Scope 3: Indirect emissions of GHG not included in Scope 2 that occur in the Company's value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions, and the emissions of our nonconsolidated affiliates.

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.

Following our 2021 acquisitions, we have 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.

Following our 2021 acquisitions, we have 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.

Following our 2021 acquisitions, we have 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)

1,794,737

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 84% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are generated by ACT, our efficient natural gas plant in Mexico.

Approximately 13% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are generated by Coso, our geothermal asset in California acquired 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.

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.

Over 99% of our Scope 2 GHG emissions are generated by solar power assets and water 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

236,887

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

236,711

Comment

Scope 2 GHG emissions (both location and market-based) were verified by DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management.
Additional information is provided in section C.10 Verification.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 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)

60,862

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% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1,934

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 Scope 3 total 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 total 2021

Scope 3 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

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

635,043

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 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 approximately an 80% of our Scope 3 total GHG emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

42.9

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 Scope 3 total 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 total 2021 Scope 3 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

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

893.9

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 0.11% of Scope 3 total 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 total 2021 Scope 3 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

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

968.9

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 Scope 3 total 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 total 2021 Scope 3 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

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

148.6

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 Scope 3 total 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 total 2021 Scope 3 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

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5,512.5

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 Scope 3 total 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 total 2021 Scope 3 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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica does not offer downstream transportation and distribution of tangible products.
This category is not relevant.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica does not offer tangible products. This category is not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica does not offer tangible products. This category is not relevant.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica does not offer tangible products. This category is not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There are no assets of the company leased to other entities during 2021 not included in Scope 1 and 2.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica does not own franchises. This category is not relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

92,581

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 11.6% of Atlantica's total Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica has no other upstream emissions than those previously explained.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Atlantica has no other downstream emissions than those previously explained.

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

0.0017

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

2,031,448

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

1,211,748,563

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

27

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Taking into consideration that investments closed in 2021 had material impact in our emissions, we have recalculated 2020 emissions. Please read section C5.1a.

The 27% GHG emissions decrease in 2021 versus the previous year was mainly driven by a reduction of our scope 1 emissions.

GHG emissions decreased mainly due to lower production at ACT, our efficient natural gas plant in Mexico, which resulted in lower emissions. Its off-taker, 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.

If we did not consider we 2020 recalculated emissions (i.e., consider original 2020 emissions), the reduction % change from previous year would have been 12%.

Intensity figure

0.185

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2,031,448

Metric denominator

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

Metric denominator: Unit total

10,981,796

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

18

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Taking into consideration that investments closed in 2021 have material impact in our emissions, we have recalculated 2020 emissions. Please read section C5.1a.

The 18% GHG emissions decrease in 2021 versus the previous year was mainly driven by the reduction of our scope 1 emissions at ACT, our efficient natural gas plant in Mexico.

If we did not consider we 2020 recalculated emissions (i.e., consider original 2020 emissions), scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions rate per unit of energy generated decreased from 188 gCO2e/kWh in 2020 to 185 gCO2e/kWh in 2021.

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 CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	1,784,467	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH ₄	9,512	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N ₂ O	758	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 CO ₂ emissions (metric tons CO ₂)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH ₄)	Gross Scope 1 SF ₆ emissions (metric tons SF ₆)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Comment
Fugitives	0	312	0	8,742	Fugitive emissions.
Combustion (Electric utilities)	1,532,246	27	0	1,533,739	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)	1,692	0.11	0	1,725	Emissions from mobile combustion.
Emissions not elsewhere classified	250,530	0	0	250,530	Emissions from our geothermal asset.

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
United States of America	252,444
Canada	10,222
Mexico	1,508,078
Peru	72
Chile	49
Colombia	2
Uruguay	79
Spain	18,270
Algeria	4,803
South Africa	718

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 CO ₂ e)
North America	1,770,744
South America	203
EMEA	23,790

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Latitude	Longitude
Solana	909	32.9213	-112.9793

Mojave	377	35.0139	-117.3293
Coso	251,158	36.0191	-117.792
Calgary (CDH)	10,222	51.044	-114.0538
ACT	1,508,078	17.1015	-93.115738
Hidrocañete	17	-13.070436	-76.307338
Transmission lines Peru	55	-10.299471	-76.646968
San Pedro III	17	-22.568584	-68.698801
Transmission lines Chile	33	-38.0017	-71.4739
La Sierpe	2	-38.001798	-71.473991
Palmatir	23	-32.593125	-56.440168
Cadonal	29	-33.59827	-56.67504
Estrellada	26	-32.603579	-54.229284
Solaben 1	1,693	39.229261	-5.398317
Solaben 2	1,100	39.229261	-5.398317
Solaben 3	1,358	39.229261	-5.398317

Solaben 6	1,393	39.229261	-5.398317
Solacor 1	679	37.959243	-4.502332
Solacor 2	681	37.959243	-4.502332
Helioenergy 1	1,394	37.578953	-5.157337
Helioenergy 2	1,299	37.578953	-5.157337
Helios 1	1,356	39.238787	-3.475009
Helios 2	1,085	39.238787	-3.475009
Solnova 1	1,148	37.416607	-6.274359
Solnova 3	1,037	37.416607	-6.274359
Solnova 4	1,275	37.416607	-6.274359
PS 10	1,070	37.44317	-6.254752
PS 20	1,700	37.44317	-6.254752
Sevilla PV	2	37.44317	-6.254752
Skikda	30	36.883394	6.966264
Tenes	4,772	36.5104	1.2964
Kaxu	718	-28.880494	19.592857

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	271,547
Efficient natural gas	1,518,300
Transmission	88
Water	4,803

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	1,789,847	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).

C7.9

(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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	Our online renewable energy consumption in our renewable assets did not change significantly versus last year.

Other emissions reduction activities	3,558	Decreased	0.2	In 2021, we implemented measures to reduce our GHG emissions including replacement of fluorescent light bulbs with LEDs at some solar assets and changing reconnection of LNG vents to reduce gas consumption. As a result, we reduced our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 3,558 tons in 2021 vs. 2020. In 2020, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 1,935,993 tCO ₂ e. Therefore, the emissions reduction activities represent 0.2% $((3,558 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / 1,935,993 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}) * 100)$ of the change in our gross total emissions (including Scope 1 and 2 combined).
Divestment	0	No change	0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from divestments.
Acquisitions	261,450	Increased	13.5	<p>In 2021 we closed several acquisitions that generated Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coso. A geothermal asset in the U.S., - Calgary District Heating in Canada. - 3 solar PV plants in Italy, and - La Sierpe. A solar PV plant in Colombia. <p>In 2020, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions amounted to 1,935,993 tCO₂e.</p> <p>The new acquisitions represent 13.5% $((261,450 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / 1,935,993 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}) * 100)$ of 2020's total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.</p> <p>2021 Scope 1 and 2 coming from new acquisitions (i.e., 261,450 tCO₂e) include 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</p>

				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. This is the main reason for the increase in Scope 1 and 2 combined emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from mergers.
Change in output	0	No change	0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from change in output.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from change in methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	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	No change	0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from change in physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No change in combined scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from previous year resulting from unidentified reasons.
Other	162,437	Decreased	8.4	<p>Total change in Scope 1 + Scope 2 GHG emissions not included in the previous categories.</p> <p>In 2020, our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions amounted to 1,935,993 tCO2e.</p> <p>The Scope 1 + Scope 2 GHG emissions not included in the previous categories represent 8.4% $((162,437 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / 1,935,993 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}) * 100)$ of 2020's total</p>

				<p>emissions (including Scope 1 and 2 combined).</p> <p>The 162,437 tCO₂e reduction mainly comes from ACT, our efficient natural gas plant in Mexico. In 2021, ACT had lower production compared to 2020, which resulted in lower emissions. ACT's off-taker, 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.</p>
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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 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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	7,542,812	7,542,812
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		0	537,385	537,385
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		296,355		296,355
Total energy consumption		296,355	8,080,197	8,376,552

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 2021 and 2020, 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 2021 and 2020, 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 2021 and 2020, we did not consume other renewable (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 2021 and 2020, we did not consume coal.

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14,449

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) 3,446 MWh of gasoline and (ii) 11,003 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 2021, we did not consume diesel or gasoline for self-generation of heat.

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7,528,363

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

68,865

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7,459,498

Comment

Atlantica consumes LNG during the cogeneration process and to generate heat in HTF boilers.

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 2021 and 2020, 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

7,542,812

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

68,865

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7,459,498

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.

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.

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.

Gas

Nameplate capacity (MW)

397.6

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2,300

Net electricity generation (GWh)

2,300

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,518,300

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

660.16

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)

135

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

849.5

Net electricity generation (GWh)

849.5

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

251,158

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO₂e per GWh)

295.67

Comment

In April 2021, we closed the acquisition of Coso, a 135 MW geothermal asset in California, U.S.

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)

4

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

27.37

Net electricity generation (GWh)

27.34

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0.63

Comment

-

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)

442

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

821.2

Net electricity generation (GWh)

821.2

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78.8

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0.1

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)

1,463

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

3,187.9

Net electricity generation (GWh)

2,891.6

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20,292.4

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

7.02

Comment

The 1,463 MW installed capacity solar assets are located in the U.S., Chile, Colombia, Spain, Italy and South Africa.

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)

2,441.3

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

7,185.8

Net electricity generation (GWh)

6,889.5

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,789,847

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

259.8

Comment

As of December 31, 2021, our portfolio consisted of 38 assets with 2,044 MW of aggregate renewable energy installed generation capacity, (of which approximately 71% is solar), 343 MW of efficient natural gas-fired power generation capacity, 55 MWt of district heating capacity, 1,166 miles of electric transmission lines and 17.5 M ft3 per day of water desalination.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

194,604

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

194,604

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

349

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

349

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

Country/area

Peru

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

34

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

34

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

301

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

301

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

15

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

15

Country/area

Uruguay

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

387

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

387

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

222,598

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

222,598

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

33

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

33

Country/area

Algeria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

372,166

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

372,166

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

43,481

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

43,481

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/Region

Chile

Voltage level

Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

1,175

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

3

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 2 (market-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

1

Length of network (km)

140

Number of connections

12

Area covered (km2)

2.2

Comment

The 1,175 GWh Annual Load does not include a 6-mile transmission line. Not material.

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/Region

Peru

Voltage level

Transmission (high voltage)

Annual load (GWh)

12,886

Annual energy losses (% of annual load)

2.6

Scope where emissions from energy losses are accounted for

Scope 2 (market-based)

Emissions from energy losses (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

1.58

Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water withdrawn (m3)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

MWh generated

% change from previous year

1.09

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Our operations 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. The difference between water withdrawn from and returned to its source is our water consumption which occurs because of evaporation.

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 have implemented initiatives to reduce our water consumption. For example, we have installed an air-dry cooling system, instead of cooling towers, to refrigerate the condensers in one of our plants.

2. Efficient Natural Gas Plant.

The ACT plant is an efficient natural gas cogeneration facility with a rated capacity of approximately 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.

All water withdrawals intended for use in generation are generally strictly regulated by government authorities, which issue the permits and determine the maximum permitted withdrawal volumes, to ensure that no significant negative effects occur.

After use in cooling and other auxiliary processes, approximately 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.

Description

Other, please specify
Water withdrawal for water desalination

Metric value

2.4

Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water withdrawn.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

m3 produced

% change from previous year

5.04

Direction of change

Increased

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 2021, we withdrew 402.4 million cubic meters of sea water, from which we removed salt and minerals during the desalination process at our 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 2021, we produced 167.6 million cubic meters of desalinated water and returned 234.8 million cubic meters (58%) back to the sea.

In 2020, we withdrew 330.3 million cubic meters and returned 185.9 million cubic meters (56%) back to the sea.

2021 was the first full year our water segment included three water desalination plants, hence water withdrawal increased from 330.3 million cubic meters in 2020 to 402.4 million cubic meters in 2021.

Description

Other, please specify
Water discharges for power generation

Metric value

0.21

Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water discharged (m3).

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

MWh generated.

% change from previous year

1.38

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

The water discharged to the environment is reused, without affecting the natural environment.

In 2021 we discharged 2.3 million cubic meters (13.6%) back to the source. Water discharges in 2020 amounted to 2.2 million cubic meters (13.5%).

Description

Other, please specify
Water discharges for water desalination

Metric value

1.4

Metric numerator

Cubic meters of water discharged.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

m3 produced.

% change from previous year

8.89

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

In 2021, we withdrew 402.4 million cubic meters of sea water, from which we removed salt and minerals during the desalination process at our 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 2021, we produced 167.6 million cubic meters of desalinated water and returned 234.8 million cubic meters (58%) back to the sea.

In 2020, we withdrew 330.3 million cubic meters and returned 185.9 million cubic meters (56%) back to the sea.

2021 was the first full year our water segment included three water desalination plants, hence water withdrawal increased from 330.3 million cubic meters in 2020 to 402.4 million cubic meters in 2021.

Description

Waste

Metric value

2,664

Metric numerator

Tons of hazardous waste.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable.

% change from previous year

0.55

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 2021 we reused or recycled 30% of the total hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 70% in landfills. In 2021, we removed additional land from a 2019 environmental accident at one of our assets in Spain. Following legal requirements, the land removal was deposited in landfills, this explains the increase of hazardous waste disposed in landfills in 2021. In 2020, we reused or recycled 51% of the total hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 49% in landfills.

Description

Waste

Metric value

22,238

Metric numerator

Tons of non-hazardous waste

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Non-applicable.

% change from previous year

8.31

Direction of change

Increased

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.

Non-hazardous waste concerns the wastewater treatment plants and the reuse of wastewater before discharge. In 2021, the non-hazardous waste increase was mainly driven by poorer withdrawal water quality at some assets in Spain. In 2021, we reused or recycled 72% of the total non-hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 28% in landfills, compared to 61% and 39%, respectively, in 2020.

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.

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.

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.

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

473,941

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

21.7

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

0.2

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.

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

42,480

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

1.9

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

0.01

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

49.2

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.

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

1,668,533

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

76.4

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

50.6

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.

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.

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.

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	<p>At Atlantica, we have a Manager of New Products. This position aims to contribute 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.</p> <p>As an example, 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 energy storage solution.</p>	400,000,000	10	2030

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. Innovation is also key in the development of new tools and systems to operate and manage more efficiently 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.

		<p>We currently own 31 patents and technology licences 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, as well as 6 patents currently in process. We also have an operations department that 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 joint-collaboration agreements in place with universities and innovation institutions as well as with certain vendors across the regions where we operate to develop intelligent infrastructure initiatives to improve asset performance.</p> <p>Furthermore, 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: (i) provide accurate energy production forecasts, (ii) predict equipment breakdowns or malfunctions, and (iii) reduce the risk of major outages as well as health and safety and environmental risks among others.</p> <p>In 2021, we continued to strengthen our data analytics and machine learning capabilities, leveraging artificial intelligence features, and implementing our asset digitalization project. We have deployed sensors on key equipment at our assets in order to collect asset information and develop a data-driven methodology to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detect anomalies and operational deviations of key equipment, - Diagnose faults or failure and assessing their root causes, - Predict expected fault progression, and - Recommend the most suitable maintenance actions, among other actions. <p>We expect that our efforts will, over time, reduce costs, improve asset performance, maximize energy production, minimize risks and extend the useful life of our assets.</p>
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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 (optional)	Comment

Digital technology	Applied research and development	≤20%		<p>Atlantica has several lines of work with different suppliers to improve asset critical components and predictive maintenance capabilities, including big data and artificial intelligence initiatives.</p> <p>Our operations team is working with several suppliers on the development of optimized critical components and testing them on a test bench. In addition, our advanced analytics team is working with certain suppliers on strengthening our big data and artificial intelligence capabilities and on improving our real-time predictive maintenance through inspection measurements and quality control tests. This involves among other, the use of: (1) fixed cameras, (2) online smart glasses and (3) drones.</p> <p>Our goal is to reduce our operational risks and to improve critical equipment uptime and efficiency.</p> <p>Estimated efficiency gains: Optimized critical components should minimize unexpected incidents, downtimes and improve asset performance.</p> <p>Estimated cost reduction: We plan to reduce our operations and maintenance costs over time by improving asset critical components and our predictive maintenance capabilities.</p> <p>The cost is included in our general and administrative expenses and corresponds to the costs of our</p>
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				operations and advance analytics departments.
Steam turbine and/or other component upgrades	Applied research and development	≤20%		<p>Our operations team is working with several universities on optimizing the control logic of solar field collectors. In particular, we are analyzing solar field collectors overheating and angular displacement improvements. Our goal is to reduce potential future operational risks and solar field equipment uptime and efficiency.</p> <p>Estimated efficiency gains: We plan to reduce maximum temperature in solar tubes and angular displacement of solar field collectors.</p> <p>Estimated cost reduction: By optimizing the control logic of the solar field collectors we plan to reduce solar field angular displacement operation and maintenance costs.</p> <p>The cost is included in our general and administrative expenses and corresponds to the costs of our operations department.</p>
Digital technology	Applied research and development	≤20%		<p>The Advanced Analytics team for machine learning and predictive maintenance worked 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. Several pilot programs were developed at two of Atlantica's solar power plants.</p> <p>As proof of success, in 2020 Atlantica received the "Pump Industry Excellence Award for</p>

				Innovation and Technology” from the Hydraulic Institute, the largest association of pump industry manufacturers in North America. We were recognized for the deployment of Sulzer’s BLUE BOX, which enabled us to reduce our operational risks and to improve critical pumps uptime and efficiency going forward.
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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 Statement_Aenor_2021_Scope 1.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 2-4. Total Scope 1 verified emissions by AENOR amount to 8,527 tCO₂e (0.5% of our 2021 Scope 1).

In Spain, our Scope 1 stationary emissions were verified by AENOR (attached herein), a not-for-profit entity. The rest of our emissions in Spain were verified by DNV, an independent expert in assurance and risk management.

AENOR verification was based on Regulation (UE) n° 601/2012 (modified by Regulation (UE) 2018/2066). I.e., EU ETS.

Relevant standard

European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

1

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 Statement_ANCE_2021_Scopes 1 and 2.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 and 4.

Total Scope 1 verified emissions by ANCE amount to 1,508,387.65 tCO₂e. This represents 84% of Atlantica's scope 1 emissions.

In Mexico, our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse emissions were verified by ANCE, a leading certification association across industries in Mexico.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

84

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Atlantica_Verification Statement_DNV_2021_Scopes 1, 2 and 3.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1, 3 and 4.

In 2021, Atlantica's complete GHG emissions inventory was externally verified.

In Mexico, our Scope 1 emissions were reviewed by ANCE. In Spain, our Scope 1 stationary GHG emissions were reviewed by AENOR. The rest of our Scope 1 GHG emissions inventory was verified by DNV.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

15

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

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Atlantica_Verification Statement_DNV_2021_Scopes 1, 2 and 3.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1, 3 and 4.

Total Scope 2 (location-based) verified emissions by DNV amount to 236.887 tCO₂e (100% of our scope 2 emissions).

In 2021, 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

ISO14064-3

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

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Atlantica_Verification Statement_DNV_2021_Scopes 1, 2 and 3.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1, 3 and 4.

Total Scope 2 (market-based) verified emissions by DNV amount to 236.711tCO₂e (100% of our scope 2 emissions).

In 2021, 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

ISO14064-3

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

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 Atlantica_Verification Statement_DNV_2021_Scopes 1, 2 and 3.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1, 3 and 4.

Scope 3 breakdown (values in tCO₂e):

1. Purchased goods and services: 60,861.7
2. Capital goods: 1,934.4
3. Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2): 635,043.8
4. Upstream transportation and distribution: 42.9
5. Waste generated in operations: 893.9
6. Business travel: 968.9
7. Employee commuting: 148.6
8. Upstream leased assets: 5,512.5
15. Investments: 92,581.0
- Total: 797.988

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

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_Assurance Statement_DNV_Non GHG emissions,Water,Waste,H&S_2021.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
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].	<p>- Generation assets: In 2021, we withdrew 17.3 million cubic meters and discharged 2.3 million cubic meters.</p> <p>- Water desalination assets: In 2021, we withdrew 402.4 million cubic meters of sea water and returned 234.8 million cubic meters (58%) back to the sea.</p> <p>Please see additional water management data in our "Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report", publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2021-Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-U.K.-Annual-Report.pdf (pages 45-50, and 143).</p> <p> 1</p>
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify Hazardous and non-hazardous waste (tons).	Verification performed by DNV in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) and GRI 306-3 Waste Generated [t], GRI 306-4 Waste Diverted from Disposal [t] and GRI 306-5 Waste Directed to Disposal [t]. Segregated by Hazardous & Non-hazardous.	<p>- Hazardous waste: In 2021 we generated 2,664 tons and we reused or recycled 30% of the total hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 70% in landfills.</p> <p>-Non-hazardous waste: In 2021 we generated 22,238 tons and we reused or recycled 72% of the total non-hazardous waste generated and disposed of the remaining 28% in landfills.</p> <p>"Reused or recycled waste" refers to waste diverted from disposal. "Waste disposed of in landfills" refers to waste directed to disposal.</p> <p>Please see additional waste management</p>

			<p>data in our "Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report", publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2021-Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-U.K.-Annual-Report.pdf (pages 51-54, and 143-144).</p> <p> ¹</p>
C9. Additional metrics	<p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Non-GHG Emissions: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions (CO, VOC, HAP & PM) [tons].</p>	<p>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].</p>	<p>Atlantica generates (i) nitrogen oxide (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, emissions.</p> <p>NOx and CO emissions decreased in 2021 vs. 2020 mainly due to lower production at ACT, which resulted in lower emissions.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Please see additional non-GHG emissions data in our "Supplement on ESG to the 2021 U.K. Annual Report", publicly available at https://www.atlantica.com/wp-content/uploads/documents/2021-Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-U.K.-Annual-Report.pdf (pages 43, 44 and 142).</p> <p> ¹</p>

 ¹Atlantica_Assurance Statement_DNV_Non GHG emissions,Water,Waste,H&S_2021.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, 2021

Period end date

December 31, 2021

Allowances allocated

0

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

8,527

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. 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 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 was set up in 2005, it is the world's first major carbon market and remains the biggest one.

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.

On 14 July 2021, the European Commission adopted a series of legislative proposals setting out how it intends to achieve climate neutrality in the EU by 2050, including the intermediate target of an at least 55% net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The package proposes to revise several pieces of EU climate legislation, including the EU ETS, Effort Sharing Regulation, transport and land use legislation, setting out in real terms the ways in which the Commission intends to reach EU climate targets under the European Green Deal.

Also 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.

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.

In addition, Atlantica complies with the AEGER (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Authority in Spain). The AEGER 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 AEGER. This helps us to ensure that correctly comply with EU ETS requirements. In addition, an external auditor (AENOR) carries out the official verification of our GHG emissions (Scope 1) in compliance with the EU ETS requirements. The reports of 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.

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. 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 2021, we offset 260,000 tons of Scope 1 CO₂ emissions through Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs), reducing our total GHG emissions by 10%, and our scope 1 GHG emissions by 17%. This is disclosed in section C11.2.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Hydro

Project identification

- Project 0627: Aquarius Hydroelectric Project (Brazil).
- Project 3858: Nam Ngan Hydropower Project (Vietnam).
- Project 10399: Nam Mang 1 Hydropower Project (Laos).
- Project 4229: Hidroelectrica La Confluencia S.A. (Chile).
- Project 4118: Asahan 1 Hydroelectric Power Plant (Indonesia).
- Project 4776: Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited (India).
- Project: 0785: Chilatán Hydroelectric Project (Mexico).

Verified to which standard

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

242,812

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

242,812

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Wind

Project identification

- Project 0471: 56.25 MW wind energy project in Tamilnadu (India).
- Project 1550: 12.8 MW wind mills by Avinash Bhosale group (India)
- Project 0564: 7.5 MW wind farm of REI Agro Ltd. (India)
- Project 0740: Zafarana Wind Power Plant Project (Egypt)

Verified to which standard

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

17,188

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

17,188

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

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.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Navigate GHG regulations
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments

GHG Scope

Scope 1

Application

We apply a carbon price when we evaluate investment in assets with long-term useful life. Depending on its risk level, the scenario posed by the carbon price can be accepted, mitigated, transferred or avoided.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

27

Variance of price(s) used

\$20-\$35 per ton of CO₂.
Price evolving with time, according with estimations in Europe, North America and South America.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

We apply a carbon price when we evaluate investments in assets with long-term useful life. The economic impact is evaluated as an additional cost.

At Atlantica, when we analyze potential investments in natural gas, we always use carbon pricing for GHG emissions. In 2021, we used a carbon price of approximately \$20-\$35 per ton of CO₂. The range varies depending on the geography. For example a

gas asset in Europe will be in the carbon price high range.

When the carbon pricing cost has been factored in the investment opportunity model (for example, a gas plant in the U.S.), the Investment Committee has decided that the potential investment was not reaching the minimum returns required for the specific sector and geography, hence rejecting any potential investment. Other investment opportunities where we could have decided to move forward in the process have been discarded after applying the internal carbon price.

This shadow price encourages investments in low carbon footprint assets, in line with our commitments to (i) reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions per kWh of electricity produced by 70% by 2035 from a 2020 base year, and (ii) maintaining over 80% of our Adjusted EBITDA generated by low carbon footprint assets, including renewable energy assets, transmission infrastructure and water plants.

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

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

7

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

51

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In 2021, the external approval process was performed by Ecovadis, an external provider. Ecovadis engagement process includes a supplier award scheme or scorecard per supplier with a zero to one hundred score, and medals (bronze, silver, gold) when

applicable. The scorecards also provide guidance on strengths and improvement areas for each supplier. For the year 2021 we engaged with over 51% of our total procurement spend. Since Ecovadis rating is valid for one year, we monitor suppliers' progress on a yearly basis. We established our ESG threshold at 50 points (Silver medal) in the overall rating (Environment, Social and Governance). Those suppliers that have been assessed during the year and have less than 50 points in the overall rating are asked to improve their performance in the upcoming year. If the supplier does not enhance their ESG performance during several consecutive years, Atlantica shall consider suspending the services with them.

Ecovadis evaluates our key suppliers in terms of environment (including climate - related issues), fair labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement. Ecovadis applies an in-house methodology built on international Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) standards including the Global Reporting Initiative, the United Nations Global Compact, and the ISO 26000. The questionnaire specifically asks questions on environmental policies, environmental KPIs, response to CDP's Climate Change questionnaire, measures to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, waste management and GHG disclosures, etc.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2021, we kept striving to achieve the following supply-chain management target (set in 2020):

-Externally verify 65% of total annual costs (i.e., all Tier 1 suppliers). We expect to achieve this target in 2022. As mentioned above in 2021 we externally pre-screened suppliers representing over 51% of the Company's procurement spend.

Measure of success: During 2021 over 22% out of the 51% of suppliers assessed by Ecovadis enhanced their overall rating. We believe this supplier award scheme or scoring methodology encourages companies to enhance their ESG performance. In addition, Ecovadis has several resources available in their webpage. Suppliers may benefit from library content, events and webinars, sustainable procurement glossary and a help center that is available 24/7. In November, 2021 Ecovadis also launched a new eLearning platform to help customers improve sustainability practices and performance.

We believe that improving over 20% our suppliers' rating in 2021 (vs. 2020) to be a measure of success.

Comment

-

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

40

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

63

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The coverage of our engagement with these suppliers is based in a two-step process that we carry out to analyze and monitor all our current and potential suppliers:

1. Pre-screening evaluation assessment before contracting a new supplier.

a) Internal approval process. Atlantica's internal team verifies (i) the supplier's bank account certificates and taxpayer identification number, (ii) that it does not have conflicts of interests with Atlantica, (iii) it does not have corruption or bribery accusations, (iv) its compliance with environmental management systems, (v) financial solvency (reviewed for vendors above a certain threshold).

b) External approval process. In 2021, we engaged the services of Ecovadis (an external vendor) to evaluate our key suppliers in terms of: i) environment, ii) fair labor and human rights, iii) ethics, and iv) sustainable procurement. Ecovadis applies an in-house methodology built on international Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) standards including the Global Reporting Initiative, the United Nations Global Compact, and ISO 26000 and issues a rating per supplier. In particular, the questionnaire specifically rates environmental policies and KPIs, responses to CDP's Climate Change questionnaire, measures to reduce energy consumption, GHG emissions and disclosure, and waste management.

The external approval process includes:

- A scorecard per supplier with a zero to one hundred (0 – 100) score, and medals (bronze, silver, gold) when applicable. The scorecards also provide guidance on strengths and improvement areas for each supplier.
- Engagement with suppliers to determine appropriate action on improvement areas (if necessary).
- Since Ecovadis rating is valid for one year, we regularly monitor suppliers' progress.

2. Annual supplier evaluation. The compliance team monitors our key suppliers' activities to verify that they continue to operate under the principles set out in our Supplier Code of Conduct. An objective and systematic analysis is performed to analyze the continuation of the contractual relationship. Non-compliance may result in terminating, suspending, or revoking the contract. The Internal Audit department and the Operations, Health and Safety, Environmental and Quality departments also participate in this supplier assessment.

As a result, in 2021 we assessed approximately 63% of our total procurement spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2021, we kept striving to achieve the following supply-chain management targets (set in 2020):

- Pre-screening: Internally verify 100% of total annual costs (i.e., all Tier 1 suppliers).
- Pre-screening: Externally verify 65% of total annual costs (i.e., all Tier 1 suppliers). We expect to achieve this target in 2022.

As a result, in 2021 we externally pre-screened suppliers representing over 51% of the Company's annual operating expenses, and two suppliers were disqualified (vs. three in 2020) during the pre-screening internal approval process.

In addition, we engage the services of the external provider Ecovadis to evaluate our key suppliers in terms of environment (including climate-related issues), fair labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement. Ecovadis applies an in-house methodology built on international Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) standards including the Global Reporting Initiative, the United Nations Global Compact, and the ISO 26000 and issues a rating per supplier. The questionnaire specifically asks questions on environmental policies, environmental KPIs, response to CDP's Climate Change questionnaire, measures to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, waste management and GHG disclosures, etc.

In our internal verification process we also analyze our suppliers environmental disclosure and monitor that our suppliers environment KPI's are aligned with those from Atlantica.

We believe that (i) internally pre-screening 100% of tier 1 suppliers and (ii) externally verifying over 51% of total annual cost to be a measure of success.

Comment

-

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

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.

Banks and Sources of Liquidity case study:

Situation: Sustainability has been a core part of our DNA since our incorporation. 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: 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: Thanks to the Green Finance Framework we have been able to engage with banks and different sources of liquidity to issue green finance instruments to finance or refinance renewable energy infrastructure. 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. The framework has a Second Party Opinion (SPO) delivered by Sustainalytics. In April 2021, following the Green Finance Framework reporting requirements, we published a Green Finance Report on our website disclosing 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 across all the regions where we operate. We recognize 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 purchasing and hiring of 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 (including climate change related matters). This usually involves phone calls or physical meetings between our local employees and local communities. 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. Our Geographic VPs and local managers are responsible for community relations and monitoring community development

programs. Monitoring KPIs include quantitative, qualitative, remote and physical analysis. For example, In South America we have historically generally focused on improving local community infrastructure, 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

Supplier self-assessment

Second-party verification

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, but there are some suppliers that due to their volume (i.e. insurance companies, banks etc) have their own code of conduct

to which we have to adhere. We make sure that their Codes comply with our standards.

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

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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 Science Based Target 2021.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

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. None of the trade associations are related with political impact (i.e., political campaigns, ballots measures, referendums, political organizations, lobbyists or lobbying organizations, nor other tax-exempt groups).

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization 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) [Spain]

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

30,300

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) [Uruguay]

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

100

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) [Peru]

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

2,000

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

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Atlantica-U.K.-Annual-Report-UKAR-2021-FV-.pdf

Page/Section reference

- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) (page 53)
- Environmental sustainability (page 55)
- GHG Emissions (page 56)
- Waste Management (page 62)
- Energy Consumption (Page 63)

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures

Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

-


Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-2021-U.K.-Annual-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

- Atlantica in two minutes (page 3)
- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) (page 16)
- Key performance indicators (page 21)
- ESG materiality analysis (page 26)
- Environmental sustainability (page 28)
- Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (page 30)
- GHG Emissions (page 38)
- Supply Chain Management: (page 67)
- Sustainability governance (page 107)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards (page 125)
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Index (page 138)

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

-

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, executive management-level responsibility	<p>Our commitment includes having “no net loss” or “net positive” 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 service. We seek to avoid operational activities in close proximity to World Heritage areas and IUCN Category I-IV protected areas.</p> <p>We have various tools to help the executive management to manage our biodiversity matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict control over GHG and non-GHG emissions, water, and hazardous and non-hazardous waste. We expect our measures to reduce emissions, water consumption and waste, to minimize biodiversity impacts. - Quality and environmental management systems certified under ISO 9001 and 14001, respectively. - Existing consultation guidelines with local communities enable us 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 regularly supervise asset contractual obligations, including biodiversity covenants. - Geographic Committees that are held once a month between Geographic VPs and heads of several corporate functions to update and discuss key asset matters. <p>We apply the mitigation hierarchy in our environmental impact assessments to achieve biodiversity “no net loss” or “net positive” impacts in the areas where we operate. In our sector, environmental impact assessments are typically prepared in the design and construction stages, where opportunities for impact avoidance are far greater as siting and design may be influenced.</p>

		During 2021 most of our assets were in operation and we had very few projects under development or construction. In these projects, for example, alternatives are analysed to avoid placing new infrastructure in protected areas or areas with a high biodiversity value. During the construction process, we comply with permitting, law and regulation in-place, and seek to minimize the environmental impacts to be as low as possible and restoring the affected areas.
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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 Net Positive Gain Commitment to No Net Loss Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only

C15.4

(C15.4) 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

	Law & policy
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C15.5


(C15.5) 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

C15.6

(C15.6) 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 voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Pages 54-60.  ¹

 ¹Supplement-on-ESG-to-the-2021-U.K.-Annual-Report.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
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Row 1	Santiago Seage (CEO and Director on Board).	Director on board
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Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

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		Public

Please confirm below