

**ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT
FOR LISTED COMPANIES**

IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUER

ENDING DATE OF REFERENCE FINANCIAL PERIOD

2021

C.I.F. A-08015497

Registered Name:

NATURGY ENERGY GROUP, S.A.

Registered Office:

Avenida de América, 38 – 28008 Madrid

A OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

A.1 Including, where applicable, those corresponding to shares with loyalty voting rights, at the end of the financial year:

Indicate whether the company's articles of association contain provision for double loyalty voting:

YES

NO

Date of approval at the general meeting:

Minimum period of uninterrupted ownership required by the articles of association:

Indicate whether the company has attributed loyalty votes:

YES

NO

Date of last change of share capital	Share capital (€)	Number of shares	Number of voting rights (not including additional votes attributed for loyalty)	Number of additional voting rights attributed corresponding to loyalty voting shares	Total number of voting rights, including additional votes attributed on the basis of loyalty
21/07/20	969.613.801	969.613.801	969.613.801		

Number of shares registered in the special register pending completion of the loyalty period

Comments

Name or company name of shareholder	% voting rights attributed to the shares (including votes for loyalty)		% voting rights through financial instruments		% of total voting rights	Of the total number of voting rights attached to the shares, indicate, if applicable, the additional votes attached to the loyalty voting shares.	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE PARTNER III		20,6%			20,6%		
SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE POUR LA RECHERCHE, LA PRODUCTION, LE TRANSPORT, LA TRANSFORMATION ET LA COMMERCIALISATION DES HYDROCARBURES	4,1%				4,1%		
FUNDACION BANCARIA CAIXA D'ESTALVIS I PENSIONS DE BARCELONA (LA CAIXA)		26,7%			26,7%		
CVC Capital Partners SICAV-FIS S.A.		20,7%			20,7%		

IFM GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURES FUND.		12,15%			12,15 %		
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Please indicate if there are different types of shares with different rights associated:

YES NO X

Class	Number of shares	Face value	Number of voting rights	Rights and obligations conferred by
Comments				

A.2 List the direct and indirect holders of significant ownership interests in your company at year-end, including directors having a significant shareholding:

Detail of the indirect holding:

Name or company name of the indirect holder	Name or company name of the direct holder	% voting rights attributed to shares (including loyalty votes)	% voting rights through financial instruments	total % of voting rights	Of the total number of voting rights attributed to the shares, indicate, where applicable, the additional votes attributed which corresponding to the loyalty voting shares loyalty
GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE PARTNER III	GIP III CANARY 1, S.À R.L.	20,6%		20,6%	
FUNDACION BANCARIA CAIXA D'ESTALVIS i PENSIONS DE BARCELONA (LA CAIXA)	CRITERIA CAIXA S.A.U.	26,7%		26,7%	
CVC Capital Partners SICAV-FIS S.A.	RIOJA ACQUISITION S.À R.L.	20,7%		20,7%	
IFM Global Infrastructure Fund	Global InfraCo O (2) S.à. r.l.	12,15%		12,15%	

Comments

(1) GIP III Canary 1 S.à.r.L. is an investment vehicle controlled by the private fund Global Infrastructure Partners III whose investment manager is Global Infrastructure Management LLC, a US-based specialist infrastructure fund manager.

(2) Rioja Acquisition S.à.r.l. is indirectly majority owned by CVC Fund VII Limited. CVC Capital Partners VII Limited is the general partner and manages each of CVC Capital Partners VII (A) L.P, CVC Capital Partners VII Asociatess L.P and CVC Capital Partners Investment Europe VII L.P (together, CVC Fund VII). CVC Capital Partner VII Limited is controlled by CVC Capital Partners SICAV-FIS S.A.

(3) Global InfraCo O (2) S.à. r.l. is indirectly owned by the IFM Global Infraestructure Fund Trust whose principal advisor is IFM Investors Pty Ltd.

Indicate the most significant changes in the shareholder structure occurred during the year:

Most significant movements
Global InfraCo O (2) S.à. r.l., has acquired 10.83% of the share capital, through a voluntary tender offer process approved by the CNMV and completed on 14 October 2021.

A.3 Give details of the shareholdings, by whatever percentage, at year-end of the members of the board of directors who hold voting rights attributed to shares in the company or through financial instruments, excluding the directors identified in section A.2 above.:

Name or company name of director	% voting rights attached to the shares (including loyalty votes)		% voting rights through financial instruments		total % of voting rights	<u>Of the total % of voting rights attached to the shares, indicate, if applicable, the % of additional votes attached to loyalty voting shares.</u>	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
DON FRANCISCO REYNES MASSANET		0,008			0,008		
RIOJA S.À.R.L	0				0		
THEATRE DIRECTORSHIP SERVICES BETA, S.à.r.l.	0				0		
DOÑA LUCY CHADWICK	0				0		
DON PEDRO SAINZ DE BARANDA RIVA		0,002			0,002		
DON RAMÓN ADELL RAMÓN	0,002				0,002		
DOÑA ISABEL ESTAPÉ TOUS	0,0005				0,00		
DON CLAUDIO SANTIAGO PONSÀ	0				0		
D. ENRIQUE ALCANTARA GARCÍA-IRAZOQUI	0,003				0,003		
DON FRANCISCO BELIL CREIXELL	0,001				0,001		

DOÑA HELENA HERRERO STARKIE	0				0		
DON RAJARAM RAO	0				0		

% total voting rights held by the Board of Directors	0.014%
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COMMENTS

Detail of the indirect holding

Name or company name of Director	Name or company name of the direct holder	% voting rights attributed to the shares (including loyalty loyalty)	% voting rights through financial instruments	% of total voting rights	Of the total % of voting rights attached to the shares, indicate, if applicable, the % of additional votes attached to loyalty voting shares.
Mr. Francisco Reynés Massanet	FRINVYCO, SL	0.008			Of the total % of voting rights attached to the shares, indicate, if applicable, the % of additional votes attached to loyalty voting shares.
Mr. Pedro Sainz de Baranda Riva	INVERSORES DE TORNÓN S.L.	0.002			Of the total % of voting rights attached to the shares, indicate, if applicable, the % of additional votes attached to loyalty voting shares.

Give details of the total percentage of voting rights represented on the board:

total % of voting rights represented on the board of directors: 0,001%

Comments

- A.4** Indicate, where applicable, the family, commercial, contractual or corporate relations which could exist between the owners of significant stakes, provided they are known by the company, unless they are irrelevant or arise from normal trading activities, excluding those enquired about in section A.6:

Name or company name of related parties	Relationship type	Brief outline
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Observations:

See section A. 7

A.5 Indicate, where applicable, the commercial, contractual or corporate relations which could exist between the holders of significant shares and the company and/or its group, unless they are irrelevant or arise from normal trading activities:

Name or company name of related parties	Relationship type	Brief outline
CRITERIA CAIXA S.A.U	COMMERCIAL	The existing relationships derive from ordinary commercial traffic and are referred to in section D.2 and in the annual accounts.
CVC Capital Partners SICAV-FIS S.A.	COMMERCIAL	The existing relationships derive from ordinary commercial traffic and are referred to in section D.2 and in the annual accounts.
GIP III CANARY 1, S.À R.L.	COMMERCIAL	The existing relationships derive from ordinary commercial traffic and are referred to in section D.2 and in the annual accounts.

A.6 Describe the relationships, unless they are scarcely relevant to the two parties that exist between the significant shareholders or those represented on the board and the directors, or their representatives, in the case of legal entity administrators.

Explain, where appropriate, how significant shareholders are represented. Specifically, give details of those directors who have been appointed on behalf of significant shareholders, those whose appointment would have been promoted by significant shareholders, or who are linked to significant shareholders and/or entities of their group, with a specification of the nature of such relationships. In particular, mention shall be made, where appropriate, of the existence, identity and position of board members, or representatives of directors, of the listed company, who are, in turn members of the administrative body, or their representatives, in companies that hold significant holdings in the listed company or in entities of the group of said significant shareholders.

Name or company name of related director or representative	Name or company name of significant related shareholder	Company name of the significant shareholder group	Description of the relationship/position
MR. ENRIQUE ALCANTARA-GARCIA IRAZOQUI	CRITERIA CAIXA S.A.U	Criteria Caixa SAU	Proprietary/Managing Director

MRS.ISABEL ESTAPÉ TOUS	CRITERIA CAIXA S.A.U	Fundación Bancaria Caixa d'Estalvis I Pensions de Barcelona	Proprietary/Patroness
		Criteria Caixa S.A.U	Director
Mrs. LUCY CHADWICK	GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT LLP		Proprietary/Partner
MR. RAJARAM RAO.	GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT LLP		Proprietary/Shareholder
MR. JAVIER DE JAIME GUIJARRO	CVC Capital Partners SICAV-FIS S.A.		Proprietary
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO TORRE DE SILVA LÓPEZ DE LETONA	CVC Capital Partners SICAV-FIS S.A.		Proprietary/Employee

A.7 Indicate whether or not the company has been notified of parallel shareholders agreements that affect it as per Articles 530 and 531 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act. Where applicable, give a brief description and list the shareholders associated with the agreement:

YES X NO

Parties to parallel shareholders agreements	% of share capital affected	Brief outline of agreement	Expiration date of the agreement, if there is one
CRITERIA CAIXA S.A.U GIP III CANARY 1, S.À R.L.	47%	The agreement reported in Relevant Fact No. 242612 of 12/09/2016 specifies that the intervening parties assume certain undertakings concerning corporate governance of the Company and which are for the purpose of respecting the rights to proportional representation both on the Board as well as on Committees.	
ALBA EUROPE S.À R.L. RIOJA CAPITAL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY INVESTMENT S.À R.L.,	20,7%	The agreement reported in Relevant Fact No. 265818 of 18 May 2018 was modified on 1 August 2019 to include the new shareholder, Rioja Acquisitions SARL replacing Rioja Bidco Shareholdings (Relevant Fact N° 281047). This Agreement affects 1.- The proposal for designation of directors in representation of Rioja Acquisitions Sarl, 2.-The adoption of	

		decisions on the Board at the Meeting, and 3.- The system for transfer of shares.	
Global InfraCo O (2) S.à. r.l. GIP III CANARY 1, S.À R.L.	32,75	According to the prospectus of the takeover bid filed by IFM with the CNMV on 8 September 2021, it has entered into an agreement with GIP in which the latter undertakes to vote in favour and support resolutions and actions at an initial or subsequent General Shareholders' Meeting, with the objective that the composition of Naturgy's Board of Directors reflects the principle of proportional representation taking into account the CNMV's corporate governance recommendations of June 2020, and subject to GIP and IFM maintaining a stake of more than 5% in Naturgy's share capital.	
Global InfraCo O (2) S.à. r.l. RIOJA ACQUISITION S.À R.L.	32,85	According to the prospectus of the takeover bid filed by IFM with the CNMV on 8 September 2021, it has entered into an agreement with Rioja in which the latter undertakes to vote in favour and support reasonable resolutions and actions at the General Shareholders' Meeting with the objective that the composition of Naturgy's Board of Directors is adjusted to reflect the principle of proportional representation established by Spanish law	

Indicate whether or not the company is aware of the existence of concerted actions among its shareholders. Give a brief description as applicable:

YES NO X

Parties to concerted action	% of share capital affected	Brief description of the concerted action	Expiry date of the concerted action, if there is one

If any modification or cancellation of said agreements or concerted actions have taken place during the year, please make express mention of this:

NOT APLICABLE

A.8 Indicate whether any individual or legal entity currently exercise control or could exercise control over the company in accordance with Article 5 of the Securities Market Act. If so, identify:

YES NO X

Name or company name

Observations

A.9 Complete the following table on the company's treasury share:

At year-end:

Number of direct shares	Number of indirect shares (*)	% of total share capital
163.226,00	8,639,595	0,908%

OBSERVATIONS

(*) Through:

Name or company name of the direct direct holder of the interest	Number of direct actions
Naturgy Alfa Investments S.A.	8.639.595
Total:	8.639.595

Comments

Explain the significant changes over the year:

Details of significant changes

A.10. Give details of the terms and conditions corresponding to the General Meeting of Shareholders current mandate to the Board of Directors for issuing, repurchasing or assigning own shares.

1.- The General Meeting of Shareholders held on 5 March 2019, in item 5 on the Agenda, authorised the Board of Directors to agree to acquire company shares by onerous title and to do so within a deadline of five (5) years, under the following conditions:

Fifth.- To authorise the Board of Directors so that over a term of five (5) years it can acquire by onerous title, on one or several occasions, fully paid-out shares in the Company, so that the nominal value of the shares directly or indirectly acquired, when added to those that the Company and its shareholders already hold never exceeds 10% of the subscribed capital, or any other that were to be legally established for the same. The price or value of the consideration cannot be less than the nominal value of the shares nor exceed its price or value on the Stock Exchange. The Board are hereby authorised to delegate the current authorisation to the person(s) whom they deem fit. The current authorisation extends to the acquiring of shares in the Company for the named companies.

For the purposes of Article 146 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act (Ley de Sociedades de Capital), the shares acquired under the current authorisation, as well as those that the Company and its subsidiaries already hold, may be delivered, either in full or part, directly or as a result of the exercising of option rights, to employees or administrators of the Company or companies in its Group.

This authorisation replaces and renders null and void, to the extent of the unused portion, the authorisation granted by the Board of Directors by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 14 May 2015 to acquire by onerous title shares in the Company.

2.- The General Meeting of Shareholders held on 20 April 2017, in item fourteen (14) on the Agenda, authorised the Board of Directors to agree to the increase in share capital within a deadline of no more than five (5) years, under the following conditions:

“FOURTEEN.- Authorisation for the Board of Directors, with powers to delegate said authorisation upon the Executive Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Section 297.1 b) of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, in order that, within the maximum period of five (5) years, if deemed necessary, the share capital may be increased up to a maximum amount equivalent to half of the share capital at the time of the authorisation, with provision for incomplete share subscription, by way of the issue of ordinary, preferential or redeemable shares, with or without voting rights, with or without share issue premiums, by one or more share capital increase procedures and when and in the amount that is deemed necessary, including the power to waive, as the case may be, the preferential share subscription rights up to the limit of 20% of the share capital at the time of this authorisation herein, and to re-draft the corresponding Articles of the Articles of Association and to revoke the authorisation provided by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting of 20 April 2012.

- 1) Taking into account the current amount of the share capital, to authorise the Board of Directors, with powers to delegate said authorisation upon the Executive Committee, to increase the share capital by the sum of FIVE HUNDRED MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EUROS (€500,344,670.-) within the period of five (5) years, as from today's date (20/04/2017), by means of monetary payments, by one or more share capital increase procedures and when and in the amount that is deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, by way of the issue of ordinary, preferential or redeemable shares, with or without voting rights, with or without share issue premiums, without the need for any new authorisation of the General Shareholders Meeting, as well as to modify the Articles of Association that are required for the share capital increase or increases that are carried out by virtue of the aforementioned authorisation, with provision for incomplete share subscription, and all of the foregoing in accordance with the provisions of Section 297.1 b) of the Corporate Enterprises Act, and to revoke the authorisation provided by the Shareholders Meeting of 20 April 2012.
- 2) The Board of Directors is expressly empowered, with powers to delegate this to the Executive Committee, to fully or partially exclude the preferential subscription right with regard to all or any of the issuances agreed in accordance with the provisions of this authorisation. This power is limited to the fact that the exclusions of the pre-emptive subscription right do not exceed, as a whole, 20% of the Company's current share capital.

A.11 Estimated floating capital:

	%
Estimated floating capital	15,90

A.12 Indicate whether there is any restriction (statutory, legislative or of any other nature) on the transferability of securities and/or any restrictions on the voting rights. In particular, the existence of any type of restrictions that may make it difficult to take control of the company through the acquisition of its shares in the market, as well as those authorisation or prior notification systems that apply to acquisitions or transfers of financial instruments of the company through sectoral regulations, will be reported.

YES **X** NO

Description of the restrictions
<p>As a Company that incorporates certain regulated and quasi-regulated assets and activities into its Group, the acquisition of NATURGY ENERGY GROUP S.A. shares may be subject to the provisions laid down in Additional Provision 9 of Law 4/2013, of 4 June, governing the National Commission on Markets and Competition.</p> <p>Given its nature as a major operator in the gas and electricity markets, the holding of its shares is subject to the restrictions laid down in article 34 of Decree-Law 6/2000, governing Urgent Measures to intensify competition in the goods and services markets.</p> <p>Royal Decree-Laws 8/2020, 11/2020, 34/2020, Royal Decree-Law 12/2021 of 24 June and Royal Decree-Law 27/2021 of 23 November have established certain restrictions on investments.</p>

A.13 Indicate whether the General Meeting of Shareholders has agreed to take up measures of neutralisation against a takeover bid by virtue of the provisions laid down in Law 6/2007.

YES NO **X**

If appropriate, explain the measures approved and the terms under which the restrictions would not be enforceable:

Explain the measures approved and the terms under which inefficiency will occur.

A.14 Indicate whether the company has issued securities not traded in a regulated market of the European Union.

YES NO **X**

If appropriate, indicate the different types of shares and, for each type of share, the rights and obligations conferred.

Indicate the different types of actions

B GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

B.1 Indicate and, where applicable, give details of whether the quorum required for constitution of the General Meeting of Shareholders differs from the system of minimum quorums established in the Corporate Enterprises Act (“LSC” in Spanish).

YES NO **X**

	% quorum different to that laid down in Article 193 LSC for general cases	% quorum different to that laid down in Article 194 LSC for special cases
Quorum required for the first call to meeting		
Quorum required for the second call to meeting		

Description of the differences

B.2 Indicate and, as applicable, describe any differences between the company's system of adopting corporate agreements and the framework established in the Corporate Enterprises Act ("LSC" in Spanish):

YES NO X

Describe how the system differs from that of the LSC.

	Reinforced majority other than that laid down by Article 201.2 LSC for the cases of 194.1 LSC	Other cases of reinforced majorities
% laid down by the institution for the adoption of agreements		
Describe the differences		

B.3 Indicate the rules governing amendments to the company's Articles of Association. In particular, indicate the majorities required to amend the Articles of Association and, if applicable, the rules for protecting shareholders' rights when changing the Articles of Association.

The amendment of the Articles of Association is regulated in article 6.2 of the Articles of Association and in article 12 of the Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders, which is supplemented with the corresponding provisions of the Corporate Enterprises Act.

The shareholders constituted in a duly convened General Meeting of Shareholders, shall generally decide by simple majority vote on the matters which fall to the terms of reference of the Meeting. In such case an agreement shall be deemed adopted when it obtains more votes in favour than against of the share capital either present or represented.

All shareholders, including dissidents and those that have not taken part in the meeting, are subject to the resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

In order for the ordinary or extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to validly agree the issue of bonds convertible into shares or bonds that give bondholders a share in company profits, the increase or reduction of share capital, the removal or limitation of the preferential subscription right for new shares or convertible bonds, as well as the transformation, merger, spin-off or global assignment of assets and liabilities, the transfer of the company's registered office abroad and, in general, any modification to the Articles of

Association, will require, at the first call to meeting, the attendance of shareholders, either present or represented, that hold at least fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed share capital with voting rights. In the second call to meeting, it will be sufficient for twenty-five (25%) of the share capital to be present.

The modification of the Articles of Association must be agreed by the General Meeting of Shareholders and requires the concurrence of the following requisites:

1) The Board of Directors or, where appropriate, the shareholders that make the proposal, must compile a written report with justification for the amendment.

2) The call to meeting must clearly express the proposed points of change, as well as the right all shareholders have to examine, at the registered office, the full text of the proposed modification and a report on this. They also have the right to ask for handover or free-of-charge sending of said documents.

3) The agreement must be adopted by the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the provisions set out in these Articles of Association.

4) Under the circumstances, the agreement must be set out in a public deed, which will be registered with the Mercantile Registry and published in the Official Bulletin of the Mercantile Registry.

B.4 Indicate the attendance data of the General Meetings held during the financial year to which this report refers and those of the two previous years::

Date of General Meeting of Shareholders	Attendance data				Total
	% physical presence	% represented	% remote voting		
			Electronic Vote	Other	
05/03/2019	72,12%	13,06%	0%	0%	85,18%
De los que capital flotante	2,55%	13,06%	0%	0%	15,61%
26/05/2020	64,07%	11,39%	0%	0%	75,46%
De los que capital flotante	1,40%	11,39%	0%	0%	12,79%
09/03/2021	71,38%	11,02%	0%	0%	82%
De los que capital flotante		11,02%	0%	—%	11%

B.5 Indicate whether at the General meetings held during the year there has been any item on the agenda that, for whatever reason, has not been approved by the shareholders.

Yes No

Agenda items that have not been approved	% of votes against (*)

(*)If the non-approval of the item is for a reason other than a vote against, this will be explained in the part of the text and “n/a” will be placed in the “% of votes against” column.

B.6 Indicate whether or not there is a statutory restriction to the minimum number of shares required to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders.

YES

NO

Number of shares required to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders	
Number of shares required to vote remotely	

OBSERVATIONS

B.7 Indicate whether it has been established that certain decisions, other than those established by Law, which involve the acquisition, disposal, the contribution to another company of essential assets or other similar operations must be submitted to approval of the general meeting of shareholders.

YES

NO X

Explanation of the decisions that must be submitted to the board other than those established by law

B.8 Indicate the URL of the company and the means of access to corporate governance content and other information concerning the general meetings and which must be made available to shareholders through the company's website.

With regard to the Corporate Governance section, the path is as follows:
https://www.naturgy.com/accionistas_e_inversores/gobierno_corporativo/normas_de_gobierno

With the following itinerary www.naturgy.com → Shareholders and Investors → Corporate Governance.

With regard to the General Meeting of Shareholders section, the itinerary is as follows:
https://www.naturgy.com/accionistas_e_inversores/gobierno_corporativo/junta_general_ordinaria_de_accionistas_2021 with the following itinerary www.naturgy.com → Shareholders and Investors → General Meeting of Shareholders.

C STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT

C.1 Board of Directors

C.1.1 Maximum and minimum number of directors stipulated in the Articles of Association and the number set by the General Meeting of Shareholders:

Maximum number of directors	15
Minimum number of directors	11
Number of directors set by the General Meeting of Shareholders	12

Observations

C.1.2 Complete the following table with Board members' details.

Name or company name of Director	Representative	Type of director	Position on the board	Date of first appointment	Date of last appointment	Election procedure	Date of birth
Mr. Francisco Reynés Massanet		Executive	Chairman	06/02/2018	27/06/2018	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	08-04-1963
Mr. Ramón Adell Ramón		Independent	Lead Director	18/06/2010	27/06/2018	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	09-01-1958
Mrs Isabel Estapé Tous		Proprietary	Director	16-03-2020	26-05-2020	Acuerdo Junta General de Accionistas	05-04-1957
Mr. Enrique Alcantara García-Irazoqui		Proprietary	Director	13/05/2021	13/05/2021	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	21-10-1944
Mr. Francisco Belil Creixell		Independent	Director	14/05/2015	27/06/2018	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	24-05-1946
Mrs. Helena Herrero Starkie		Independent	Director	04/05/2016	26-05-2020	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	13-06-1959
Mr. Rajaram Rao		Proprietary	Director	21/09/2016	26-05-2020	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	03-04-1971
RIOJA S.à.r.l	Mr. Javier de Jaime Guijarro	Proprietary	Director	01/08/2019	26-05-2020	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	26-11-1964
Mr. Claudio Santiago Ponsa		Independent	Director	27/06/2018	27/06/2018	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	20-09-1956
Mr. Pedro Sainz De Baranda		Independent	Director	27/06/2018	27/06/2018 (accepted 6-07-2018)	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	23-03-1963
Mrs Lucy Chadwick		Proprietary	Director	16-03-2020	26-05-2020	Acuerdo Junta General de Accionistas	11-02-1967
THEATRE DIRECTORSHIP SERVICES BETA, S.à.r.l.	Mr. José Antonio Torre de Silva López de Letona	Proprietary	Director	18/05/2018	27/06/2018	Agreement General Meeting of Shareholders	23-10-71

Total number of directors	12
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Indicate any resignations from the board of directors during the reporting period, whether due to resignation or by resolution of the general meeting:

Name or company name of Director	Category of director at time of vacancy	Date of last appointment	Date of vacancy	Specialist committees of which he or she was a member	Indicate whether the removal from office occurred before the end of the mandate
D. Marcelino Armenter Vidal	Proprietary	26-05-2020	10-05-2021	CNR	Yes

Reason for the dismissal, when it has occurred before the end of the term of office and other observations; information on whether the director has sent a letter to the other members of the board and, in the case of dismissals of non-executive directors, an explanation or opinion of the director who has been dismissed by the AGM
<p>The proprietary director Mr. Armenter resigned from his position as director of the Company and member of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, by means of a communication sent to the Chairman of the Board, with effect from 10 March 2021. Mr. Armenter did not address any specific communication to the other members of the Board, but the Chairman informed the Directors that the reason he had informed him was the situation in which he found himself as a result of the partial takeover bid process of IFM due to his status as a executive director of Criteria Caixa, which he also held. Since 12 February 2021, he had stated his decision not to receive privileged information or information relating to this takeover bid and not to participate in any deliberations or votes that took place in the Board on this matter, although given that the process of the takeover bid was being prolonged over time and given the impossibility of carrying out his duties as a director of Naturgy, he tendered his resignation with immediate effect.</p>

C.1.3 Complete the following tables on board members and their respective categories:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Name or company name of Director	Position in the company's management structure	Profile

Mr. Francisco Reynés Massanet	Executive Chairman	Engineering and international business profile: Industrial Engineer, specialising in mechanics, with a degree from the Polytechnic University of Barcelona, and an MBA from IESE; he has also completed Senior Management programmes in the United States and Germany.
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Total number of executive directors	1
% of the entire board	8.33%

OBSERVATIONS

EXTERNAL PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS

Name or company name of Director	Name or title of significant shareholder represented by the director or that has proposed the director's appointment	Profile
Mrs Isabel Estapé Tous	CRITERIA CAIXA S.A.U	Economic and business profile: Graduate in Economics and Business Studies. Notary Public. Director of Criteria Caixa and Patron of la Caixa. She is also a full member of the Royal Academy of Economic and Financial Sciences.
Mr. D. Enrique Alcántara-García Irazoqui	CRITERIA CAIXA S.A.U	Legal and business profile. Law graduate from the University of Barcelona and State Lawyer on leave of absence.
Mr. Rajaram Rao	GIP III Canary 1 S.à r.l..	IT, economics and international business profile: Qualified Electronic and Telecommunications Engineer. He also holds an MBA from the University of Delhi and a Master's degree in Finance from the London Business School.
Rioja S.à.r.l. (Mr. Javier de Jaime Guijarro)	Rioja Acquisitions Sarl, S.L.U	Economics and business profile: Graduate in law from the Comillas University (ICADE) and MB from Houston University.
Mrs. Lucy Chadwick	GIP III Canary 1 S.à r.l.	International business and economic profile: She is a member of GIP's senior management. Formerly Director General of International and Environment at the UK Department for Transport.
THEATRE DIRECTORSHIP SERVICES BETA, S.à.r.l. (Mr. Jose Antonio Torre de Silva López de Letona).	Rioja Acquisitions S.a.r.l	Economics and business profile: Degree in industrial Engineering from the Higher Technical School of the Comillas Pontifical University (ICAI) and MBA from the University of Navarre (IESE).

Observations

Total number of proprietary directors	6
% of the entire board	50.00%

EXTERNAL INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Name or company name of Director	Profile
Mr. Ramón Adell Ramón	Expert financial and accounting profile: Doctorate in Economics and Business Administration. Lawyer. Professor of Financial Economics and Accounting. An academic from the Royal Academy of Economic and Financial Sciences of Spain and Honorary Member of the European Doctorate Degree Holders and Dr. H.C. (Consedoc).
Mr. Claudio Santiago Ponsa	Industrial, Business and International Profile ; energy sector: Degree in Computer Engineering from the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) and International executive programme (INSEAD) through the Executive International Business at Georgetown University.
Mr. Francisco Belil Creixell	Engineering and international business profile: Senior Engineer. He has been CEO of the Southwest Europe region at Siemens and Chairman of the German Chamber of Commerce for Spain and the Federation of the Spanish Chemical Industry.
Mr. Pedro Sainz de Baranda Riva	Engineering and international business profile; capitals market: Mining Engineer from the University of Oviedo, PhD in Engineering, Rutgers University of New Jersey and an MBA from the Sloan School of Management of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).He has been Executive Chairman of Otis Elevator Company.
Mrs. Helena Herrero Starkie	IT, and R&D&i and international business profile: Degree in Chemical Sciences. She is the Chairperson and CEO of Hewlett Packard (HP) for Spain and Portugal.

Total number of independent directors	5
% total of the board	41.66%

OBSERVATIONS

Indicate whether or not any director qualified as independent receives from the company, or from its group, any amount or benefit for an item other than remuneration as director, or holds or has held, over the last year, a business relationship with the company or any other group company, whether in their own name or as a significant shareholder, director or senior executive of an entity that maintains or has maintained any such relationship.

Where appropriate, include a reasoned statement from the board on the grounds why it believes this director may perform his/her duties as an Independent Director.

Name or company name of Director	Description of the relationships	Reason statement

OTHER EXTERNAL DIRECTORS

Identify all other external directors and explain why these cannot be considered proprietary or independent directors and detail their relationships with the company, its executives or shareholders:

Name or company name of Director	Reasons	Company, executive or shareholder with whom the relationship is maintained	Profile

Total number of external directors	
% total of the board	

OBSERVATIONS

List any changes in the category of each director which have occurred during the year:

Name or company name of Director	Date of change	Former category	Current category

OBSERVATIONS

C.1.4 Complete the following table with information regarding the number of female directors at the close of the last four financial years, and their category:

	Number of female directors				% of total directors of each type			
	Financial year Q	Financial year Q-1	Financial year Q-2	Financial year Q-3	Financial year Q	Financial year Q-1	Financial year Q-2	Financial year Q-3
Executive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proprietary	2	2	0	0	33,33%	33,33%	0	0
Independent	1	1	1	1	20%	20%	20%	20%
Other external	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	3	3	1	1	25%	25%	8,33%	8,33%

OBSERVATIONS

C.1.5 Indicate whether the company has diversity policies in relation to the Board of Directors of the company with regard to issues such as age, gender, disability, or professional training and experience. Small and medium-sized enterprises, in accordance with the definition contained in the Accounts Auditing Law, will at least have to report the policy they have established in relation to gender diversity.

Yes

No

Partial policies X

If yes, describe these diversity policies, their objectives, the measures and the way in which they have been applied and their results over the year. Also indicate the specific measures adopted by the Board of Directors and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee to achieve a balanced and diverse presence of directors.

If the company does not apply a diversity policy, explain the reasons why

Description of the policies, objectives, measures and manner in which they have been applied, as well as the results obtained

Naturgy's Director Selection Policy includes guidelines aimed at selecting candidates whose appointment fosters professional, expertise and gender diversity on the Board of Directors. In any case, it should be noted that said Policy is applied with full respect to the right of proportional representation legally recognised to shareholders.

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee ensures that the selection procedures do not include any implicit bias that could involve any discrimination whatsoever.

In 2021 there was only one vacancy corresponding to a proprietary director of Criteria. This vacancy was filled at the proposal of this shareholder, who exercised his right to proportional representation..

C.1.6 Explain the measures which, where appropriate, have been agreed by the Appointments Committee so that the selection procedures are unaffected by any implicit bias that hampers the selection of female directors, and which shows that the company purposefully seeks and includes women that satisfy the professional profile sought among the potential candidates and to achieve a balanced presence of women and men. Also indicate whether these measures include encouraging the company to have a significant number of senior managers:

Explication of the measures
<p>The Appointments and Remuneration Committee is tasked with reviewing the necessary skills of candidates required for each vacancy, in compliance with the requirements needed for each category of director and the incorporation process of new members, forwarding the opportune reports or proposals to the Board as necessary. For covering new vacancies, selection processes shall be guaranteed that are not subject to implicit bias that prevents the selection of female directors, with special value placed on, under the same conditions and among potential candidates, women who meet the professional profile being sought.</p> <p>In February 2020, the Board of Directors approved a modification to the Director Selection Policy, incorporating a competence matrix that reflects the Company's needs in terms of the skills, knowledge and experience required on the Board. This matrix should be used in the selection processes for board members.</p> <p>Following the approval in June 2020 by The National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) of the amendment of the Code of Good Governance for listed companies, at its meeting on 24 November the Board of Directors once again reviewed the Director Selection Policy, in order to consider the implementation by the Company of measures that encourage the appointment of a significant number of top executives..</p>

When, despite the measures adopted, the number of female directors is zero or few, explain the reasons for this:

Explanation of the reasons
<p>During the 2021 financial year, there was only one vacancy corresponding to a proprietary director and therefore the Company's Appointments and Remuneration Committee is obliged to respect the legally recognised right to proportional representation of its shareholders. In accordance with this principle, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee can only fully deploy its powers of proposal in relation to independent directors..</p>

C.1.7 Explain the Appointments Committee's on the verification of compliance with the policy aimed at promoting an appropriate composition of the Board of Directors.

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee has verified that the Director Selection Policy has been complied with as regards the filling of vacancies on the Board, all within the framework of the Company's shareholding structure, which imposes respect for certain legal requirements of proportional representation of shareholders. Corporate governance recommendations must comply with this mandatory requirement. The Committee has noted that the selection processes for directors have taken into consideration the balance of criteria such as: i) knowledge, ii) skills, iii) diversity and iv) experience.

The percentage of female profiles among the independent directors represents 20% of the total. The Committee concludes that this percentage should continue to increase as new vacancies need to be filled, while fully respecting the right to proportional representation of shareholders, who will be entitled to propose the candidates they consider most suitable for filling the vacancies to which they are entitled.

C.1.8 Where applicable, explain why proprietary directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders whose shareholding in the capital is less than 3%:

Name or company name of shareholder	Explanation

Indicate whether or not formal requests have been accepted for presence on the board from shareholders whose holding is equal to or higher than that of others for whom proprietary directors have been appointed. If so, explain why these requests have not been answered:

YES NO X

Name or company name of shareholder	Explanation

C.1.9 Indicate, in the event that they exist, the powers and faculties delegated by the Board of Directors to directors or to board committees:

Name or company name of the director or committee	Brief outline
Mr. Francisco Reynés Massanet	He has delegated extensive powers of representation and administration in accordance with the nature and requirements of the position of Executive Chairman.

C.1.10 List the Members of the Board of Directors, if any, who hold office as Administrators or representatives of Administrators or Directors in other companies belonging to the listed company's group:

Name or company name of Director	Company name of group entity	Position	Do they have executive duties?

C.1.11 List any directorships, directorships or directorships held by directors or representatives of directors who are members of the company's board of directors in other entities, whether or not they are listed companies:

Identificación del consejero o representante	Denominación social de la entidad cotizada o no	Cargo
Mr Francisco Reynes Massanet	Frinvico S.L	Director
Mr. Ramón Adell Ramón	Oryzon Genomics, S.A.	Director
	Allianz, Cía. de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A	Director

	Fénix Directo, Cía. de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A	Director
Mrs ^a Lucy Chadwick	Nuovo Transport Viaggiatori (NTV) Italo Sp	Director
	Global Infrastructure Management LLP	Partner
Mr. Enrique Alcantara Garcia Irazoqui	Bufete Alcántara, S.L.P.	Director
	Criteria Caixa, S.A.U	Director
Mr. Francisco Belil Creixel	Uriach, S.A.	Director
Mrs. Isabel Estapé Tous	CriteriaCaixa S.A.U.	Director
Mrs. Helena Herrero Starkie	HP Printing and Computing Solutions, S.L.U.	Chairwoman and Executive Director
	Fundación I+E Innovación España	Chairwoman
	AMCHAM	Vice-Chairwoman
Mr Rajaram Rao	Mata Biles Ltd	Miembro del consejo de Administración
	VENA ENERGY	Chairman
	Global Infrastructure Management LLP	Partner
D. JAVIER DE JAIME GUIJARRO: Representative of the Proprietar y Director Rioja S.à.r.l.	CVC Capital Partners, S.L.	Partner and Director
	CVC Capital Partners Luxembourg, S.à.r.l.	Director
	Idcsalud Holding, S.L.	Director
	Helios Healthcare Spain, S.L.	Director
	Promotora de Informaciones, S.A.(PRISA)	Director
	Deoleo, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	Cortefiel, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	MEP Retail España, S.L.U.	Representative of the Director.
	Rioja Bidco Shareholdings, S.L.U.	Representative of the Director.
	Servet Shareholdings, S.L.	Representative of the Director.
	Masaria Investments, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	Baranoa Directorship, S.L.	Representative of the Director.

	Sub Lecta, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	Vitalia Plus, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	Vivaly Inversiones Globales, S.L.	Representative of the Director.
	Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	Paidea Inversiones, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
Mr. Claudi Santiago Ponsa	FINAVES, IESE Business School (Barcelona)	Director
	Giovanni Col SPA	Director
Mr. Pedro Sainz de Baranda Riva	Gestamp Automoción, S.A.	Director
	TK Elevator GmbH	Director
	Sainberg, S.L.	Director
	Internacional Olivarera, S.A.	Chairman
	Scalpers Fashion, S.L.	Director
	Pedro Duro S.L.	Director
	Inversores de Tornón	Director
THEATRE DIRECTORSHIP SERVICES BETA, S.à.r.l. REPRESENTATIVE MR JOSÉ ANTONIO TORRE DE SILVA LÓPEZ DE LETONA.	CVC Investment Advisory Services S.L	Director
	Tendam Retail, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	Tendam Brands S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	Tendam Fashion S.L.	Representative of the Director.
	Compañía Logística de Hidrocarburos CLH, S.A.	Representative of the Director.
	Porterdale S.L.	Chairman
	Colegio Alegria S.L.	Chairman

Indicate, if applicable, any other remunerated activities of the directors or representatives of the directors, whatever their nature representatives of directors, whatever their nature, other than those indicated in the table above.

Identification of the director or representative	Other gainful activities
Mr. Pedro Sainz de Baranda Riva	Consejo Asesor, Banco de Sabadell S.A.
Mr. Francisco Belil Creixel	Fundación Bertelsmann
	Patrimonio Nacional
	Consejo Asesor Caixa Banca Privada
Mr. Ramón Adell Ramón	Professional activity as a lawyer
Mr. José Antonio Torre de Silva López de Letona	Employee CVC Investment Advisory Services S.L
Mrs- Lucy Chadwick	Employee Global Infrastructure Management LLP
Isabel Estapé Tous	Professional activity as a Notary
Claudi Santiago Ponsa	Consulting activity

C.1.12 Indicate and, where appropriate, explain whether the company has established rules about the maximum number of company Boards on which its directors may sit, identifying how this is regulated where appropriate:

YES

NO

Explanation of the rules and identification of the document where it is regulated

C.1.13 Indicate the amounts of the following items relating to the overall remuneration of the Board of Directors:

Overall remuneration earned by the Board of Directors during the year (thousands of euros)	7.817
Amount of funds accumulated by current directors for long-term savings schemes with vested economic rights (thousands of euros)	10.302 (*)
Amount of funds accumulated by current directors for long-term savings schemes with non-consolidated economic rights (thousands of euros)	0
Amount of funds accumulated by former directors through long-term savings schemes (thousands of euros)	

OBSERVATIONS
(*) It includes the amount corresponding to the variable remuneration 2018, 2019, 2020 y 2021 that are settled as a contribution to the Executive Chairman's Social Security Plan as it is beneficiary.

C.1.14 Identify members of senior management who are not also executive directors, and indicate the total remuneration they earned during the year:

Name or company name	Position/s
Mr. Carlos Francisco Vecino Montalvo	Marketing Manager
Mr. Pedro Larrea Paguaga	Manager Energy Management and Networks

Mr. Jorge Barredo Lopez	Manager Renewables, Innovation and New Business
Mr. Enrique Tapia Lopez	People and Organisation Manager
Mr. Rafael Blesa Martinez	Information Systems Manager
Mr. Manuel García Cobaleda	General and Board Secretary
Mr. Jordi García Tabernero	Sustainability, Reputation and Institutional Relations Manager
Mr. Steven Fernández	Financial Market Manager
Mr. Jon Ganuza Fernandez De Arroyabe	Manager Planning, Control and Administration

Number of women in senior management	0
Percentage over total number of members of senior management	0%

Total remuneration of senior management (in thousands of euros)	<u>7907</u>
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OBSERVATIONS
The executives who report directly to the Executive Director have been listed

C.1.15 Indicate whether or not there has been any modification to the regulations of the board during the year:

YES X NO

Description of modifications
At the meeting of the Board of Directors on 21 December 2021, articles 3 and 7 of the board regulations were amended to i) adapt the regime for approving related-party transactions to the amendments introduced by the LSC and ii) to raise the materiality threshold for transactions for which the Board of Directors is competent.

C.1.16 Indicate the procedures for appointing, re-electing, evaluating and removing directors. Provide details of the competent bodies, the procedures to be followed and the criteria applicable in each procedure.

<p>The procedures for the appointment, re-election, evaluation and removal of directors are regulated in Article 7 of the Articles of Association and in Articles 9 and 10 of the Regulations for the Organisation and Functioning of the Board of Directors and its Committees, supplemented by the provisions of Article 529 decies of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act ("LSC" in Spanish).</p> <p>1.- Appointment and re-election:</p> <p>The General Meeting of Shareholders is competent for appointing directors and establishing the number thereof, subject to the limits stipulated in Article 7 of the Articles of Association.</p> <p>If vacancies were to arise during the term for which the Directors were appointed, the Board shall be entitled to designate, using the co-option system, the persons to occupy these vacancies until the first General Meeting of Shareholders is held.</p> <p>The status of Shareholder is not required to be appointed Director.</p>
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Anyone who is in any of the situations that, pursuant to prevailing legislation, prevents such characterisation, cannot be proposed, appointed or qualified as Independent Directors.

It will be necessary to appoint persons who not only satisfy legal provisions and those laid down in the Articles of Association for the position, but who have a prestigious position and are equipped with the professional skills and expertise required to perform their duties.

Directors are appointed and re-elected in accordance with a formal and transparent procedure and the proposals which the Board of Directors submits to the General Meeting of Shareholders, as well as appointments adopted by the Board by virtue of its powers of co-option, must be made subject to a proposal from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee in the case of Independent Directors, or a report for the remaining Directors. When the Board does not follow the recommendations of said committee, it will have to explain the reasons and record the said reasons in the Minutes.

In addition, the Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee and in line with the recommendations of the Guide of the CNMV on Appointment and Remuneration Committees, approved in their meeting in October 2019 a Competency Matrix, for which assistance was provided by an Independent Expert. The current Director Selection Policy, the latest modification of which was approved by Naturgy's Board of Directors in November 2020, incorporates the requirement to prepare and take into consideration this competency matrix in all Director selection processes.

2.- Re-election:

Directors elected as of 27 June 2018, will hold office for a maximum term of four (4) years, and may be re-elected (those elected up to that date had a term of three (3) years).

The Independent Directors shall not remain in their post for a period of more than twelve (12) years.

3.- Replacement or removal:

Directors shall be replaced in their position for the length of the term for which they were appointed, unless they are re-elected, and when so determined by the General Meeting of Shareholders by virtue of the powers granted thereto. Likewise, directors shall be replaced in all other circumstances where applicable pursuant to the Law, the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Board of Directors.

Directors shall be compelled to tender their resignation to the Board of Directors and proceed with the pertinent resignation, if the latter deemed it appropriate, in the following cases:

- a) When Executive Directors step down from their executive positions.
- b) When they are subject to any of the conditions of professional prohibition or incompatibility pursuant to applicable laws, the Articles of Association or these Regulations.
- c) When they commit a serious breach of their obligations as directors, jeopardising the interests of the Company.
- d) When circumstances arise that may affect the credit or reputation of the Company or, in any other way, put the Company's interests at risk
- e) When the reason why they were appointed as independent, executive or proprietary directors is no longer applicable.

In any case, the Board of Directors pays special attention to issues of diversity and not only gender diversity, within the framework of full respect for the right of shareholders as recognised by the Law on Proportional Representation. As explained in previous sections, the Directors selection policy as revised on February 2020 incorporates a Competency Matrix to be used in all processes for covering the position of Director and which has already been used in the process of covering the position of 1 independent director and 2 proprietary directors whose re-election/appointment whose re-election/appointment was submitted for approval to the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 26 May 2020.

In this regard, the Board of Directors approved a new modification to the Director Selection Policy to expressly include the Company's commitment to gender diversity, providing for the implementation by the Company of measures that encourage the appointment of a significant number of female senior executives.

On 24 November 2020, the Board of Directors approved a new amendment to the Director Selection Policy to expressly reflect the Company's commitment to gender diversity, providing for the implementation by the Company of measures to encourage the appointment of a significant number of female senior managers.

C.1.17 Explain, if applicable, to what extent this annual evaluation has prompted significant changes in its internal organisation and the procedures applicable to its activities:

Description of modifications
As a result of the Board's self-assessment process carried out during the 2021 financial year, no major changes have been made to the internal organisation or procedures of the Company. However, in this regard, it should be noted that in response to suggestions made by the directors, at the meeting held on 21 December 2021, the Board approved the amendment of articles 3 and 7 of the Operating Regulations to raise the materiality thresholds for transactions for which the board of directors is responsible, thereby increasing the capacities of the executive director and his management team.

Describe the evaluation process and the areas evaluated by the Board of Directors, assisted by an outsourced consultant, regarding the operation and composition of its committees, and any other area or aspect that has been subject to evaluation.

Description of the evaluation process and areas evaluated
In the 2021 financial year, the evaluation of the Board was carried out internally. As part of this evaluation process, the Directors completed a series of questionnaires regarding the functioning of the Board and its Committees and an analysis of the considerations made by the Directors in these questionnaires was carried out. The suggestions made by the directors regarding i) improvements in the risk management framework in view of the new disclosure requirements and always in accordance with best practices, ii) reduction in the number of board meetings, iii) progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan linked to renewable objectives and iv) increase in the capacities of the management committee were accepted.

C.1.18 Explain, for any of the years in which the evaluation has been assisted by an external advisor, the business relationship the adviser or any group company maintains with the company or any group company.

NONE

C.1.19 Indicate the cases in which directors must resign.

Directors shall be replaced in their position for the length of the term for which they were appointed, unless they are re-elected, and when so determined by the General Meeting of Shareholders by virtue of the powers granted thereto. Likewise, directors shall be replaced in all other circumstances where applicable pursuant to the Law, the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Board of Directors.

Directors shall be compelled to tender their resignation to the Board of Directors and proceed with the pertinent resignation, if the latter deems it appropriate, in the following cases:

- a. When Executive Directors step down from their executive positions.

- b. When they are subject to any of the conditions of professional prohibition or incompatibility pursuant to applicable laws, the Articles of Association or these Regulations.
- c. When they commit a serious breach of their obligations as directors, jeopardising the interests of the Company
- d. When circumstances arise that may affect the credit or reputation of the Company or in any other way jeopardise the interests of the Company.
- e. When the reason why they were appointed as Independent, Executive or Proprietary Directors is no longer applicable.

C.1.20 Are qualified majorities other than those prescribed by law required for any type of decision?

YES NO

Where appropriate, describe the differences.

Description of the differences
<p>Article 7.4 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors states the following:</p> <p>“4.- The resolutions must be adopted with the vote of the absolute majority of the directors who attend, whether present or represented, unless the Law, the Articles of Association or these Regulations establish an enhanced majority.</p> <p>In particular, the favourable vote of more than two thirds of the directors, whether present or represented, will be required for the valid adoption of resolutions on the following matters reserved for the plenary session of the Board and, therefore, non-delegable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The acquisition or disposal of assets belonging to the Company (regardless of the legal means used for this purpose and, in particular, even if they are carried out through merger, spin-off or other operations of subsidiaries) in excess of Euros 500,000,000, unless its approval corresponds to the General Meeting of Shareholders or is carried out in execution of the budget or strategic or business plan of the Company. b) The approval of the budget and the strategic or business plan of the Company. c) The modification of the dividend distribution policy and the approval of a new one. d) The subscription, modification, renewal, non-renewal or termination by the Company of financing or refinancing agreements for an amount exceeding Euros 500,000,000. e) The subscription, modification, renewal, non-renewal or termination by the Company of any material contract, other than those provided for in section d) above, whose amount exceeds Euros 500,000,000 in the case of gas supply contracts and of Euros 200,000,000 in the case of other contracts. f) The material changes in the accounting and tax criteria and policies of the Company, unless they are due to modifications of applicable legislation or compliance with the guidelines and criteria set by the competent authorities in the matter. g) The reformulation of the Company’s annual accounts, unless such reformulation is due to a modification of applicable legislation or compliance with the guidelines and criteria set by the competent authorities in the matter. h) Capital investments (capex) not provided for in the Company’s annual budget for an amount exceeding Euros 200,000,000 euros. i) The modification of the matters of paragraph a) to i) or modification of the enhanced majority of the vote required for any of them.”

C.1.21 Indicate if there are specific requirements other than those relating to directors in order to be appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

YES NO

Description of requirements

C.1.22 Indicate whether the Articles of Association or the Board Regulations establish any age limit for Directors:

YES NO

	Age limit
Chairman	
Chief Executive Officer	
Director	

Observations

C.1.23 Indicate whether the Articles of Association of the Board regulations set a limited term, or other requirements stricter than those legally determined, or office for independent directors different to the one established in the regulations:

YES NO

Additional requirements and/or maximum number of years of in office	
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C.1.24 Indicate whether the Articles of Association or Board Regulations stipulate specific rules on appointing a proxy to the Board, the procedures thereof and, in particular, the maximum number of proxy appointments a Director may hold. Also indicate whether there are any restrictions as to what categories may be appointed as a proxy other than those stipulated by law. Where appropriate, give a brief description of these rules.

As established in Article 7.5 of the Articles of Association “Directors who cannot attend may delegate their representation to another Director, with or without instructions to vote, and must notify the Chairman or the Secretary.”

In addition, Article 7.3 of the Regulations of the Board states: “Each Director shall be entitled to confer his/her representation to another Director, there being no limit on the number of representations held by each member for attending the Board meeting. Absent Directors’ representations can be conferred by means of any written document, or any electronic means, addressed to the Chairman’s Office or the Board Secretary before the beginning of the session”.

Likewise, in the Board Meeting held in October 2019, it was agreed to instruct the Directors so that, in general, and in line with recommendation 27 of the Code of Good Governance of Listed Companies, they include voting instructions in proxy representations.

C.1.25 Indicate the number of board meetings held during the year. Also indicate, where applicable, how many times the Board has met without the Chairman being present. When calculating the number, representations made with specific instructions shall be considered as attendance.

Number of board meetings	23
Number of board meetings without the Chairman attending	0

Observations

Indicate the number of meetings held by the Coordinating Director with the rest of the Directors, without the attendance or representation of any Executive Director.

Number of meetings	0
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Observations
Since the Coordinating Director is also the Chairman of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee and had held this position on the Audit and Control Committee, of which he is still a member, he has usually had contacts with the non-executive directors and especially with the Independent Directors, both as regards remuneration issues as well as corporate governance in general, which have made it unnecessary to convene formal meetings.

Indicate the number of meetings held by the different board committees over the year:

Number of meetings of the Executive Committee	0
Number of meetings of the Audit and Control Committee	6
Number of meetings of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee	8
Number of meetings of the Appointments Committee	
Number of meetings of the Remuneration Committee	
Number of meetings of the Sustainability Committee	5

Observations

C.1.26 Indicate the number of board meetings held during the year with all Members in attendance:

Number of meetings attended in person by at least 80% of the Directors	23
% of attendance over the total number of votes during the year	97%
Number of meetings with attendance in person, or representations made with specific instructions of all the Directors	21
% votes cast with attendance in person and representations made with specific instructions, on total votes during the year	97%

Observations

C.1.27 Indicate whether the consolidated and individual annual accounts submitted for authorisation for issue by the Board are certified previously.

YES NO

Identify, where applicable, the person(s) who has/have certified the company's individual and consolidated annual accounts in order to be drawn up by the Board:

Name	Position
Mr. Jon Ganuza	Director of Planning, Control and Administration

C.1.28 Explain the mechanisms, if any, established by the Board of Directors to prevent the individual and consolidated annual accounts it prepares from being laid before the General Meeting of Shareholders with a qualified audit report.

By virtue of those established in Article 529.4 of the Corporate Enterprises Act and in the Articles of Association, and of the competences attributed by the Board of Directors, the Audit and Control Committee is responsible for, among others, the functions of informing the General Meeting of Shareholders about the issues that arise in relation to those matters that fall within the remit of the Committee and, in particular, on the result of the audit, explaining how this has contributed to the integrity of the financial reporting and the role that the Committee has played in that process, as well supervising the process of preparation and presentation of mandatory financial reporting and submitting recommendations or proposals to the administrative body, aimed at safeguarding its integrity.

To this end, the Audit and Control Committee has supervised the process of preparing financial information and has engaged in fluid dialogue with the external auditor, with the utmost respect for its independence, where it has been informed of the Audit Plan, of the preliminary and final results of the auditor's analyses, and where its independence has been specifically ensured. In any case, the 2021 individual or consolidated accounts are unqualified.

C.1.29 Is the Secretary of the Board also a Director?

YES NO

Complete if the secretary is not also a Director:

Name or corporate name of the Secretary	Representative
Mr. Manuel García Cobaleda	-

Observations

C.1.30 Indicate the specific mechanisms introduced by the Company to preserve the independence of the External Auditors, as well as, if any, mechanisms to preserve the independence of financial analysts, investment banks and rating agencies, including how the legal provisions have been implemented in practice.

The legal duties of the Audit and Control Committee include the establishment of appropriate relations with the external auditor to receive information on those matters that may threaten its

independence, for examination by the committee, and any other matters related to the process of auditing the accounts, and, where appropriate, the authorisation of services other than those prohibited, on the terms contemplated in articles 5.4 and 6. 2.b) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, of 16 April, and in the provisions of section 3 of Chapter IV of Title I of Law 22/2015, of 20 July, on Auditing, on the independence regime, as well as those other communications provided for in auditing legislation and auditing standards. It also receives annually from the external auditors the declaration of their independence in relation to the entity or entities directly or indirectly related to it, as well as detailed and individualised information on the additional services of any kind provided and the corresponding fees received from these entities by the external auditor or by the persons or entities related to it in accordance with the provisions of the regulations governing the auditing of accounts.

It is also the duty of the Audit and Contro Committee to issue annually, prior to the issuance of the audit report, a report expressing an opinion on whether the independence of the auditors or audit firms is compromised. This report must contain, in any case, a reasoned assessment of the provision of each and every one of the additional services referred to in the previous point, individually considered and as a whole, other than the statutory audit and in relation to the independence regime or to the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts.

In this respect, it should be noted that the Audit Committee's criterion is that the assignment of non-audit work to the external auditor should be substantially lower than the percentage recommended by the ICAC of 70%.

As regards the mechanisms established to guarantee the independence of financial analysts, investment banks and rating agencies, it should be noted that the Board of Directors approved at its meeting of 24 November 2020 the Policy on Communication with Shareholders, Investors and Voting Advisors. This policy establishes the principles that underpin the Company's relationship with them as those of transparency, truthfulness, completeness and clarity, immediacy and in a timely manner, equal treatment, non-discrimination and symmetry in dissemination, homogeneity and simultaneity. This policy also establishes the channels and units responsible for dialogue with the various agents.

C.1.31 Indicate whether the company has changed its external audit firm during the year. If appropriate, identify the incoming and outgoing auditors:

YES NO

Outgoing auditor	Incoming auditor

Observations
The company has agreed to propose to the shareholders' meeting to be held in March 2021, the appointment of KPMG as the auditor for the 2021 ditches, replacing E&Y which has been the external auditor of the accounts for the period 2018, 2019 y 2020.

In the case of disagreements with the outgoing auditor, explain the content of the said disagreements:

YES NO

Explanation of the disagreements

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C.1.32 Indicate if the audit company performs other tasks for the company and/or its group other than auditing activities and the percentage of the fees billed to the company and/or its group:

YES NO

	Company:	Group	Total
Amount of tasks other than auditing activities (in thousands of euros)	365	931	1296
Amount of tasks other than auditing/Amount billed by the audit company (%)	39,2 %	29,2 %	31,5 %

Observations

C.1.33 Indicate if the auditor's report on the annual accounts corresponding to the previous year involves reservations or exceptions. Where applicable, indicate the reasons given by the Chairman of the Audit and Control Committee to

YES NO

Explication of the reasons and direct link to the document made available to shareholders at the time of the call in relation to this matter

C.1.34 Indicate the number of consecutive years during which the current audit firm has been auditing accounts of the Company. Also indicate the percentage of the number of years audited by the current audit company over the total number of years that the annual accounts have been audited:

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of years without interruption	3	3

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of years audited by the current audit company / Number of years the company has been audited (in %)	3,20%	3,20%

Observations

C.1.35 Indicate, and give details if any, whether there are procedures for directors to receive the information they need in sufficient time to prepare for meetings of the governing bodies:

YES NO

Details of the procedure

Articles 6.2 and 6.3 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors state: “2-Notices convening sessions shall be issued by the Chairman or the Secretary, or by the Deputy Chairman on order of the Chairman, and may be effected by any of the channels set out in the Articles of Association. The notification shall include the place and the agenda of said meeting and shall be issued, at least five (5) days before the meeting is to be held, specifying the agenda of the meeting. In the event of an emergency duly justified by the Chairman and thus appreciated by the Board at the start of the meeting, a call to meeting will be made by telephone, fax, email or any other telematic means, with sufficient notice to allow the directors to participate in the meeting. Prior to each meeting the directors shall be furnished with the information and documentation considered to be pertinent or relevant regarding the subjects to be addressed in the Board Meeting. Directors shall also be furnished with the Minutes of the previous meeting, regardless of whether said minutes have been approved or not. The Chairman shall be authorised to establish the order of the day, except in the event of the compulsory convening in which case the agenda of the convened meeting will include the issues indicated by the Directors who request it. 3.- The Board Meeting shall have a quorum, without being previously convoked, if all the directors are present or represented and unanimously accept that the board meeting be held”.

The procedure followed involves sending, usually a week in advance, the call to meeting, the agenda and any information that is available and may be useful for more accurate knowledge of the matters to be discussed in the Board Meeting. The rest of the documentation is sent as it becomes available - normally 5 days in advance, except for those that, for example, for reasons of urgency do not allow such advance notice.

To this end, the Board’s documentation is made available to the directors through a electronic platform, which allows them permanent access to it. The Directors have access to the documentation of all bodies of the Board, irrespective of whether or not they are members of a Committee. In addition, Directors are provided with other information relevant to the exercise of their functions (relevant events, new regulations, access to press reviews, etc) through the platform.

Furthermore, the matters dealt with by the Board are usually presented by the managers responsible for the proposals, so that the Board Members can directly request clarifications, data or opinions from them in relation to the points dealt with in the session and can directly appreciate their qualifications for the position.

Finally, the Directors may request the additional information they deem necessary for the exercise of their duties through the Board Secretary.

C.1.36 Indicate and, where applicable, give details of whether or not the Company has laid down rules that oblige the Directors to report and resign when situations occur that affect them, whether or not they are related to their actions in the company itself, which may damage the company's credit and reputation:

YES NO

Explain the rules
<p>In accordance with Article 11.4 of the Board Regulations, the Director is subject to the duty of loyalty under the terms established in prevailing legislation and, in particular, section e) of said article 11.4, establishes that the Director shall inform the Company of any kind of legal or administrative claim or any claim of any nature in which he/she is involved which, due to its significance, could have a serious bearing on the reputation of the Company. The Board shall examine the matter and adopt the appropriate measures in the Company’s interest and with the required urgency.</p> <p>Also, the Article 10.2 of the Board Regulations establishes that Directors shall be compelled to tender their resignation to the Board of Directors and proceed with the pertinent resignation, if the latter deems it appropriate, in the following cases:</p> <p>a) When Executive Directors step down from their executive positions.</p>

- b) When they are subject to any of the conditions of professional prohibition or incompatibility pursuant to applicable laws, the Articles of Association or these Regulations.
- c) When they commit a serious breach of their obligations as directors, jeopardising the interests of the Company.
- d) When circumstances arise that may affect the credit or reputation of the Company or, in any other way, put the Company's interests at risk.
- e) When the reason why they were appointed as independent, executive or proprietary directors is no longer applicable.

C.1.37 Unless there are special circumstances that have been recorded in the minutes, indicate whether the Board has been informed of or has otherwise become aware of any situation that affects a director, whether or not it is related to his or her actions in the company, that could damage the company's credit and reputation:

YES NO

Director's name	Criminal Case	Observations

In the above case, indicate whether the board of directors has examined the case. If the answer is affirmative, explain in a reasoned manner if, in view of the specific circumstances, any measure has been adopted, such as the opening of an internal investigation, requesting the resignation of the director or proposing his dismissal.

Indicate also whether the Board's decision has been supported by a report from the Appointments Committee

YES NO

Decision taken/action taken	Reasoned explanation

C.1.38 Detail the major agreements, entered into by the company based on the takeover, and the effects of these agreements.

An important part of the Naturgy investee companies with shareholders outside the group contain change of control clauses whereby the other shareholder is entitled to choose to acquire the shareholdings in the event of change of control of the holding company of the Naturgy Group.

On the hand, most of the outstanding financial debt includes a clause related to the change of control, either by acquiring more than 50% of the voting shares or by obtaining the right to appoint the majority of Members of the Board of NATURGY ENERGY GROUP, S.A. These clauses are subject to additional conditions, whereby their activation depends on the simultaneity of the same of the following events: The significant reduction of the credit rating caused by the change of control, or the loss of the investment grade by the rating agencies: the inability to meet the financial obligations of the contract, material damage to the creditor, or a material adverse change in solvency. These clauses entail the repayment of the debt, although they usually have a longer period than that granted in the event of early termination.

More specifically, the bonds issued, with an approximate value of Euros 8.1 billion (standard practice in the Euromarket), would be susceptible to early maturity providing that the change of control causes a fall of two or more full notches in at least one of the two ratings it had or all of the ratings fall below investment grade, and providing the Rating Agency explains that the reduction of the credit rating is caused by the change of control.

There are also loans for an amount of approximately Euros 1,6 billion, linked almost entirely to long-term infrastructure financing with funds from the European Investment Bank, which could be subject to early repayment in the event of a change of control. To activate these clauses, in addition to the change of control event a reduction of the rating is required, and they have special repayment terms for the debt that are longer than those of early termination cases

C.1.39 Identify, individually, when referring to Directors and in aggregate form in all other cases, and provide detailed information on agreements between the Company and its officers, executives and employees that provide indemnities for the event of resignation, unfair dismissal or termination as a result of a takeover bid or other type of operations.

Number of beneficiaries	16
Beneficiary type	Description of the agreement
Executive Chairman	<p>The Chairman’s contract establishes compensation for the cessation or non-renewal of the position of Director for the overall amount of two years of: (i) fixed total annual cash remuneration, (ii) the annual variable remuneration and (iii) according to the concept of multi-year variable remuneration, a lump sum equivalent to 1.25 of the fixed total annual cash remuneration. This concept will only be multiplied by a full year if, at the time of accrual, the minimum profitability target of the LTI plan has not been reached; the second full year can be recovered if the minimum target was finally reached at the end of the plan.</p> <p>The compensation will not be payable in the event of serious and culpable breach of their professional obligations that causes significant damage to the interests of Naturgy. Furthermore and as a post-contractual non-competition agreement, compensation equivalent to one year’s fixed remuneration has been established.</p> <p>The contract of the Executive Chairman sets out the termination of the contract and the payment of compensation if he forfeits his executive functions and will continue as non-executive Chairman. In this case, the compensation provided is identical to that of the previous section, but reduced by half, that is, one full year.</p> <p>The contracts signed with 12 executives contain a clause that establishes a minimum compensation of one full year of fixed remuneration in some cases and two full years of compensation in others in certain cases of termination of the relationship, which include certain cases of change of control, unfair dismissal or the cases set out in Articles 40, 41 and 50 of the Workers’ Statute. These contracts also contain a clause which sets out compensation equivalent to one year’s fixed remuneration for post-contractual non-competition for a period of two years.</p> <p>Moreover, there are compensation agreements with 3 other executives, equivalent to one year’s fixed remuneration for post-contractual non-competition for a period of two (s) years.</p>

Executives	
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Indicate whether, beyond the cases stipulated by the regulations, these contracts have to be reported and/or approved by the bodies of the company or its group. If so, specify the procedures, assumptions foreseen and the nature of the bodies responsible for their approval or communication:

	Board of Directors	General Meeting of Shareholders
Body that authorises the clauses	YES	NO

	YES	NO
Is the General Meeting of Shareholders informed of the clauses?	X	

Observations
In relation to the clauses of management personnel, the Appointments and Remuneration and the Board are informed of their terms and beneficiaries. The main terms of the contracts of the executives who report directly to the executive director are approved by the Board.

C.2. Committees of the Board of Directors

C.2.1 Give details on the board committees, their members and the proportion of executive, proprietary and independent directors:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category

% of executive directors	
% of proprietary directors	
% of independent directors	
% of other external directors	

Observations
IT DOES NOT APPLY AS THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NO LONGER EXISTS

Explain the committee's duties, other than those already described in section C.1.9, and describe the procedures and rules for the organisation and operation of the organisation. For each of these functions, indicate your most important actions during the year and how you have exercised in practice each of the functions attributed to you, whether by law, by the Articles of Association or by other corporate agreements..

NOT APPLICABLE.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
Mr. Francisco Belil Creixell	Chairman	Independent
Mr. Ramón Adell Ramón	Board Member	Independent
Mrs. Isabel Estapé Tous	Board Member	Proprietary
Mr. Pedro Sainz de Baranda Riva	Board Member	Independent
Mrs. Helena Herrero Starkie	Board Member	Independent
Mrs. Lucy Chadwick	Board Member	Proprietary
Theatre Directorship Services Beta, S.À.R.L., represented by Mr. José Antonio Torre de Silva López de Letona	Board Member	Proprietary

% of proprietary directors	42.86%
% of independent directors	57.14%
% of other external directors	-

Observations

Explain the functions, including, if applicable, those additional to those legally envisaged, which have been attributed to this committee, describe the procedures and rules for the organisation and functioning of the same. For each of these functions, indicate its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions attributed to it either in the law or in the articles of association or other corporate resolutions.

a) Functions of the Audit and Control Committee:

The Committee has the powers established by law and those entrusted to it by the Board of Directors in general or in particular.

The Board of Directors has attributed the following functions to the Committee:

1. To prepare the report on the functioning of the Audit and Compliance Committee.

2. To ensure that the Board of Directors endeavours to present the accounts to the General Meeting of Shareholders without limitations or qualifications in the audit report and that, in those cases in which the auditor has included a qualification in its audit report, the Chairman of the Audit and Compliance Committee clearly explains to the General Meeting the opinion of the Audit and Compliance Committee on its content and scope, making a summary of said opinion available to the shareholders at the time of publication of the notice of call to the meeting, together with the rest of the proposals and reports of the Board, a summary of said opinion.

3. Approval of the annual work plan of the Internal Audit Unit and the Compliance Unit, and supervision, on an annual basis, of the activities of these Units.

4. In relation to information and control systems:

a. Supervise the preparation process and the integrity of financial and non-financial information, as well as the control and management systems for financial and non-financial risks relating to the company and, where appropriate, the group, including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political, reputational and corruption-related risks, reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria.

b. Ensure the independence of the unit that assumes the internal audit function; propose the selection, appointment and removal of the head of the internal audit service; propose the budget for this service; approve or propose approval to the board of the internal audit orientation and annual work plan, ensuring that its activity is mainly focused on the relevant risks, including reputational risks; receive regular information on its activities; and verify that senior management takes into account the conclusions and recommendations of its reports.

c. Establish and supervise a mechanism which, while guaranteeing confidentiality and even anonymity, allows employees and other persons related to the company to report any potentially significant irregularities, including financial, accounting or any other irregularities they notice within the company or its group, (d) In general, ensure that the policies and systems established for internal control are effectively applied in practice.

5. In relation to the external auditor.

a. In the event of resignation of the external auditor, examine the circumstances that led to the resignation.

b. Ensure that the external auditor's remuneration for his work does not compromise his quality or independence.

c. Supervise that the company notifies the CNMV of the change of auditor and accompanies it with a statement of any disagreements with the outgoing auditor and, if any, their content.

d. Ensure that the external auditor holds an annual meeting with the full board of directors to report on the work performed and on developments in the company's accounting and risk situation.

e. Ensure that the company and the external auditor comply with current regulations on the provision of non-audit services, the limits on the concentration of the auditor's business and, in general, other regulations on auditor independence.

6. To summon any employee or manager of the Company, and even arrange for them to appear without the presence of any other manager.

7. To analyse and report to the Board of Directors on the economic conditions and accounting impact and, in particular, if appropriate, on the exchange ratio, in relation to the structural and corporate modification operations that the Company plans to carry out.

8. Supervision of the exercise of the functions of the internal risk control and management department.

9. In relation to the supervision of compliance with the Codes of Conduct.

a. Supervision of compliance with the company's internal codes of conduct.

b. Supervision of the application of the general policy relating to the communication of economic-financial and non-financial information.

- c. Assessing all aspects of the company's non-financial risks, including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks.
- d. Coordinating the reporting of non-financial and diversity information in accordance with applicable regulations and international benchmarks.

10. Report on related-party transactions to be approved by the general meeting or the board of directors and supervise the internal procedure established by the company for those whose approval has been delegated.

b) Procedures, and organisational and operational rules

In accordance with Article 26 of the Regulations of the board

The Audit and Control Committee shall comprise a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of seven (7) Directors appointed by the Board of Directors from among the non-executive directors, and one of them will be appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience in issues of accountancy, audit or both. Its members shall leave their post when they do so in their capacity as Directors or as agreed by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall elect the Chairman from amongst the members of the Committee, the majority of whom will have the status of Independent Director; the Chairman shall not have the casting vote. The post of Secretary of the Committee will be held by the person who is the Secretary of the Board of Directors, if there is one.

The Committee shall hold meetings whenever necessary in order to issue its reports or proposals, and will be convened by its Chairman on his own initiative or upon prior request of two of its members. At least four (4) meetings per year must be held. The Committee may invite to its meetings any executive or employee it deems appropriate.

c) Main actions taken during the year 2021.

In the exercise of its powers during the year, it reported on and/or adopted proposals on, inter alia, the following matters:

- External audit of the individual and consolidated annual accounts.
- Supervision of the economic reporting process
- Fiscal situation
- Independence of the Auditor
- Verification of the criminal prevention system.
- Supervision of risk control systems and analysis of specific risks.
- Supervision of internal control systems.
- The new approach to the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting SCIIF
- The implementation of the Non-Financial Information Internal Control System (NFICIS).
- Approval and supervision of the budget and action plan of the Internal Audit and Compliance departments.
- Appointment of the new Compliance Director

Identify the Directors who are Members of the Audit and Control Committee who have been appointed Chairman on the basis of knowledge and experience of accounting or auditing, or both, and state the date that said Director was appointed Chairman.

Name of Directors with experience	MR. RAMÓN ADELL RAMÓN
Date of appointment as Chairman	27/06/2018

OBSERVATIONS

APPOINTMENTS AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
Mr. Ramon Adell Ramon	Chairman	Independent
Mr. Francisco Belil Creixell	Board Member	Independent
Mr. Pedro Sainz de Baranda Riva	Board Member	Independent
Mr. Claudio Santiago Ponsa	Board Member	Independent
Mr. Marcelino Armenter Vidal	Board Member	Proprietary
Mr. Rajaram Rao	Board Member	Proprietary
RIOJA S.à.r.l represented by Mr. Javier de Jaime Guijarro	Board Member	Proprietary

% of proprietary directors	42.86%
% of independent directors	57.14%
% of other external directors	-

Observations

Explain the committee's duties, describe the procedure, and organisational and operational rules. For each of these functions, indicate its most important actions during the year and how it has exercised in practice each of the functions attributed to it either in the law or in the articles of association or other corporate resolutions.

a) Duties of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee:

The Committee has the powers set out in Law and those entrusted to it by the Board of Directors in a general or specific manner.

The Board of Directors has entrusted it with the following functions:

1. Make proposals and report on Corporate Governance initiatives.
2. Prepare the report on the operation of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.
3. Verify the policy for the selection of Board members and report on it in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.
4. Prepare a report in the event of the separation of an independent board member, before the statutory period for his/her appointment has expired.
5. Prepare a report in the event that the Board of Directors proposes the adoption of measures when it is aware that the actions of a Board member could damage the credit and reputation of the company or when he/she is considered to be under investigation in a criminal case R-22, Organise and coordinate the periodic evaluation of the Board of Directors and of the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.
6. Verify the independence of the external consultant selected to carry out the evaluation of the Board and its committees.
7. Propose to the Board of Directors the basic conditions of senior management contracts.
8. Verify compliance with the remuneration policy established by the Company.
9. Periodically review the remuneration policy applied to board members and senior management, including the share based remuneration systems and their application, as well as ensuring that their

individual remuneration is proportionate to that paid to the other board members and senior management of the company.

10. Ensure that any conflicts of interest do not undermine the independence of the external advice provided to the committee.

11. Verify the information on directors' and senior executives' remuneration contained in the various corporate documents, including the annual report on directors' remuneration.

12. Supervise compliance with the company's corporate governance rules, ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with its purpose and values.

13. The evaluation and periodic review of the adequacy of the company's system of corporate governance, in order for it to fulfil its mission of promoting the corporate interest and taking into account, as appropriate, the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.

14. Prepare a report on the remuneration systems that award shares, options or financial instruments when the director requests their sale before the three-year period from their award in order to deal with extraordinary situations that may arise.

b) Procedures, and organisational and operational rules

in accordance with Article 25 of the Regulations of the Board:

The Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee shall comprise a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of seven (7) Directors appointed by the Board of Directors from among the non-executive directors, and at least one of them will be appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience in issues of accountancy, audit or both. Its members shall leave their post when they do so in their capacity as Directors or as agreed by the Board of Directors.

The majority of members of the Committee will hold the status of Independent Director, from among which the Board of Directors will elect the Chairman of the same, who will not have a casting vote. The post of Secretary of the Committee will be held by the person who is the Secretary of the Board of Directors, if there is one.

The Committee shall hold meetings whenever necessary in order to issue its reports or proposals, and will be convened by its Chairman on his own initiative or upon prior request of two (2) of its members. At least four (4) meetings per year must be held. The Committee may invite to its meetings any executive or employee it deems appropriate.

c) Main actions taken during the year 2020:

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee has focused its work on the following fundamental aspects:

- I. Health and safety issues
- II. Annual report on directors' remuneration.
- III. Report on appointment and renewal of the position of proprietary director for the 2021 shareholders' meeting.
- IV. 2021 DPO objectives
- V. Analysis and action plan for the adaptation of the corporate governance rules to the new regime of competences in the area of related-party transactions
- VI. Update of the competency matrix
- VII. Organisation
- VIII. Analysis of Staff Evolution
- IX. Launching and coordinating the Council's self-evaluation process

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category

% of proprietary directors
% of independent directors
% of other external directors

Observations

Explain the committee's duties, including, if applicable, those additional to those legally established, which this committee has been assigned, and describe the procedures and rules of organisation and operation of the same. For each of these functions, indicate your most important actions during the year and how you have exercised in practice each of the functions attributed to you, either by law or by the statutes or other corporate resolutions.

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REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category

% of proprietary directors	
% of independent directors	
% of other external directors	

Explain the committee's duties, including, if applicable, those additional to those legally established, which this committee has been assigned, and describe the procedures and rules of organisation and operation of the same. For each of these functions, indicate your most important actions during the year and how you have exercised in practice each of the functions attributed to you, either by law or by the statutes or other corporate resolutions.

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SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
Helena Herrero Starkie	Chairman	Independent
Claudi Santiago Ponsa	Board Member	Independent
Isabel Estapé Tous	Board Member	Proprietary
Theatre Directorship Services Beta, S.À.R.L., representada por Don Jose Antonio Torre de Silva Lopez de Letona	Board Member	Proprietary
Lucy Chadwich	Board Member	Proprietary

% of proprietary directors	60%
% of independent directors	40%
% of other external directors	0

Explain the committee's duties, describe the procedure and organisation and operational rules. For each of these functions, indicate your most important actions during the year and how you have exercised in practice each of the functions attributed to you either by law or by the statutes or other corporate resolutions.

In accordance with Article 26 of the Rules of Organization of the Board of Directors and its committees, the Sustainability Committee will be made up of a minimum of three and a maximum of six Board Members, appointed by the Board of Directors from among the non-executive Board Members, taking into account the knowledge, skills and experience of the Board Members and the tasks of the Committee.

Its members will resign when they cease to be Board members or when the Board of Directors so decides.

In full compliance with the principle of proportional representation, the majority of the members of the Sustainability Committee will be considered to be independent directors. If this is not possible, at least two of the members of the Sustainability Committee will be considered to be independent directors. The Board of Directors will elect the Chairman of the Committee who will have the category of Independent Board Member and will not have a casting vote. The Secretary of the Committee will be the Secretary of the Board of Directors although the Vice-Secretary, if any, may act as Secretary of the Committee.

The Sustainability Committee will have the powers assigned to it by the Board of Directors.

The Committee, called by its Chairman, will meet when necessary to issue the reports or proposals within its competence or when deemed appropriate by its Chairman or at the request of two of its members and at least three times a year. The Commission may invite any manager or employee it considers appropriate to attend its meetings.

The powers granted to it by the Board of Directors are as follows:

1. To propose to the Board of Directors the approval of a Sustainability Policy
2. To propose to the Council the objectives and guidelines of the Group in the field of environment, health and safety and social responsibility, included in the Sustainability Plan.
3. Periodically analyse indicators in the field of environment, health and safety and social responsibility
4. The review of the information published by Naturgy to the market in relation to sustainability
5. The supervision of compliance with the policies and rules of society in environmental and social matters.
6. he evaluation and periodic review of the environmental and social policy of the society, in order that they fulfil their mission of promoting the social interest and take into account, as appropriate, the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.
7. Monitoring that society's environmental and social practices are in line with the set strategy and policy.
8. Monitoring the implementation of the general policy on communication with shareholders and investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders, as well as monitoring how the institution communicates and engages with small and medium-sized shareholders.

The most relevant actions during the financial year 2021 have been:

- I. Safety and health: the Commission has reviewed the incidents and accidents that occurred during the year, taking care to ensure that lessons are learned from the incidents that occurred.
- II. Sustainability: the Commission has reviewed the sustainability plan and in particular the environmental plan.
- III. External verification: the Committee has examined the way in which third parties appreciate Naturgy's efforts in this field, as well as the acknowledgements received by Naturgy.
- IV. Naturgy Foundation: The Commission has monitored the performance of the Naturgy Foundation.

- V. Projections 2021-25: The Committee has supervised the preparation of the group's medium-term projections -period 2021-25- regarding sustainability.
- VI. Diversity and Talent Commitment: the Committee has supervised the diversity objectives proposed by the Company.

C.2.2 Complete the following table on the number of female directors on the various board committees at the end of the past four years:

	Number of female directors							
	Financial Year 2021		Financial Year 2020		Financial Year 2019		Financial Year 2018	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Executive Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit Committee	3	42,86%	3	42,86%	1	14,28%	1	14,28%
Appointments and Remuneration Committee	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Appointments Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sustainability Committee	3	60%	3	60%	-	-	-	-

C.2.3 Indicate, where applicable, the existence of committee regulations, the location at which they are available for consultation and the modifications that have been made during the financial year. Also indicate whether any annual report on each committee's activities has been voluntarily drafted.

The Board Committees are regulated in the Articles of Association and in the Regulations for the Organisation and Functioning of the Board of Directors of NATURGY and its Committees.

Both documents are published on the Company's website (www.naturgy.com) →Shareholders and investors →Corporate governance →Corporate governance standards.

The Executive Committee, the Audit and Control Committee and the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee have all drawn up a report on the quality and effectiveness of their performance over the previous year.

D RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND INTRA-GROUP TRANSACTIONS

D.1 Explain, if applicable, the procedure and competent bodies for the approval of related-party and intra-group transactions, indicating the general internal criteria and rules of the company governing the abstention obligations of the directors or shareholders affected and detailing the internal reporting and periodic control procedures established by the company in relation to those related-party transactions whose approval has been delegated by the board of directors..

Procedures for approving related party transactions
<p>Pursuant to Art. 529 Duovicies LSC:</p> <p>(i) the power to approve related-party transactions whose amount or value is equal to or exceeds 10 % of the total asset items according to the last annual balance sheet approved by the company is vested in the general meeting.</p> <p>ii) The power to approve all other related-party transactions shall be vested in the board of directors, which may not delegate it.</p>

In both cases, the approval of a related-party transaction shall be subject to a prior report by the Audit and Compliance Committee, which shall report on the reasonableness of the transaction from the point of view of the company and, where appropriate, of the shareholders other than the related party, and shall give an account of the assumptions on which the evaluation is based and the methods used.

Furthermore, and in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of Art. 529 Duovicies, the board of directors at its meeting held on 21 December 2021 agreed to delegate to the executive chairman the approval of the following related-party transactions:

- (a) transactions between Naturgy group companies that are carried out within the scope of ordinary management and on an arm's length basis;
- b) transactions entered into by virtue of contracts whose standardised conditions are applied en masse to a large number of customers, are carried out at prices or rates established generally by the party acting as supplier of the good or service in question, and whose amount does not exceed 0.5 per cent of the net turnover of the company.

For the approval of this type of transaction, the board of directors approved at its meeting of 21 December 2021 an internal procedure for periodic information and control, in which the Audit and Control Committee participates, verifying the transparency of such transactions and, where appropriate, compliance with the legal criteria applicable to such transactions.

D.2 and whether any shareholder or director affected abstained. In the event that the board was competent, indicate whether the proposed resolution was approved by the board without the majority of the independent directors voting against independent directors:

Name or company name of the shareholder or of any of its subsidiaries subsidiary	% Shareholding	Name or company name of the company or dependent entity	Nature of the relationship	Type of operation and other information necessary for the assessment of the operation	Amount (thousands of euros)	Approving body	Identification of the significant shareholder or director who abstained from voting	The proposal to the board, if any, has been approved by the board without a majority of independent directors voting against.
Gip III Canary 1, S.À R.L.	20,6	Naturgy Energy Group, S.A.	Commercial	Purchase of goods	1.690	Board of Directors	Proprietary Directors GIP	n/a
CRITERIA CAIXA S.A.U	26,7	Naturgy Energy Group, S.A.	Commercial	Sale of goods	2.298	Board of Directors	Proprietary Directors Criteria	n/a
CVC Capital Partners Sicav-Fis S.A.	20,7	Naturgy Energy Group, S.A.	Commercial	Sale of goods	1.689	Board of Directors	Proprietary Directors CVC	n/a

Observations

D.3 List individually the transactions that are significant due to their amount or relevant due to their subject matter carried out by the company or its subsidiaries with the directors or executives of the company, including those transactions carried out with entities that the director or executive controls or jointly controls, indicating which body was competent to approve them and whether any shareholder or director affected abstained. In the event that the board was competent, indicate whether the proposed resolution was approved by the board without the majority of independent directors voting against:

Name(s) or company name(s) of the director(s) or executive(s) or their entity(ies) controlled or under joint control	<u>Name or corporate name of the company or body corporate or subsidiary</u>	Link	Nature of the operation and other information necessary for the assessment of the operation	Amount (thousands of euros)	<u>Approving body</u>	<u>Identification of the shareholder or director who abstained from voting</u>	<u>The proposal to the board, if any, has been approved by the board without the majority of independents voting against.</u>

Observations

D.4 Report on an individual basis on significant intra-group transactions due to their amount or relevant due to their subject matter carried out by the company with its parent company or with other entities belonging to the parent company's group, including the listed company's own subsidiaries, unless no other related party of the listed company has an interest in such subsidiaries or such subsidiaries are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the listed company.

Under all circumstances, report any intra-group transaction performed with entities established in countries or territories considered to be a tax haven:

Company Name of the Entity of the Group	Brief description of the Operation and other necessary information for its assessment	Amount (thousands of euros)

Observations

D.5 List individually any transactions that are significant in amount or material in terms of their subject matter carried out by the company or its subsidiaries with other related parties in accordance with

International Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, which have not been reported under the preceding headings.

Company Name of the Entity of the Group	Brief description of the operation and other necessary information for its assessment	Amount (thousands of euros)
Observations		

D.6 List the mechanisms established to detect, determine and resolve any possible conflicts of interest between the company and/or its group, and its directors, management or significant shareholders or other related parties.

1.- Directors:

In accordance with the Regulations of the Board:

The Director is subject to the duty of loyalty under the terms established in prevailing legislation and, in particular:

In accordance with the regulations, the Director must inform the other members of the Board of his or her conflict of interest and must abstain from participating in the vote.

In the cases in which a situation of conflict of interest has been observed, the affected Board Member(s) have been absent from the meeting when the point on the agenda they have a conflict of interest with has been dealt with and the Secretary has ensured that these Board Members have not been able to access the affected information either.

2.- Directors and executives:

On the other hand, pursuant to Article 3 and 4 of the Internal Code of Conduct in Matters relating to the Securities Markets and Treasury Stock Policy (ICC), persons with management responsibilities and insiders, during certain periods of time will refrain from carrying out transactions on their own or for the account of a third party, directly or indirectly on the Affected Securities (i) Transferable securities issued by companies of the NATURGY Group, which are traded on a secondary market or other regulated markets, in multilateral trading systems or in other organised secondary markets, or for which an application for admission to trading on one of these markets or systems has been made. (ii) financial instruments and contracts of any kind giving the right to acquire or sell the securities referred to in (i) above (iii) The financial instruments and contracts whose underlying are the securities indicated in (i)(iv) For the sole purpose of the rules of conduct regarding privileged information contained in Title III of these Regulations, the securities and financial instruments issued by other companies or entities other than the NATURGY Group, regarding which there is Privileged Information

The Supervisory Body, upon written request, describing and justifying the Personal Operation to be carried out and that the specific operation cannot be carried out at any other time than a limited period may authorise Persons with Management Responsibilities to perform personal transactions on Affected Securities in the periods in which there is a general prohibition when certain circumstances are given and justified in the ICC itself. The Supervisory Body will inform the Audit and Control Committee at least once a year about the authorisations that have been requested.

For their part, pursuant to section 4.10 of the Code of Ethics, employees must inform the company in the event that they or their close relatives participate or will participate on the governing bodies of other companies that may clash with the interests of Naturgy. In the performance of their professional responsibilities, employees must act with loyalty and defend the interests of the group.

Furthermore, they must avoid situations that may give rise to a conflict between personal interests and the interests of the company. Accordingly, Naturgy employees must refrain from representing the company and participating in and influencing decisions in any situation in which they directly or indirectly have a personal interest.

3.- Significant shareholders:

It will be the responsibility of the Board of Directors, pursuant to a report from the Audit and Control Committee, to approve transactions carried out by the company or the companies in its Group with directors under the terms set forth in the current applicable legislation or with shareholders who, individually or in conjunction with others, hold a significant stake, including shareholders represented on the company's Board of Directors or the board of other companies belonging to the same group or with persons associated with them.

D.7 Indicate whether the company is controlled by another entity within the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, whether listed or not, and has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business relationships with such entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than those of the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them.

YES NO X

Indicate whether the respective areas of activity and any business relationships between the listed company or its subsidiaries on the one hand, and the parent company or its subsidiaries on the other, have been publicly disclosed with precision:

YES NO

Report on the respective areas of activity and any business relationships between, on the one hand, the listed company or its subsidiaries and, on the other hand, the parent company or its subsidiaries, and identify where these aspects have been publicly reported

Identify the mechanisms laid down to solve possible conflicts of interests between the other parent company of the listed company and the other companies in the group:

Mechanisms for solving possible conflicts of interests

E CONTROL SYSTEMS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

E.1 Describe the control and risk management system in place at the company, including fiscal risks.

The system ensures the independence of the risk control and management functions attributed to each of the responsible bodies and units and is responsible for determining limits for the main risk categories with

the aim of defining the Company's global objective risk profile, guaranteeing the predictability of its performance in all aspects relevant to its stakeholders.

The main objective of global risk management is to ensure that the most relevant risks are correctly identified, assessed and managed, in order to ensure that the level of exposure to risk assumed by Naturgy in the development of its activities is congruent with the global target risk profile defined and with the achievement of the annual and strategic objectives.

The Risk Management System operates in an integral and continuous manner, and incorporates the Company's Corporate Governance, Risk and Compliance visions, enabling a complete vision of the Group's processes, the existing controls over them and the associated risk.

It guarantees the predictability of the company's performance within a limited and acceptable range, quantifying the variability of the result and ensuring that it is in line with the strategically defined target levels in all aspects relevant to its stakeholders.

Essential elements of the risk measurement and management model include ensuring that relevant risk factors are correctly identified, assessed and managed. The ultimate aim is to ensure that the level of exposure to risk assumed by Naturgy in the development of its activities is congruent with the global objective risk profile defined and with the achievement of the annual and strategic objectives.

The Comprehensive Risk Management and Control System is structured in the following sections:

- a. Risk Appetite: definition of risk tolerance through the setting of limits for the most relevant risk categories, by nature of the risk and by business according to the objectives.
- b. Risk Assessment: methodology, procedure and process for identifying, assessing and measuring risks.
- c. Risk Governance & Management: risk governance and management mechanism for all types of risk and for all businesses.
- d. Risk Reporting: systematic and regular reporting and monitoring of risk at different management levels: Business Units, Corporate, Chairman's Office and Board.

E.2 Identify the company bodies responsible for the development and implementation of the financial and non-financial risk management and control system, including tax risks..

Naturgy has different bodies, with clearly identified areas of responsibility, which ensures predictability and sustainability in operational and financial performance.

Audit and Control Committee

Supervisory body of the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems. It ensures that they identify the different types of risks and the measures to mitigate them and to address them should they materialise.

Risk Committee

Responsible for determining and reviewing the company's target risk profile. It also oversees that the entire organisation understands and accepts its responsibility for identifying, assessing and managing the most relevant risks.

<p>Risk Control Units</p> <p>Responsible for controlling, managing and reporting the risk assumed and ensuring that the established target risk profile is maintained. These include the Risk Planning and Management business units and the corporate units of Internal Audit and Planning, Control and Administration.</p> <p>The Risk Control units monitor the recurrence and sustainability of results. A key task is the modelling of financial statements, aimed at identifying their main sensitivities and anticipating possible impacts and mitigating actions.</p> <p>Business and Corporate Units</p> <p>Responsible for applying the general principles of the Global Risk Control and Management Policy and for risk management in their areas of responsibility: observing, reporting, managing and mitigating the different risks.</p> <p>In addition, each business unit has specific information on the main types of risks that may affect it. The aim is to facilitate the decision-making process, which in turn has a positive impact on the company, as it improves its profitability, predictability in its behaviour and efficiency.</p>

E.3 Indicate the main risks, financial and no-financial, including fiscal, to the extent that those derived from corruption are significant (the latter being understood to be within the scope of Royal Decree Law 18/2017) which may prevent the company from achieving its business targets.

		Description	Management
Market risk			
Commodity prices	Gas price	Volatility in international markets which determine gas prices.	Physical and financial hedges. Portfolio management
	Electricity price	Volatility in electricity markets	Physical and financial hedges. Optimisation of generation park.
exchange rate		Volatility in international currency markets	Geographical diversification. Hedging through local currency funding and derivatives. Net position monitoring. Contract and asset optimisation. Trading.
Regulation		Exposure to revision of criteria and levels of return recognised for regulated activities.	Heightened intensity of communication with regulatory bodies. Adjusting efficiencies and investments to recognised rates.
Volume	Gas	Mismatch between gas supply and demand	Global contract and asset optimisation.
	Electricity	Reduction of the available thermal gap.	Optimisation of the marketing-generation balance.

		Uncertainty in the volume of renewable production.	
Margin/price		Risk arising from changes in competitive pressure or unachieved margin optimisation scenarios.	Portfolio management through appropriate long term buy and sell formulas
Legal		Uncertainty arising from the potential outcome of litigation, arbitration or open legal claims.	Analysis and mitigation of legal risks affecting the company's operations and corporate governance. Hiring of top-level legal firms. Provisioning with criteria of prudence
Insurable risks		Accidents, damage or unavailability of Naturgy's assets.	Continuous improvement plans. Optimisation of total cost of risk and hedging.
Credit		uncertainty associated with the probability of non-payment of monetary obligations and/or deterioration of the credit quality of the different end customers and counterparties with which Naturgy operates.	Customer solvency analysis to define specific contractual conditions. Recovery process.
Interest rate and credit spread		Volatility in financing rates.	Coberturas financieras. Diversificación de fuentes de financiación.
Fiscal		Ambiguity or subjectiveness in the interpretation of the prevailing fiscal regulations, or through a relevant change to the same.	Consultations with independent expert organisations. Recruitment of leading consultancy firms. Adhesion to the Code of Good Tax Practices. Allocation of provisions with criteria of prudence.
Liquidity, Rating and Provisions		Financial risks associated with the maintenance of the company's rating, derived from liquidity conditions or other causes. Risks associated with excessive use of resources due to the maintenance of provisions.	Setting a target rating and managing sufficient liquidity to maintain it in the event of a potential adverse scenario.
Operational risks			
Security		Residual risk associated with personal injury or property damage intentionally caused by a third party to critical facilities.	Corporate positioning through the Security Policy, defining a specific protection model for Critical Infrastructure specific protection model for Critical Infrastructures (IICC). Liaison with businesses, the National Centre for the Protection

		of Critical Infrastructure (CNPIC), the National Cybersecurity Institute (INCIBE-CERT) and other public and private bodies involved in IICC security. IICC security.
Processes	Uncertainty arising from the inadequacy or failure of processes, systems or personnel performance, which impacts on the efficiency or other risks of the company.	Annual Internal Audit Plan. Detection of weaknesses. Implementation of improvement actions (recommendations). Audit and Control Committee.
Fraud	Risk arising from any intentional unlawful action by an employee or third party, to achieve a direct or indirect benefit for themselves or for the company, through the improper use of Naturgy's resources or assets.	Control mechanisms through the Global Policy of the Internal Financial Reporting Control System. Hedging in the insurance market.
cybersecurity	Malicious attacks or accidental events affecting data, computer networks or technology	Implementation of security measures. Analysis of events and application of remedies Training
Data protection	Uncertainty associated with non-compliance with Data Protection obligations that may result in an administrative sanction or civil judgement.	Action plan by business area to mitigate the risk associated with each obligation according to priority and criticality. Work is carried out in line with the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Internal audit plan for periodic review of compliance.
environment	Possibility that environmental limits set by the regulator may be exceeded naturally or by human action, or that ecosystems or biodiversity may be damaged.	Emergency plans for facilities at risk of environmental accidents. Specific insurance policies. Comprehensive environmental management.
Health and Safety	Risk of injury and deterioration of the health of Naturgy professionals and collaborating companies related to the activity.	Health and safety management system. Safety plan aimed at controlling of the six most critical risk factors in terms of frequency and severity of accidents: confined spaces accident rate: confined spaces, work at height, electrical risk, tree felling and pruning, load handling and road safety. road safety.
image and reputation	Deterioration of the perception of Naturgy from different stakeholder groups	Identification and tracking of potential reputation events. Transparency in communication.

Compliance risk		
Reputational and criminal risk	Administrative and criminal sanctions. Deterioration of the reputational image of NATURGY.	Crime Prevention Model. Ethics Code and Anticorruption Policy. Whistleblowing Channel. Compliance Training.
Thrid-Party risk	Administrative and criminal sanctions. Damage derived from contractual breach.	Third-Party Due Diligence Procedure. Compliance Training
Climate change and energy transitionRisk	Uncertainty arising from the energy transition (regulation, market, technologies, ...) and the physical impacts of climate change.	Corporate positioning through the Global Environment Policy and the Environment Plan, which strengthens climate governance and sets emission reduction targets.

E.4 Identify if the company has a risk tolerance level, including tax risks.

The company has risk tolerance levels established at corporate level for the main types of risk through the setting of limits, by nature of risk and by business, depending on the objectives.

The risk assessment process starts with the identification of risks, generally by the businesses that support the exposure. Annually, with the preparation of the Corporate Risk Map, a tool that allows the company to continuously improve the process of identification, characterisation and determination of Naturgy's risk profile, an in-depth review is carried out by the Risk Control Units to ensure the correct identification of all exposures, both current and potential.

It is the responsibility of the Risk Control Units to assess the risks identified, taking into account the following:

- a. The characteristics of the Position at risk
- b. Impact variables.
- c. Qualitative and quantitative severity if the risk materialises.
- d. Probability of occurrence.
- e. Controls and mitigation mechanisms used and their effectiveness.

Finally, it will propose a tolerance level for the typologies identified, which will be approved by the Risk Committee.

E.5 Indicate which financial and non-financial risks, including tax risks, have materialised during the year..

The risks materialised during the year were inherent to the activity itself, such as the volatility of gas and electricity prices in Spain and Europe, the exchange rate, interest rate, volume, credit or counterparty.

The risk control mechanisms have made it possible to maintain the impact within the company's tolerance range, defined by the risk limits in force, respecting Naturgy's target risk profile.

Given the uncertainty in the economic outlook for the country and the world, the company will seek to position itself in stable geographical areas to ensure steady growth that contributes to the generation of value and profitability of the business and company: balancing the weight of its businesses in its mix of activities, placing greater ambition on increasing the contribution of regulated activities, increasing renewable generation capacity in line with the global energy transition, optimising the natural gas and LNG supply portfolio and developing innovation projects in hydrogen and its blending in gas networks, renewable gas, energy efficiency, sustainable mobility and just transition.

E.6 Explain the response and monitoring plans for the main risks the company is exposed to, including tax risks, as well as the procedures followed by the company to ensure that the board of directors responds to new challenges.

Naturgy analyses its global risk profile according to the potential impact on its financial statements. With this, it determines the maximum accepted level of exposure to risk, as well as the admissible limits for its management.

The tools that allow the company to continuously improve the process of identification, characterisation and determination of Naturgy's risk profile are:

- Global Risk Control and Management Policy: updated and approved by Naturgy's Board of Directors in November 2020. Its purpose is to establish the principles and general guidelines of behaviour necessary to ensure the appropriate identification, information, assessment and management of Naturgy's exposure to risk.
- Corporate Risk Map: identifies and quantifies the risks likely to affect Naturgy's performance, taking into account the characteristics of the risk position (impact variables, potential quantitative and qualitative severity, probability of occurrence and degree of management and control). It is updated and presented annually to the Audit and Control Committee.
- Other risk maps: promoted by Naturgy's Business and Corporate Units, at their discretion, in accordance and aligned with a common methodology, which serve as a basis for the Corporate Risk Map.
- Risk Measurement System: its purpose is to quantify, on a recurring and probabilistic basis, the risk position assumed globally for the different market risk categories. To this end, it carries out correlated risk analyses, sensitivity analyses and stress tests for the main risks identified.

The Risk Control Units regularly measure the evolution of the main risks, giving appropriate indications in the event of exposure levels or trends in their evolution that could exceed the established tolerance.

F INTERNAL SYSTEMS OF CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT WITH REGARD TO THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)

Describe the mechanisms that make up your entity's internal control system and management of risks with regard to the financial information reporting process (ICFR).

F.1 The company's control environment

Report on, duly detailing their main characteristics, at least:

- F.1.1. Which bodies and/or functions are in charge of: (i) the existence and upkeep of an appropriate and effective ICFR; (ii) its implementation; and (iii) its supervision.**

Naturgy has defined its Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (hereinafter “ICFR”) in the “Global Policy and General Procedure of the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (ICFR) General Standard of Naturgy”.

As part of the ICFR, Naturgy has defined, in the foregoing **Global Policy and General Procedure**, the responsibilities model revolves around the following seven areas of responsibility:

– Board of Directors: The Board is responsible for the existence of an appropriate and efficient ICFR, the supervision of which is delegated upon the Audit and Control Committee.

The Board Regulations of Naturgy Energy Group, S.A. and its Committees, in Article 3 Section II, establish that the determination of the risk control and management policy, including tax risk, and supervision of the internal information and control systems are, among others, a matter that cannot ordinarily be delegated by the Board of Directors.

– Audit and Control Committee: Among other tasks, this committee is responsible for supervision of the ICFR. Article 26 Section 2 of the Board Regulations states that the Committee has the powers set out in Law and those entrusted to it by the Board of Directors in a general or specific manner. Thus, Article 529.14 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act sets out in section 4.b) that the Audit and Control Committee will have the function of supervising the effectiveness of the company’s internal control, internal audit and risk management systems, as well as discussing with the Accounts Auditor the significant weaknesses of the internal control system detected in performance of the audit. In particular and in relation to the reporting and control systems, the Audit and Control Committee is responsible for, inter alia, the supervision of the preparation process and integrity of the financial information related to the company and, where applicable, the group, reviewing compliance with the standard requirements, the appropriate definition of the consolidation perimeter and the correct application of accounting criteria. For the performance of some of these duties, the Audit and Control Committee is supported by the Internal Auditing Unit.

– Planning, Control and Administration Unit: This department is responsible for the design, implementation and operation of the ICFR. For the performance of this function, it is supported by the corporate Internal Control of Financial Reporting team.

– Administration and Operational Monitoring of the Business Unit: is responsible for the implementation and functioning of the ICFR. For the performance of this function it is supported by the team responsible for the Internal Control of Financial Reporting of the business.

– Internal Auditing Unit: In general, it is responsible for assisting the Audit and Control Committee in the ongoing review and assessment of the effectiveness of the Internal Control System in all areas of Naturgy, providing a systematic and rigorous approach for the monitoring and improvement of processes and for the assessment of operational risks and controls associated to these, including those corresponding to the ICFR and the Crime Prevention Model.

– Compliance Unit, responsible for the Criminal Prevention Model in Naturgy, provides information and support to the Audit and Control Committee on the control model. Some of the ICFR controls designed, among other risks, to avoid possible crimes related to financial information. are common to the Criminal Prevention Model.

– Business and corporate units involved in the financial reporting process. They are responsible for executing the processes and maintaining daily operations, ensuring that the control activities implemented are carried out, evaluating them or supervising outsourced service activities, when they participate in relevant processes in the preparation of financial information, with the established frequency and, annually, carrying out the ICFR certification (direct and/or supervised control activities).

F.1.2. Whether or not the following elements exist, particularly with regard to the procedure for financial reporting:

- **Departments and/or mechanisms responsible for: (i) the design and review of the organisational structure; (ii) the clear definition of the lines of responsibility and authority, with an appropriate distribution of tasks and duties; and (iii) that there are sufficient procedures for proper dissemination at the entity.**

The design and review of the organisational structure of top tier management, as well as definition of the lines of responsibility, are carried out by the Board of Directors, through the CEO and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.

The Planning, Control and Administration Division is responsible for establishing the criteria and principles for the design and organisation of the ICFR system (with the Internal Control over Financial Reporting team), through the ICFR Global Policy, the General Procedure and other internal regulations.

The Business Administration and Operational Monitoring units are responsible for the implementation and operation of the ICFR (with the business's Internal Control over Financial Reporting team) for the relevant processes in the preparation of the business's financial information.

In this way, there are different "Interrelationship Maps" according to the critical processes existing in the business. These Interrelationship Maps are drawn up by the business's Administration and Operational Monitoring Units under the supervision of the corporate Internal Control over Financial Reporting team, which also draws up the Interrelationship Maps for the transversal and corporate processes.

As a result, with the new operating model and organizational changes, where each business is involved in the preparation of its financial information, there is no longer a single NATURGY Financial Information Interrelationship Map, there being different Interrelationship Maps in each of the critical business processes. These Interrelationship Maps are prepared by the Administration and Operational Monitoring Units of the business, done under the supervision of the Internal Control of Corporate Financial Information team, which also prepares the Interrelationship Maps for the transversal and corporate processes.

In this regard, there are six main areas that Naturgy take into consideration in compiling the interrelationships map of the critical processes involved in preparing the financial information:

- (i) the information required to prepare the financial reporting;
- (ii) the parties in charge that are either the source or recipient of the financial reporting and
- (iii) the distribution of tasks among the different organizational units
- (iv) the scope of this distribution to all group companies
- (v) the frequency of information transfer
- (vi) the information systems that are involved in the drafting process and for the issue of the financial reporting;

Thus, using the Interrelationships Maps of the business of Naturgy, the processes that have an impact on the preparation of financial reporting are clearly defined, both the operational processes that have a relevant impact on financial reporting, as well as those processes associated to the administrative and accounting function, and with those Managers involved in the same.

- **Code of Conduct, approval body, level of dissemination and instruction, principles and values included (indicating whether or not there are specific mentions to the register of operations and the preparation of financial reporting), the body in charge of analysing breaches and proposing corrective actions and fines.**

Naturgy focus their efforts on ensuring that operations are carried out within an environment of professional and ethical practices, not only through the introduction of mechanisms targeted at preventing and detecting fraud committed by employees, or inappropriate practices that could lead to sanctions, fines or which could damage the image of Naturgy, but also reinforcing the importance of ethical values and integrity among its professionals.

Naturgy has a Code of Conduct (hereinafter "Code of Ethics"), which was approved by the Board of Directors. This code is mandatory for all employees of NATURGY ENERGY GROUP S.A. and for all investee companies in which Naturgy holds management control.

Naturgy has also established an Anti-Corruption Policy, which is compulsory for all employees of all the companies which make up the Naturgy group with majority shareholding and those in which it has responsibility in its operation and/or management. The Anti-Corruption Policy is understood to be an extension of Chapter 4.7. "Corruption and Bribery" of the Code of Ethics of the group, which has the purpose of establishing the principles which must be used to guide the conduct of all employees and administrators of the companies of Naturgy with regard to the prevention, detection, investigation and remedy of any corrupt practice within the organisation.

Likewise, to reinforce this commitment to compliance, since January 2019, Naturgy has a Compliance Policy whose objectives are: to promote a culture of compliance and zero tolerance to regulatory breaches; as well as to ensure, through prevention, detection, supervision, training and response activities, the

organisation's compliance in all its activities and operations with all applicable regulations, both external regulations and the internal regulatory system, thus avoiding possible sanctions, economic losses and reputational damage.

The main mission of Naturgy's Ethics and Compliance Committee is to promote the dissemination and application of the Code of Ethics, the Compliance Policy and the Anti-Corruption Policy throughout the group and to provide a communication channel for all employees to receive queries and notifications of non-compliance with these regulations.

The Committee is chaired by the Compliance Unit and is formed by representatives of different units involved in the monitoring of compliance of the Code of Ethics, the Compliance Policy and the Anti-Corruption Policy.

The Committee regularly reports to Senior Management and to the Audit and Control Committee. The nature of the committee is to provide reports and recommendations, proposing corrective measures to those units in charge of providing solutions to problems through practical application of the Code of Ethics and the Anti-Corruption Policy, and simultaneously acting as a bridge between these units and employees.

The sanction regime, where necessary, is established by the Human Resources Unit.

To favour not only the exercise of said responsibility but also knowledge and dissemination of the Code of Ethics, this code is available in nine languages:

- Externally: Naturgy corporate website.
- Internally, on the group's Naturgynet platform.

In addition, online training courses through the Corporate University of Naturgy are developed, which are mandatory for all employees of Naturgy.

Through the Code of Ethics Committee, Naturgy periodically carries out campaigns for the Code of Ethics Compliance Declaration, Anti-Corruption Policy, Conflict of Interest and Compliance Policy to disclose the guidelines governing the conduct expected from all employees, to circulate the mechanisms that exist to make enquiries and notifications, and to periodically formalise the commitment of all the employees of the group in accordance with the ethical guidelines and principles of integrity.

Naturgy, to encourage the knowledge of the Code of Ethics among its Suppliers and collaborating companies sets out a clause in the General Terms and Conditions of Contracting in which it promotes practices which are in keeping with the guidelines for conduct included in the Code of Ethics of Naturgy, and informs them of where they can find the Code of Ethics of the group, along with information in the enquiries channel and notifications on aspects related to the Code of Ethics. Furthermore, in 2016 the Code of Ethics for Suppliers was approved and published, the purpose of which is to establish the guidelines that must govern the ethical behaviour of Suppliers, Contractors and External Collaborators of Naturgy. This Code sets out the commitments provided for under the United Nations Global Compact as well as under the Code of Ethics, the Human Rights Policy, the Corporate Responsibility Policy and the Anti-Corruption Policy of Naturgy.

- **Whistleblowing channel, which enables communication to be sent to the Audit and Control Committee concerning any irregularities of a financial and accounting nature, along with any possible breaches of the Code of Conduct and irregular activity within the organisation, and state whether said channel is confidential whether it allows for anonymous communications while respecting the rights of the complainant and the accused.**

NATURGY has a Whistleblowing Channel, accessible to all its employees and third parties at the next web www.naturgy.ethicspoint.com.

The aforementioned Whistleblowing Channel corresponds to an open channel (web platform accessible from any device), accessible to all Naturgy employees and interested third parties, to deal with matters related to the Ethics Code. This channel allows all group employees, suppliers and collaborating companies to collect or provide information on any matter related to the Code of Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy. They can also get in touch through the channel to communicate in good faith and confidential conduct contrary to the Code.

All communications made through the channel are absolutely confidential and can be anonymous, respecting the limitations established in the Personal Data Protection regulations. In this regard, the

Compliance unit has access, in the first instance, to all the information on all the queries and notifications received from the group through the procedure for operating the code of ethics channel.

Naturgy's Corporate Responsibility Report 2021 provides more detailed information on the Code of Ethics, the Anti-Corruption Policy, the Compliance Policy, the activities of the Ethics and Compliance Committee and the use of the communication channel

- **Training programmes and periodic retraining for personnel involved in the preparation and review of financial reporting, as well as the assessment of the ICFR, which at least cover the accounting, audit, internal control and risk management standards.**

The need to have a sufficient and, above all, updated qualification of those professionals involved in the preparation and review of financial reporting, as well as in the assessment of the ICFR, make it essential to implement an appropriate training plan, by which those persons in charge of each area have the knowledge required to perform the different functions included in the process of preparing and reviewing financial reporting.

The current Model and the Global Training Policy have strengthened the role of governance and transversal management of the Corporate University, while at the same time giving greater accountability to the different businesses of the company, giving them greater responsibility in the definition and execution of their training plans and budget, in direct line with the particular requirements of each business. The connection between both levels of management is modelled in the same Global Training Policy, guaranteeing synchrony through monthly monitoring committees, where visions, proposals and practices are exchanged, facilitating the influence and integration of training into key processes.

The Corporate University has a quality management system pursuant to the ISO 9001:2015 standard, renewed in 2021 and with CLIP (Corporate Learning Improvement Process) accreditation from the European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD) since 2003 and last renewed in 2018 for a five-year period. This certificate recognises the quality of learning and development processes of people of corporate education organisations.

The aims of the Corporate University are, among others: to guarantee the adequacy of the position/person, the acquisition of knowledge linked to new needs of the organisation, compliance with prevailing legislation and the development of skills and abilities related to the Naturgy leadership and culture model; based on placing an updated and quality training offer at the disposal of employees.

With the implementation of the Evolution - Success Factors platform as a training management tool, to improve and adapt training to the demands of employees and businesses, employees and their managers have been involved in defining the training required for their position and/or professional development; in addition, all employees have direct access to all the online training of the company's catalogue, with a model of institutes and knowledge areas and a set of channels and platforms for disseminating specific content.

Naturgy's strategic plan is a challenge for the whole organisation. In this context, the Corporate University is one of the transformation levers, at the service of people and business, to contribute to the creation of value and the achievement of the company's objectives.

The relevant programmes performed in 2021 included:

- Those related to increasing the digital profile of the company. Programmes such as the so-called Digital Gapp or The Valley platform aimed at learning different topics on tools, skills, technologies or new paradigms in the new digital environment in which we are immersed, the Cybersecurity programme that provides us with the keys to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of digital information, avoiding risks through proactive strategies, the Digital Skills programme where different programming languages are worked on (SQL, Python...), the use of the Coursera platform, a platform that transversally provides knowledge in digital skills, specific actions and skills development programmes for analyst and scientist positions in analyst and scientist positions, and the use of the Coursera platform, a platform that transversally provides knowledge in digital skills, specific actions and skills development programmes for analyst and scientist positions.), the use of the Coursera platform, a platform that provides transversal knowledge in digital skills, specific actions and skills development programmes for analyst and data scientist positions, different platforms (AWS, Azure and Zeus), governance and Data Quality programmes, and the SAP Hana system, aimed at providing the necessary technological knowledge to make SAP platform processes more efficient.

- Those that address future challenges and market trends, such as innovation strategy, new forms of data visualisation where training has been given in Power BI and other visualisation tools, new forms of

work organisation with SCRUM training, programmes oriented towards best practices to be more efficient and effective such as the Productivity programme..

- Those that promote leadership as a lever for transformation and Group vision, programmes such as Future Insight, Club de Mentores, Game of Diversity, IMD development programmes, Naturgy Leadership Toolbox, Digital Mindset, Innovation Management and the Hazte Visible programme, aimed at female and inclusive leadership, without forgetting the programmes that work on the major challenges of communication in the current environment.

On the other hand, transversal programmes have been implemented, which promote and develop the company's culture and values, through high-impact targeted programmes such as The Third Energy, the Five Ways, Only goals, no limits, we are all the future, Teleworking skills, Safety in our daily lives, emotional fitness, safe return, Sustainability Week, Women's Week, etc

The specific knowledge for the economic-financial area has several objectives, among them, to homogenize the economic-financial processes developed in any area of the organization; to update the accounting and financial criteria, risk management, management control, budgets international regulations and technical knowledge of the tax area; as well as to provide sufficient knowledge on financial modelling, company valuation, financial derivatives and financial statement analysis.

In total, in 2021, more than 230 professionals from the economic-financial areas dedicated approximately 1,500 hours to training in specific content, highlighting, among other subjects: financing renewable energies, accountability, finance, new ERP SAP Hana, Digital Experience (bitcoin, blockchain, digital transformation, etc.), Power BI and Cybersecurity.

F.2 Assessment of financial reporting risks

Provide information, at least, on the following:

F.2.1. What are the main characteristics in the risk identification process, including risks of error or fraudulent practices, with regard to:

- **If the process exists and it is documented.**

The approach used by Naturgy to carry out the financial reporting risk identification and analysis process is set out in three interrelated matrices:

- A matrix for defining the scope of the financial reporting.
- A matrix of risks associated with the financial reporting.
- A matrix of financial reporting control activities

The matrix for defining the scope of the financial reporting has the purpose of identifying the accounts and breakdowns which have an associated significant risk, whose potential impact on financial reporting is material and therefore requires special attention. In this regard, a series of quantitative variables (account balance and variation) and qualitative variables (complexity of transactions: changes and complexity in standards; need to use estimates or forecasts; application of judgement and qualitative importance of the information) have been taken into account in the process of identifying accounts and significant breakdowns. The methodology for preparing the scope matrix has been outlined in a technical instruction entitled "Matrix for defining scope of financial reporting of Naturgy".

For each one of the accounts/significant breakdowns identified in the scope matrix, the critical processes and sub processes associated have been defined, and the risks which might give rise to errors in financial reporting have been identified, covering the objectives for the control of existence and occurrence; integrity; valuation; presentation, breakdown and comparability; and rights and obligations, in the "Risks matrix of financial reporting of Naturgy".

Within the risk identification process defined by Naturgy in its ICFR, problems relating to fraud have been considered to be a very important element. In this regard, the fraud risk control policy of Naturgy is supported by three basic pillars:

- Fraud prevention.
- Fraud detection.
- Investigation and management of fraud situations.

Fraud prevention controls have been defined from the perspective of financial reporting, have been defined, and are classified into two categories. Those called active controls, which are considered to be barriers for restricting or preventing access to valuable assets by persons who might attempt to commit fraud. On the other hand, passive controls aim to prevent fraud by way of dissuasive measures.

Lastly, both the general control activities as well as the process control activities, which consist of the policies and procedures included in all stages of the financial reporting process which can assure its reliability, are set out in the technical instruction “Matrix of activities of control for financial reporting in Naturgy”.

The ICFR of Naturgy is a dynamic system, so its periodic updating is a fundamental process to comply at all times with the goal of the same, viz., to ensure that the group’s financial reporting is reliable. In particular, the Scope Matrix is updated annually and the Control Activities Matrix on a quarterly basis.

- **If the process covers all the financial reporting objectives (existence and occurrence; integrity; assessment; presentation, breakdown and comparability; and rights and obligations), if it is updated and how frequently.**

Naturgy, being aware of the importance of having a tool to ensure adequate control of ICFR management, implemented, in 2013, the SAP GRC Process Control, for the comprehensive management of documentation, assessment and oversight of internal control in Naturgy processes. This implementation, which was performed within the framework of the programme for improving the efficiency of Naturgy, was initially carried out in all Spanish companies with majority shareholdings in which the company is held responsible for its operation and/or management. In 2014 the implementation was carried out in the Share Economic and Financial Services Centre of Latin America; in 2015 the implementation extended to Mexico and France; in 2016 the tool was implemented in Holland, in 2017 in Panama and Brazil. For the implementation of SAP GRC Process Control, both on a national and international way, users responsible for the key controls of the ICFR and of the Internal Auditing Unit have provided support. .

It should be noted that, during the 2018 and 2019 financial years, the scope of the corporate ICFR model was extended to those countries newly integrated into the group, as was the case of the companies in Ireland and Singapore, respectively, with a significant presence in the international marketing of LNG and the companies of the renewable energy business in Australia. These incorporations strengthen and consolidate Internal Control in Naturgy.

The ICFR model of Naturgy is integrated in SAP GRC Process Control, except for the scope matrix. This application identifies the General Controls of Management, the General Environment Controls and the General Computer Controls, the critical processes, their associated risks and the control activities used to mitigate them, set out in the aforementioned risks matrices and controls. The units responsible for carrying out the control activities are also identified and integrated in the process structure.

The benefits provided by the implementation of SAP GRC Process Control include the following:

- It centralises all the ICFR management of Naturgy in a uniform way.
- It integrates the internal control of financial reporting in business and transversal processes, allowing each responsible organisational unit to regularly assess its controls, providing the necessary evidence and, every year, execute the ICFR internal certification process.
- It uses work flows and forms for managing control activities, the documentation of evidence of the execution thereof and for the action plans.
- It allows documentary access to evidence of controls in respect of processes and viewing of the result of the assessment in a user-friendly and immediate way.
- It is a support tool for the ICFR supervision process by Internal Auditing and External Auditing.

It allows both external and internal information required for reporting on the ICFR to be obtained and support.

Since 2013, requests for assessment of the controls have been made in accordance with the established schedules, through SAP GRC Process Control, requesting evidence of the implementation of the controls from the units involved in ICFR, in accordance with the periodicity established in each case. This assessment

makes it possible, where appropriate, to identify and report weaknesses and the action plans necessary to remedy them..

- **The existence of a process for the identification of the consolidation perimeter, taking into account, among other aspects, the possible existence of complex corporate structures, instrumental or special purpose entities.**

Part of the critical processes identified includes the process of identifying the consolidation perimeter of Naturgy and it has been described in a technical instruction called “Consolidated closing cycle of Naturgy”. Said document sets out the process for the monthly update of the perimeter, in accordance with the corporate operations of the period, and the units involved therein are defined. This process of identification and update of the perimeter is of fundamental importance for the drafting of the consolidated financial reporting of Naturgy.

- **If the process takes other types of risks into account (operating, technological, financial, legal, reputational, environmental, etc.) insofar as they affect the financial statements.**

The risks matrix has taken into account the risks associated with reaching the objectives of financial reporting, considering, in that identification, the effects of other kinds of risks (for example: operating, technological, financial, reputational, etc.) which form part of the Corporate Risk Map of Naturgy.

- **Which governing body of the company supervises the process.**

The Audit and Control Committee is responsible for supervising the efficiency of the ICFR. In order to carry out this function, the Audit and Control Committee uses the Internal Audit Unit and the External Audit (see section F.5).

F.3 Control activities

State, duly detailing their main characteristics, whether, at least, the following aspects exist:

F.3.1. Procedures for the review and authorisation of financial reporting, and the description of ICFR, to be published on the securities markets, indicating their supervisors, and the documentation which describes the flow of activities and controls (including those relating to risk of fraud) of the different types of transactions which can have a material impact on the financial statements, including the closing of accounts procedure and the specific review of relevant judgements, estimates, valuations, and protection.

Naturgy conducts regular reviews of the financial information prepared and of the description in the ICFR according to the different levels of responsibility, guaranteeing the quality of this description.

As a first level of review, the persons responsible for the closing of accounts of each company of Naturgy, within the Administration and Operational Monitoring of the Business units, review the financial reporting drawn up to ensure it is reliable and certify the reasonableness of the individual annual accounts.

Ultimately, the responsible for Planning, Control and Administration certifies the reasonability of the individual and consolidated annual accounts of NATURGY ENERGY GROUP, S.A. presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

Furthermore, as indicated in the “Global Policy for the Internal Control System of Financial Reporting (ICFR)” of Naturgy, control activities defined by the group in its ICFR comply with the basic objective of ensuring that the financial reporting of Naturgy represents the true and fair image of the group.

The control activities defined in the ICFR include both general controls and controls over critical processes.

While they do not allow a sufficient degree of control to be achieved over the group’s processes, general controls are mechanisms that enable a series of key targets to be obtained for the achievement of an

effective ICFR; in other words, they describe the policies and guidelines designed to protect Naturgy's ICFR in its entirety.

In addition, all the critical processes identified have been documented by means of the control activities matrix and by the pertinent descriptive technical descriptions of the processes. These critical processes, their associated risks and the control activities which mitigate them, as well as the descriptive documentation of the aforesaid processes, are identified in the ICFR management tool, SAP GRC Process Control. In this regard, Naturgy has identified all the processes necessary to draw up the financial information, using relevant judgements, estimates, valuations and forecasts, all of them being considered to be critical. The Audit and Control Committee is regularly informed of the main hypotheses used to estimate the financial reporting which depends on relevant judgements, valuations and projections.

The following information has been included in the documentation of the critical processes and control activities:

- Process description.
- Process information flow chart.
- Map of systems which interact in the process.
- Description of financial reporting risks associated with the different processes and control objectives.
- Definition of control activities to mitigate risks identified and their attributes.
- Descriptions of persons responsible for processes and control activities.

The following classifications of control activities have also been identified in the definition of control activities, in accordance with the five following criteria:

- Scope: according to the typology of the control activities, these can be divided into:
 - General control activities.
 - Processes control activities.
- Level of automation: depending on the level of automation of the control activities, they can be divided into automatic and manual.
- Nature of the activity: depending on the type of action of the control activities, they can be divided into preventive or detection activities.
- Frequency: depending on the recurrence which the activity has over the course of time, for example; annual, monthly, weekly, daily, non-recurrent, etc.

Lastly, the ICFR of Naturgy includes the definition of the annual internal certification model of the controls identified in the critical processes which have to be performed by the business, corporate units involved in the process of drawing up financial information. The Internal Control for Financial, Corporate and Business Reporting teams are responsible for launching and monitoring this certification process. In order to carry out the internal certification process, the units taking part use the functionalities integrated in the SAP GRC Process Control application for managing the ICFR of Naturgy (see section F.2.1). In the case of not having the tool, the certification is done manually guaranteeing the same premises and criteria.

The units responsible for control activities must identify the weaknesses detected in the evaluation of controls and design the necessary action plans to remedy them, which must be reviewed by the Internal Control over Financial Reporting teams of the businesses and approved by the corporate Internal Control over Financial Reporting team.

The Internal Audit Unit is responsible for reviewing and assessing the conclusions regarding the compliance and effectiveness of the annual internal certifications process of the units which are responsible for carrying out the controls, review of the weaknesses and action plans designed for their correction.

F.3.2. Internal control policies and procedures on information systems (inter alia, on access security, control of changes, operation thereof, operating continuity and separation of functions) which support the relevant processes of the company in drawing up and publishing financial information.

For the critical processes associated with the drawing up and publication of the financial reporting of Naturgy which have been defined in the ICFR of the group, the control activities which operate in information systems have been defined, both for those used directly in preparing their financial information and for those which are relevant in the process or control of the transactions included in it.

At general level, within the reporting systems map of Naturgy, a series of policies have been defined and implemented to guarantee the following aspects:

- Security of access to both data and applications.
- Control of changes in applications.
- Correct operation of applications.
- Availability of data and continuity of applications.
- Adequate separation of functions.
- The correct regulatory compliance (GDPR)

a) Secure access:

A series of measures have been defined at different levels to guarantee confidentiality and to prevent unauthorised access to data and/or applications. Most internal users are managed and authenticated in a centralised way in the OIM (Oracle Identity Manager) Directories, which ensure they remain confidential.

The company has two main Data Processing Centres (DPC) in Madrid, to facilitate availability of information systems in the event of any contingency. Only authorised staff are able to access these facilities, all accesses are registered, and they are subsequently inspected to check for any possible anomalies.

Communications with these systems include systems such as Firewall, IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) and antivirus (signature and behaviour based) to internally reinforce control against threats.

Email and other information repositories are in the cloud (O365), where a layer of anti-malware protection (signatures and behaviour) is deployed, as well as a cloud security tool (CASB).

At the computer level, all PCs and servers have deployed a state-of-the-art anti-virus (EPP) and a detection and response tool (EDR).

A password policy that establishes a set of requirements for their definition and maintenance has been included in the Identity Management Model: minimum length, complexity, impossibility for repeating the password, maximum and minimum validity, encrypted, user blocks after period of inactivity, etc.

Additionally, a Multiple Factor Authentication (MFA) access model has been implemented, which incorporates two-factor authentication for access control and identity assurance. MFA is being deployed on O365, OIM, external and internal VPNs. Additionally, all internal staff teams have a third control per team certificate implemented. For external staff, a new state-of-the-art VPN SW has been implemented, which incorporates to the Access Control a greater particularisation and control of the traffic, and a security situation analysis (posture Management) of the connected equipment.

Furthermore, the CyberSOC (Security Operations Centre) is monitoring all the alerts created by failed or abnormal access attempts, applying to this information an intelligence level that analyses and interprets the data relating to said attempts (timestamp, location...), enabling decisions to be taken early on that prevent hypothetical unauthorised access, such as blocking accounts, filtering on access, password change.

A Threat Hunting service is also available to proactively and continuously identify potential compromises that have not yet generated alerts..

Likewise, the Company is working on the creating and updating of the BRS (Business Recovery Systems) of the main information systems, for the recovery and restoration of critical interrupted functions.

Finally, at application, operating system and database level, the user-password combination is used as preventative control. At a data level, profiles have been defined that limit access thereto. Naturgy is developing a project for the definition and implementation of users/roles/functions matrix for the enhancement of the segregation of functions that ensures the procedures for access to systems and data.

b) Change control:

A change management methodology has been developed and implemented based on best practices, setting out the precautions and validations which are necessary to limit risk in that process.

Some of the main aspects it includes are as follows:

- Approval by the Technical Committee, Changes Committees and Business.
- Carrying out tests in the different environments before passing to production.
- Specific environments for the development and tests tasks.
- Roll-back procedures.
- Separation of functions in most of the environments between development and production teams.

- Monitoring and control in any phase of development.
- User manuals and training courses.
- Regular maintenance of changes documentation.

c) Operation:

To guarantee that operations are carried out correctly, monitoring is conducted at four levels:

- All interfaces between systems are monitored to ensure they are correctly executed.
- At perimeter level, there are different availability indicators to prevent interruptions in communications.
- Automatic validations on the data entered so that they are in line with expectations based on their nature, rank, etc.
- Of the infrastructures which support applications.

There is also an internal Help Desk service which final users can contact, and they also have management tools at their disposal to report any kind of discrepancy.

d) Availability and continuity:

The majority of the systems have a high degree of local availability, and the servers thereof are situated in the same DPC, and in certain cases, in the support DPC for critical aspects. The high availability of information systems allows them to remain available should any incidents arise.

A backup copy is made regularly, and temporarily kept in a temporary secure location based on the legal requirements established for each system. The data are copied and stored in different locations, so preventing any loss of information. In order to restore these data there is a specific procedure, although tests are not carried out regularly.

e) Segregations of functions:

Access to the Information Systems is defined based on roles and profiles which define the functionalities to which a user must have access. These profiles are used to limit user access to Information Systems.

f) Regulatory compliance: GDPR

Naturgy complies with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data, and with the provisions of Organic Law 3/2018, of 5 December, on the Protection of Personal Data and the guarantee of digital rights, as well as with the other provisions on data protection, to grantee the protection of data of a personal nature of its directors, employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders, investors and other stakeholders.

Naturgy, when it is the Data Controller, performs as many actions as necessary to comply with the legislation on data protection including and not limited to the following:

- It processes personal data in a lawful, sincere and transparent manner.
- It collects data for specific, explicit and legitimate purposes.
- It minimises the data subject to processing.
- It updates the data, providing data subjects with simple systems for this update.
- It limits the data storage periods.
- It applies appropriate technical and organisational measures to guarantee the security, integrity and confidentiality of the data.
- It obtained the consent of the data subject for processing whenever necessary.
- It introduces simple and adequate mechanisms so that the data subject, directly or through their legal or voluntary representation, can exercise their rights pursuant to prevailing legislation.
- It chooses data processors that offer sufficient guarantees to apply appropriate technical and organisational measures so that data processing is carried out in compliance with the requirements of relevant legislation. In addition it signs agreements with these data processes through which the data processor will only process data in accordance with the instructions given by the data controller, and will not apply the data or use them for any purpose other than then one set out in this agreement, and will not disclose them, even for safeguarding purposes, to third parties.

- It keeps a record of data-processing activity.
- It carries out impact assessments it deems appropriate.
- It has a collegiate body that acts as Data Protection Office.
- It makes the appropriate queries with the Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD) on issues of international transfers of personal data.
- It performs audits to grantee compliance with data protection regulations.
-

Under Article 32 of the GDPR that conditions security measures to the technology, Naturgy adopts the measures deemed technically appropriate that guarantee the security of personal data and avoids alteration, loss, processing or unauthorised access guaranteeing the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the data.

Naturgy periodically carries out internal audits in order to supervise compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), as well as with the associated procedures and instructions.

F.3.3. Internal control policies and procedures for supervising the management of activities subcontracted to third parties, and those assessment, calculation or valuation questions entrusted to independent experts, which could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Naturgy has developed a series of policies and procedures used to supervise the management of activities subcontracted to third parties, all of which are approved by the levels established in the group, which include a “Global Policy for External Contracting”, a “Global Policy for Quality Suppliers” and the procedures which implement them, and the “Counterparty Due Diligence Procedure (corruption and reputational risks)”.

In this context, in the “Global Policy for External Contracting”, Naturgy sets out the general principles which have to be applied to all contracting of goods and services, guaranteeing a uniform, efficient and sustainable quality model for managing the Procurement process in Naturgy.

This Policy also determines the responsibilities of the different units in the contracting process, establishing a series of compulsory objectives that assure control over contracting activities to third-parties, as part of the same promoting productive and long-lasting relationships with suppliers, implementing impartial mechanisms of assessment, selection and monitoring, ensuring that the supply chain complies with the principles provided for in the Supplier Code of Ethics, that the suppliers must ratify and the terms of which are sourced from the Code of Ethics of Naturgy, from the Human Rights Policy, from the Health and Safety Policy, from the Anti-Corruption Policy, as well as from internationally recognised principles of good governance. Likewise, initial evaluation of the contracting of the suppliers is compulsory to minimise exposure to risk of the companies, in accordance with the activity and environment in which they operate. For this purpose, the Company evaluates, inter alia, legal, financial, quality, safety, environmental and corporate responsibility aspects. In certain critical processes an additional level of control is required, that is referred to as “certification”, which is supported by documentary evidence and/or audits in order to secure the quality of the goods and services that are acquired.

In the global Policy for suppliers and the procedure that it develops, the general principles which have to be applied to the assessment, monitoring and development of the suppliers, as well as the quality offered of the products and services acquired or installed, guaranteeing a homogeneous, efficient and sustainable model in Naturgy are established. The establishment of procedures and controls that guarantee the compliance of requirements set out in the specifications by potential suppliers and awarded contractors and furthermore also requires the certification of the suppliers of certain services or materials identified as of high-risk (operating risk, legal risk, health and safety risk, quality risk, and environmental-social-governance risk). The approval process may unveil anomalies that lead to a plan of corrective actions, or the non-approval of the supply, which would prevent such supplier from performing this activity for Naturgy. Furthermore, the measurement of performance is carried out by means of satisfaction surveys of the service provided by suppliers that carry out high risk activities, with special attention on health and safety aspects. The necessary corrective measures or actions plans are established, as the case may be.

The Business and Corporates Units carry out the supervision and quality control of its suppliers to determine if they offer the levels of quality required to the works. If not, they send the proposals for the withdrawal of certification/authorisation to supplier/products/persons as a result of the deficiencies in the performance of services or products.

The main areas which affect the critical processes of the financial information that Naturgy has subcontracted to third parties are as follows:

- Certain processes of the Systems area.
- Reading and measuring processes.
- Certain processes in the Sales area.
- Logistics operator.
- Payroll and staff management process.
- Operational purchasing processes
- Certain accounting, tax, financial and payment operational processes.
- Works management and maintenance of the distribution networks.
- Certain generation activities

Naturgy uses experts in works which are used for support to valuations, judgements or accounting calculations, only when they are registered in the corresponding Professional Colleges, or have an equivalent certification, show their independence and are companies which the market considers to be prestigious.

Naturgy has also defined the “Counterparty Due Diligence Procedure” which, in general terms, is designed to cover the main legal and reputational risks involved in business relations with third parties, and in particular, covering misconduct associated with the risk of corruption.

In addition it will be carried out from suppliers with a commercial relationship with Naturgy by using a screening tool to detect the exposure to reputational risk of the counterparties and make decisions based on the risk detected in coordination with the Compliance Unit.

The Internal Auditing Unit of Naturgy audits the processes and correct application of the Procurement, Suppliers and Counterparty Due Diligence Policies and Procedures and, if breaches are detected then the pertinent corrective actions are taken.

F.4 Information and communication

State, duly detailing their main characteristics, whether, at least, the following aspects exist:

F.4.1. A specific function responsible for defining accounting policies (area or department of accounting policies), keeping them up to date, and resolving doubts or conflicts arising from their interpretation, keeping fluid communications with the persons responsible for operations in the organisation, as well as a manual of accounting policies which is up to date and communicated with the units through which the entity operates.

One of the responsibilities, inter alia, of the The Planning, Control and Administration Unit, via the Accounting Planning Unit, is to keep the accounting policies applicable to the group to date. In this regard, it is responsible for updating the “Naturgy Accounting Plan”, which includes the group’s accounting criteria and accounts plan and an analysis of the accounting changes which might have an impact on the financial report of Naturgy.

The “Naturgy Accounting Plan” is usually updated every year. Both the accounting criteria on the basis of changes in the IFRS-EU standards applicable and the group’s accounting structure are reviewed in the updates, ensuring the traceability between the Individual Account Plans of the group’s subsidiaries and the Accounting Plan of Naturgy, that constitutes the basis for the drafting of the different financial reporting to be provided to external bodies as well as the Management Control information.

Once the Accounting Plan is updated, it is disseminated to all the personnel of the organisation via the Naturgy Intranet.

On the other hand, the Accounting Planning Unit is responsible for analysing the EU-IFSR regulations that might have a significant impact on financial statements and for reporting to the Naturgy management affected by any such regulatory changes. It is also entrusted with the task of resolving questions regarding the account entry of specific transactions that may be considered by those responsible for Naturgy financial reporting.

F.4.2. Mechanisms for the capture and preparation of financial information with uniform formats, applied and used by all units of the company of the group, used to support the main financial statements and the notes, as well as the information set out in detail on the ICFR.

Naturgy's economic-financial management model guarantees the uniformity of administrative and accounting processes through the centralisation of administrative transactional processes and accounting operations, carried out by a specialised external provider (Lean Corporate Services), and of the accounting processes, carried out and supervised in the Administration and Operational Monitoring units of the businesses; and the use of SAP, as a homogeneous support system, in the majority of the companies that form part of the group. Companies that do not use SAP are obliged to follow the criteria set by the group to ensure the uniformity of such processes.

The most important features of the aforesaid model are as follows;

- It is unique for all countries and businesses;
- It includes the legal, fiscal, mercantile and regulatory requirements of the countries;
- It includes internal control requirements;
- It is used as a base for obtaining information furnished to Management Staff and to official bodies;
- It is supported by a certain organisational model and unique economic and financial reporting processes and systems for all countries and businesses.

The IFRS-EU financial statements of each country are obtained directly through the local account-group account assignment and the registration of IFRS-EU adjustments in the SAP application.

As part of the group ICFR, the interrelationships map of all the critical processes for drawing up financial information of Naturgy has been defined. The aforesaid map defines a number of things, including the reporting systems which take part in the process of drawing up and issue of financial information both from the standpoint of individual closing of accounts and the closing of the consolidated accounts.

Accordingly, in the processes of drawing up the consolidated financial reporting and its breakdowns in the ambit of the Naturgy group, the SAP BPC application is used, which is a SAP application for managing the consolidation process.

The information is uploaded in the two systems automatically and directly, once the month is closed.

The use of this two systems help in managing the consolidation process in tasks such as:

- Standardisation of the information.
- Validation of the information.

The preparation of the consolidated financial reporting is done centrally in the Consolidation Unit, which ensures the integration, uniformity, coherence and streamlining of Naturgy's consolidated financial statements.

Naturgy also has local accounts plans to comply with accounting, fiscal, mercantile and regulatory requirements established by the different laws of the countries in which it operates. Those local accounting plans are conflated into a group accounting plan, which is unified and homogeneous for the purposes of consolidation and reporting of financial information.

In 2020, the Single European Electronic Format (SUEF) was adopted for the preparation of the individual and consolidated Annual Financial Report in accordance with the European Commission Delegated Regulation 2019/815 of 17 December 2018.

F.5 Supervision of the functioning of the system

Report on, duly detailing their main characteristics, at least:

F.5.1. The supervision activities of the ICFR carried out by the Audit and Control Committee and whether the company has an internal audit function which includes the responsibility of supporting the committee in its task of supervising the internal control system, including the ICFR. Information will also be provided on the scope of the assessment of ICFR carried out during the year and on the procedure through which the party responsible for carrying out the assessment notifies its results, if

the company has an action plan with details of the possible corrective measures, and if its impact on financial information has been taken into account.

The Audit and Control Committee has the powers that are provided for by Law, as well as the specific or general powers that are delegated upon it by the Board of Directors. The powers thereof include the following:

- Supervising the preparation and integrity of the financial information related to the Company and, where applicable, the Group, reviewing compliance with the standard requirements, the appropriate definition of the consolidation perimeter and the correct application of the accounting criteria.
- Overseeing the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company, internal audit, and risk management systems, including tax risks, and discuss with the Auditors the significant weaknesses of the internal control system detected during the carrying out of the audit.
- Notifying the General Meeting of Shareholders regarding the questions that are raised thereby in relation to the aspects for which the Committee is responsible.
- Submitting to the Board of Directors proposals for the selection, appointment, re-election and replacement of the External Auditor, as well as the conditions of their contracting and regularly collecting information on the Audit Plan and its execution, in addition to preserving its independence in the exercise of its functions.
- Establishing the appropriate relations with the Accounts Auditor to receive information on any issues which could jeopardise their independence, to be examined by the Committee, and any other matters relating to the progress of the audit, as well as any communications required pursuant to legislation governing accounts auditing and auditing standards. In any event, the Committee must receive, annually, from the External Auditors the declaration of their independence in relation to any directly or indirectly related parties, as well as the information regarding the additional services of any type whatsoever provided thereby and the corresponding professional fees received from said entities by the External Auditor or by the persons or related parties thereof, in accordance with the provisions of accounts audit legislation.
- Annually issue, prior to the issue of the audit report, a report giving an opinion on the independence of the Auditors. This report shall in all cases include a valuation of the additional services provided, as referred to in the previous section, considered separately and in their entirety, consisting of services other than statutory audits and how they relate to the requirement of independence or to the regulatory legislation on auditing.
- Ensuring the independence of the unit handling the internal audit function; approve its priorities and work programmes, ensuring that its focuses primarily on the main risks the Company is exposed to; receive regular reports on its activities; and verify that senior management is acting on the findings and recommendations of its reports. Propose to the Chairman of the Board of Directors the selection, appointment, re-election and removal of the person responsible for the internal audit service, as well as proposing the budget for that service, with the final decision corresponding to the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In order to be able to comply with its responsibilities, the Audit and Control Committee has the information and documentation provided by the Internal Audit, Control of the Planning, Control and Administration Unit, Financial Market Unit, the Business Administration and Operational Monitoring Units and the External Auditor.

The Internal Audit function is established in Naturgy as a means of independent and objective assessment and for this reason the Internal Audit Unit, reports to the Audit and Control Committee of NATURGY ENERGY GROUP S.A.

It has the task of guaranteeing the continuous review and improvement of the Group's internal control system, as well as safeguarding compliance with external and internal norms and the Control Models established in order to safeguard the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, and to mitigate the main risks in each one of the fields in which the Group operates. Likewise, it is responsible for the report of the internal audit activity to the Audit and Control Committee.

In the performance of its activity, Internal Auditing methodically reviews the internal control system of the Group's processes in all areas, and also assesses the risks and controls associated to these processes, (including those established in the ICFR and the Crime Prevention Model), through definition and execution of the Annual Internal Audit Plan, to improve effectiveness and efficiency of these. It also provides support to the divisions in achieving their objectives.

The Annual Internal Audit Plans are drawn up principally on the basis of the Corporate Strategic Plan, the company's processes the risk areas included in the Risk Map, the Internal Control System of Financial Reporting (ICFR) Scope Matrix, the results of previous years' audits and the proposals from the Audit and Control Committee and from top-tier management.

In accordance with the group policies, it is expected that the Internal Control System governing the ICFR of Naturgy is fully supervised by Internal Auditing in a period of three (3) years.

The methodology for the assessment of risks is in accordance with best corporate governance practices, based on the conceptual framework of the COSO Report (Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission) and on the basis of the types of risks defined in the company's Corporate Risk Map.

The risks associated with the processes are prioritised by assessing their incidence, relative importance and degree of control. Depending on the findings, the company designs an action plan with corrective measures that enable mitigation of residual risks identified with a potential impact above the tolerable or accepted risk established.

Internal Auditing is supported by the implementation of a SAP environment corporate application which it uses to manage and document internal audit projects in accordance with the defined methodology.

More specifically and with regard to the Internal Control System on Financial Reporting (ICFR), Internal Auditing is in charge of:

- Supervising the general model of the system for Internal Control of Financial Reporting (ICFR) and the effectiveness of the associated controls, through the execution of the Annual Audit Plan within a multi-year time frame.
- Supervising the certification process performed by those parties responsible for the ICFR controls.
- Within the scope defined, inform the Audit and Control Committee of the results and the weaknesses identified in the ICFR, presenting the main aspects detected in the internal audits of the ICFR and their monitoring, related to the general model and the controls governing ICFR processes.

With regard to the Crime Prevention Model, the Internal Audit Area is in charge of its annual supervision to make reasonably sure that the model is efficient and effective at preventing, identifying and mitigating the occurrence of crimes provided for under applicable legislation.

The main processes revised by the Internal Audit in 2020 were as follows:

Gas Networks: Construction of Infrastructures, Collection and Commissioning; Reading and Determination of Consumption, Infrastructure Maintenance, Emergency Attention, Domiciliary Operations, Management of Irregularities and Fraud.

- Electricity Networks: Operations, Contracting Third Party Access, Irregularities and Fraud Management.
- Generation: Development and Start-up of new renewable projects, Operation and Maintenance of Assets, Warehouse Management, Contract Monitoring and Management, Asset Management.
- Commercialisation: Social Bonus, Energy Management
- Energy Management and Markets: Management and Monitoring of gas purchase and sale contracts.
- Customer Service: Invoicing, Collection, Management of Unpaid Debts.
- Management of Economic and Financial Resources: Treasury Stock, Economic-Administrative Management of Operations.
- Internal Control Management: Follow-up of Corrective Actions, SCIIF, Criminal Prevention Model.
- Management of Physical Resources: External Procurement of Goods and Services; Evaluation and Approval of Suppliers.
- Information Systems Management: Cybersecurity, Project Management, Disaster Recovery Plan, Economic-Administrative Management of SSII.
- Sustainability, Reputation and IR Management: Corporate Responsibility.
- Review of the Group's Regulatory System
- Code of Ethics Channel

48% of the reviewed processes correspond to Spain with the remaining 52% to the international ambit.

Controls on the above processes relating to the Financial Information, were reviewed in accordance with the work methodology described above.

F.5.2. If the company has a discussion procedure through which the accounts auditor (as established in the TAS), the internal audit function and other experts can inform the company senior management

and the Audit and Control Committee or administrators of significant weaknesses in internal control identified during the annual accounts review processes or others which might have been entrusted to them. The company shall also state whether it has an action plan to try to correct or mitigate the weaknesses observed.

As set out in Article 6 of the Council Regulation:

The Board shall meet at least eight times a year and, at the Chairman's initiative, as many times as he deems appropriate for the proper functioning of the Company or when at least 1/3 of the Board members request it.

In order to obtain the necessary information for the exercise of their duties, the members of the Board of Directors have the Audit and Control Committee, whose functions include knowledge and supervision of the process of preparing the regulated financial information, as well as the effectiveness of the internal control system.

In accordance with the Company's By-Laws and the Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors and its Committees, the Audit and Control Committee will be made up of a minimum of three and a maximum of seven Board members, appointed by the Board of Directors from among the non-executive directors, and at least one of these will be appointed taking into account his or her knowledge and experience in accounting and/or auditing matters. Its members shall leave the Board when they cease to be directors and when the Board of Directors so decides. The majority of the committee members shall have the status of independent directors. At 31 December 2021 the Committee is made up of seven directors, three proprietary and four independent, one of whom is also the Chairman.

The Board of Directors will elect the Chairman of the Committee, who will not have a casting vote. The Secretariat of the Committee will correspond to the Secretariat of the Board of Directors.

The Committee, which is convened by its Chairman, meets when necessary to issue the reports for which it is responsible or when deemed appropriate by its Chairman or requested by two of its members and at least four times a year. The Commission may invite any manager or employee it deems appropriate to attend its meetings.

The internal auditor reports functionally to the Audit and Control Committee and attends to meetings of the Audit and Control Committee and thus has a direct relationship with it.

The Internal Audit Unit regularly reports to the Audit and Control Committee on the actions taken to ensure that Naturgy complies with all the policies, standards and controls of the processes established by the top-tier Management of the Group.

The external auditor may at any time address the management team, the Management Committee and the Audit and Control Committee (normally through the Chairman or the Secretary of the Committee).

The External Auditor informs the Audit and Control Committee of the weaknesses in internal control detected during the audit. The External Auditors also report on the main conclusions they have reached in the review of internal control, regarding the risks assessment and action plans.

Finally, the external auditor, in addition to meeting periodically with the Audit and Control Committee, also has the possibility of meeting with the Board of Directors in plenary session prior to the preparation of the annual accounts.

The Compliance Director regularly addresses the Audit and Control Committee or the Management Committee directly to report on any issues he/she deems necessary.

F.6 Other relevant information.

<p>As indicated in section F.3.1. above, as part of the model for the assessment of the Internal Control System of Financial Reporting of Naturgy, it has been decided to carry out an internal certification process whereby, through SAP GRC Process Control, the Business and Corporates Units which are involved in the process of drawing up financial reporting guarantee that the identified controls are applied within their processes and that they are valid and sufficient. They also inform the Internal Control of Financial Reporting team of the weaknesses and/or shortcomings detected, of the action plans</p>

necessary to remedy them and of changes arising in their processes so as to assess if they need to develop new controls or modify existing ones.

During the 2021 year, Naturgy carried out the annual internal certification process, whereby changes were identified in a limited number of processes. Importantly, those changes did not necessitate a modification of the control activities previously identified, so that the risks associated with the preparation and reporting of financial reporting were considered to be covered in the critical processes affected. The main magnitudes of this process, relating to ongoing activities, were as follows:

	Spain	International	Total
Business and corporate units	214	151	365
Processes identified	56	158	214
Controls certified	854	908	1,762

Likewise, action plans have been identified for weaknesses in the assessment of controls, amounting to 16, of which 4 are general group plans and 8 in Spain. During the financial year 2021, 40% of the action plans identified in 2020 have been resolved, with new plans emerging during 2021. In any case, the sub-processes affected by these action plans do not significantly affect the quality of financial information.

F.7 Report of the external auditor

State:

F.7.1. If the ICFR information submitted to the markets has been reviewed by the External Auditor, in which case the company will have to include the corresponding report as an annex. Otherwise, it will have to explain why.

Naturgy has deemed it pertinent to ask the External Auditor to issue a report referring to the information on the Internal Control System of Financial Reporting (ICFR).

G DECREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

State the degree of compliance of the Company in respect of the recommendations regarding the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies.

If any recommendations are not followed or are followed partially, it will be necessary to include a detailed explanation of the reasons why so that the shareholders, investors and the market in general, have sufficient information to be able to assess the company's actions. General explanations are not acceptable.

- 1. The Articles of Association of listed companies should not limit the maximum number of votes that can be issued by the same shareholder or contain other restrictions that prevent the company from being taken over through the purchase of its shares on the market.**

Compliant Explain

- 2. When the listed company is controlled, pursuant to the meaning established in Article 42 of the Commercial Code, by another listed or non-listed entity, and has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business relationships with that entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than those of the listed company) or carries out activities related to the activities of any of them, this is reported publicly, with specific information about:**

a) **The respective areas of activity and possible business relationships between, on the one hand, the listed company or its subsidiaries and, on the other, the parent company or its subsidiaries.**

b) **The mechanisms established to resolve any conflicts of interest that may arise.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable **X**

3. **During the annual general meeting the Chairman of the Board should verbally inform shareholders in sufficient detail of the most relevant aspects of the Company's corporate governance, supplementing the written information circulated in the annual corporate governance report. In particular:**

a) **Changes taking place since the previous annual general meeting.**

b) **The specific reasons for the Company not following a given Good Governance Code recommendation, and any alternative procedures followed in its stead.**

Compliant **X** Partially compliant Explain

4. **The company should define and promote a policy for communication and contact with shareholders and institutional investors within the framework of their involvement in the company, as well as with proxy advisors, that complies in full with the rules on market abuse and gives equal treatment to shareholders who are in the same position. The company should make said policy public through its website, including information regarding the way in which it has been implemented and the parties involved or those responsible its implementation.**

Further, without prejudice to the legal obligations of disclosure of inside information and other regulated information, the company should also have a general policy for the communication of economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information through the channels it considers appropriate (media, social media or other channels) that helps maximise the dissemination and quality of the information available to the market, investors and other stakeholders.

Compliant **X** Partially compliant Explain

5. **The Board of Directors should not make a proposal to the general meeting for the delegation of powers to issue shares or convertible securities without pre-emptive subscription to rights for an amount exceeding 20% of capital at the time of such delegation.**

When the Board approves the issuance of shares or convertible securities without pre-emptive subscription rights, the company should immediately post a report on its website explaining the exclusion as envisaged in company legislation.

Compliant **X** Partially compliant Explain

6. **Listed companies drawing up the following reports on a voluntary or compulsory basis should publish them on their website well in advance of the ordinary general meeting, even if their distribution is not obligatory:**

a) **Report on auditor independence.**

b) **Reports on the operation of the Audit and Control Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.**

c) **Audit Committee report on related party transactions.**

D) **Report on corporate social responsibility policy.**

Compliant **X** Partially compliant Explain

7. **The company should broadcast its general meetings on the corporate website.**

The company should have mechanisms that allow the delegation and exercise of votes by electronic means and even, in the case of large-cap companies and, to the extent that it is proportionate, attendance and active participation in the general shareholders' meeting.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

8. The Audit and Control Committee should strive to ensure that the financial statements that the board of directors presents to the general shareholders' meeting are drawn up in accordance to accounting legislation. And in those cases where the auditors includes any qualification in its report, the chairman of the Audit and Control Committee should give a clear explanation at the general meeting of their opinion regarding the scope and content, making a summary of that opinion available to the shareholders at the time of the publication of the notice of the meeting, along with the rest of proposals and reports of the board.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

9. The Company should disclose its conditions and procedures for admitting share ownerships, the right to attend the General Meeting of Shareholders and the exercise or delegation of voting rights, and display the permanently on its website.

Such conditions and procedures should encourage shareholders to attend and exercise their rights and be applied in a non-discriminatory manner.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

10. When an accredited shareholder exercises the right to supplement the Agenda or submit new proposals prior to the General Meeting of Shareholders, the company should:

- a) Immediately circulate the supplementary items and new proposals.
- b) Disclose the model of attendance card or proxy appointment or remote voting form duly modified so that the new agenda items and alternative proposals can be voted on in the same terms as those submitted by the Board of Directors.
- c) Put all these items or alternative proposals to the vote applying the same voting rules as for those submitted by the Board of Directors, with particular regard to presumptions or deductions about the direction of the votes.
- d) After the General Meeting of Shareholders, disclose the breakdown of votes on such supplementary items or alternative proposals.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

11. In the event that the company plans to pay for attendance at the General Meeting of Shareholders, it should establish a general, long-term policy in this respect.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

12. The Board of Directors should perform its duties with unity of purpose and independent judgement, affording the same treatment to all Shareholders in the same position. It should be guided at all times by the company's best interests, understood as the creation of a profitable business that promotes its sustainable success over time, while maximising its economic value.

In pursuing the corporate interest, it should not only abide by laws and regulations and conduct itself according to principles of good faith, ethics and respect for commonly accepted customs and good practices, but also strive to reconcile its own interests with the legitimate interests of its employees, suppliers, clients and other stakeholders, as well as with the impact of its activities on the board community and the natural environment.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

13. The Board of Directors should be an optimal size to promote its efficient functioning and maximise participation. The recommended range is accordingly between five (5) and fifteen (15) members.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

14. The board of directors should approve a policy aimed at promoting an appropriate composition of the board that:

- a) **Is concrete and verifiable.**
- b) **Ensures that appointment or re-election proposals are based on a prior analysis of the Board's needs.**
- c) **Favours diversity of knowledge, experience, age and gender. Therefore, measures that encourage the company to have a significant number of female senior managers are considered to favour gender diversity.**

The results of the prior analysis of competences required by the board should be written up in the nomination committee's explanatory report, to be published when the general shareholders' meeting is convened that will ratify the appointment and re-election of each director.

The Appointments Committee should run an annual check on compliance with this Policy and set out its findings in annual corporate governance report.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

15. Proprietary and independent directors should constitute an ample majority on the Board of Directors, while the number of executive directors should be the minimum practical bearing in mind the complexity of the corporate group and the ownership interests they control.

Further, the number of female directors should account for at least 40% of the members of the board of directors before the end of 2022 and thereafter, and not less than 30% previous to that.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

The number of executive directors is 1 and therefore meets the minimum requirement.

Finally, with regard to the number of female directors, the policy for the selection of directors ensures that the selection procedures are not subject to any implicit bias that could imply any discrimination, within the framework of full respect for the shareholders' right to proportional representation as recognised by law. The policy for selecting Board members is aimed at ensuring adequate diversity in the composition of the Board of Directors, which means that Board members have different and complementary professional profiles and careers, in the conviction that this diversity will result in a better functioning of the Board. Within this framework the Board pays attention to gender diversity issues.

The Company shares the objective of increasing the presence of women on the Board to at least 30% in 2020 and 40% in 2021, and to this end 100% of the vacancies (three) that have arisen during 2020 have been filled by female directors, reaching 25%.

16. The percentage of proprietary directors out of all non-executive directors should not be greater than the proportion between the ownership stake of the shareholders they represent and the remainder of the company's capital.

This criterion can be relaxed:

- a) **In large cap companies where few or no equity stakes attain the legal threshold for significant shareholdings.**
- b) **In companies with a plurality of shareholders represented on the Board but not otherwise related.**

Compliant Explain

17. Independent directors should be at least half of all Board members.

However, when the company does not have a large market capitalisation, or when a large cap company has shareholders individually or concertedly controlling over 30% of capital, independent directors should occupy, at least one third (1/3) of the Board places.

Compliant Explain

The company comfortably meets the objective of having a higher percentage of independent directors than the free float percentage. The Company has three (3) shareholders who do not act in concert and who have a shareholding equal to or greater share than 20%. All three have exercised their legal right to proportional representation, so by legal imposition it is impossible to comply with the recommendation.

At present, the number of independent directors is five (5) out of a total of twelve (12) directors, in other words, they represent 41.6% of the directors which is a percentage much higher than the free float. Conversely, the significant shareholders of the Company hold, as a whole, 66.1% of the capital and have proposed 50% of the Directors (in total 6 out of 12). While this is maintained, out of respect for the legal mandate of proportionality, the number of independent directors cannot be equal to half of the total number of directors. In any case, the figure of five (5), apart from quantitatively being the one according to the law, has qualitative relevance: a modification of the Board Regulations has established that, for matters of greater relevance, an enhanced majority of more than two thirds (2/3) is required, which amounts to a possibility of blocking the set of independent directors.

18. The companies should publish the following information about their directors on their website and keep the said information up-to-date.

- a) **Background and professional experience.**
- b) **Directorships held in other companies, listed or otherwise, and other paid activities they engage in, of whatever nature.**
- c) **Statement of the director class to which they belong; in the case of proprietary directors indicating the shareholder they represent or have links with.**
- d) **Dates of their first appointment as Board member and subsequent re-elections.**
- e) **Shares held in the company, and any options on the same.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

19. The annual corporate governance report, with prior verification by the Appointments Committee is to provide an explanation for the reasons proprietary directors were appointed at the behest of shareholders whose stake in the company is less than 3% of share capital, and reasons given for the rejections of formal requests for board representation from shareholders who have successfully requested the appointment of proprietary directors.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

20. Proprietary directors are to submit their resignation when the shareholder whom they represent fully disposes of their stake. They should also present their resignation, in the corresponding number, when

the said shareholder lowers his/hers shares in the company to a level that requires a reduction in the number of his/her proprietary directors.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

- 21. The Board of Directors should not propose the removal of independent directors before the expiry of their tenure as mandated by the Articles of Association, except where just cause is found by the Board, based on a report from the Appointments Committee. In particular, it shall be understood that there is just cause when the director takes on new offices or assumes new obligations that prevent them from devoting the time necessary to perform the duties of the office of director, breaches the duties inherent to their position or is affected by one of the circumstances that cause them to lose their independent status in accordance with the provisions of applicable law.**

The removal of independent directors may also be proposed as a consequence of offers for the takeover, merger or similar corporate actions affecting the company that may involve a change in the company's capital structure, whenever such changes in the Board of Directors arise under application of the proportionality criterion pointed out in Recommendation 16.

Compliant Explain

- 22. Companies should establish rules obliging directors to disclose any circumstance that might harm the organisation's name or reputation, related or not to their actions within the company, and tendering their resignation as the case may be, and, in particular, to inform the board of any criminal charges brought against them and the progress of any subsequent trial.**

When the board is informed or becomes aware of any of the situations mentioned in the previous paragraph, the board of directors should examine the case as soon as possible and, attending to the particular circumstances, decide, based on a report from the nomination and remuneration committee, whether or not to adopt any measures such as opening of an internal investigation, calling on the director to resign or proposing his or her dismissal. The board should give a reasoned account of all such determinations in the annual corporate governance report, unless there are special circumstances that justify otherwise, which must be recorded in the minutes. This is without prejudice to the information that the company must disclose, if appropriate, at the time it adopts the corresponding measures.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

- 23. All directors are to clearly express their opposition when they consider that any proposal subject to the decision of the Board of Directors may be detrimental to corporate interests. The independent directors and other directors who are not affected by the potential conflict of interest are to voice their opposition in a special manner whenever such decisions may be of detriment to shareholders not represented on the Board of Directors.**

When the Board makes material or reiterated decisions about which director has expressed serious reservations, then he or she must draw the pertinent conclusions. Directors resigning for such causes should set out their reasons in the letter referred to in the next recommendation.

The terms of this recommendation also apply to the secretary of the board, even if he or she is not a director.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

- 24. Directors who give up their position before their tenure expires, through resignation or resolution of the general meeting, should state the reasons for this decision, or in the case of non-executive directors, their opinion of the reasons for the general meeting resolution, in a letter to be sent to all members of the board.**

This should all be reported in the annual corporate governance report, and if it is relevant for investors, the company should publish an announcement of the departure as rapidly as possible, with sufficient reference to the reasons or circumstances provided by the director.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

- 25. The Appointments Committee should ensure that non-executive directors have sufficient time available to discharge their responsibilities effectively.**

The Board of Directors regulations should lay down the maximum number of company Boards on which Directors can serve.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

Owing to the high level of participation and attendance at the sessions of the governing bodies by the Members of the Board, to date the company has not established any rules on the number of Boards on which the said Directors can sit.

- 26. The Board should meet with the necessary frequency to properly perform its functions, eight (8) times a year at least, in accordance with a calendar and agendas set at the start of the year, to which each Director may propose the addition of initially unscheduled items.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

- 27. Director absences should be kept to a strict minimum and quantified in the annual corporate governance report. In the event of absence, Directors should delegate their powers of presentation with the appropriate instructions.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

- 28. When Directors or the Secretary express concerns about some proposal or, in the case of Directors, about the company's performance, and such concerns are not resolved at the meeting, they should be recorded in the Minutes if the person expressing them so requests.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

- 29. The Company should provide suitable channels for Directors to obtain the advice they need to carry out their duties, extending if necessary to external assistance at the Company's expense.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

- 30. Regardless of the knowledge Directors must possess to carry out their duties, they should also be offered refresher programmes when circumstances so advise.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

- 31. The Agendas of the Board Meetings should clearly indicate on which items Directors must arrive at a decision, so that they can study the matter beforehand or gather together the material they need for its resolution.**

For reasons of urgency, the Chairman may wish to present decisions or resolutions for Board approval that were not on the Agenda. In such exceptional circumstances, their inclusion will require express prior consent, duly recorded in the Minutes, from the majority of the Directors in attendance.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

- 32. Directors should be regularly informed of movements in share ownership and of the views of major shareholders, investors and rating agencies on the Company and its Group.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

33. The Chairman, as the person charged with the efficient functioning of the Board of Directors, in addition to the functions assigned by Law and the Company's Articles of Association, should prepare and submit to the Board a schedule of meeting dates and agendas; organise and coordinate regular assessments of the Board and, where appropriate, the Company's Chief Executive Officer; exercise leadership of the Board and be accountable for its proper functioning; ensure that sufficient time is given to the discussion of strategic issues, and approve and review refresher courses for each Directors, when circumstances so advise.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

34. When a coordinating independent Director has been appointed, the Articles of Association or Board of Directors regulations should grant him or her the following powers over and above those conferred by law: chair the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman or Deputy Chairmen, give voice to the concerns of non-executive directors; maintain contacts with investors and shareholders to hear their views and develop a balanced understanding of their concerns, especially those that have to do with the company's corporate governance; and coordinate the Chairman's succession plan.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

The Coordinating Director has all the recommended functions attributed (chair the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chairman, give voice to the concerns of non-executive directors, coordinate the succession plan of the Chairman, etc.), except for the relationship with investors.

The Board of Naturgy as such pays special attention on matters relating to Investor relations, as set forth in Article 4 of the Regulation, amongst others. In view of this, the Company, within the scope of the new Strategic Plan, have developed a substantial line of action based on the alignment the interests between Directors and Shareholders. Accordingly, the Board have decided to assign this function to the Executive Chairman and have created a Capital Markets Department reporting directly to the same that has a unit that specialises in Investor Relations.

35. The Board Secretary should strive to ensure that the Board's actions and decisions take into account the good governance recommendations contained in the Good Governance Code of relevance to the Company.

Compliant Explain Not applicable

36. The Board in a plenary session should assess once a year, adopting, where necessary, an Action Plan to correct deficiencies identified in:

The quality and efficiency of the Board's operation.

The performance and composition of its Committees.

The diversity of the composition and competence of the Board of Directors

e) The performance of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Company's Chief Executive.

f) The performance and contribution of each Director, with particular attention to the Chairmen of Board Committees.

The assessment of Board Committees should start from the reports they submit to the Board of Directors, while that of the Board itself should start from the report of the Appointments Committee.

Every three (3) years, the Board of Directors should engage an External Advisor to assist in the assessment process, whose independence should be verified by the Appointments Committee.

Any business relationships that the Consultant or any other company of its group maintains with the company or any company of its group must detailed in the annual corporate governance report.

The process followed and areas assessed should be detailed in the annual corporate governance report.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

37. When there is an executive committee, there should be at least two nonexecutive members, at least one of whom should be independent; and its secretary should be the secretary of the board of directors.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

38. The Board is kept informed at all times of the business addressed and resolutions made by the Executive Committee and that all Members of the Board receive a copy of the Minutes of the Executive Committee meetings.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

39. All members of the Audit and Control Committee, particularly its chairman, should be appointed with regard to their knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing and risk management matters, both financial and non-financial.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

40. Listed companies should have a unit in charge of the internal audit function, under the supervision of the Audit and Control Committee, to assure the correct functioning of the reporting and internal control systems. This unit should report functionally to the non-executive Chairman of the Audit and Control Committee.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

The company considers it more appropriate for the functional unit to be of the Commission as a whole and not of the President of the Commission, since the functions that make up such a unit are preached from the Commission as a whole and not only from the President.

Thus, this Committee sets the annual budget, approves the annual audit plan and supervises its monitoring, and proposes its termination and appointment to the Executive Chairman. Finally, together with the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, the fixed remuneration of the Chairman, and determines, after evaluation, the variable remuneration.

It reports to the General Secretariat for administrative and management purposes only

41. The head of the unit handling the internal audit function should present an annual work programme to the Audit and Control Committee, for approval by this committee or the board, inform it directly of any incidents or scope limitations arising during its implementation, the results and monitoring of its recommendations, and submit an activities report at the end of each year.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

42. The Audit and Control Committee have the following functions over and above those legally assigned:

1. With respect to internal control and reporting systems:

- a) **Monitor and evaluate the preparation process and the integrity of the financial and non-financial information, as well as the control and management systems for financial and non-financial risks related to the company and, where appropriate, to the group – including operating, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks or those related to corruption – reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the accurate demarcation of the consolidation perimeter, and the correct application of accounting principles..**
- b) **Monitor the independence of the unit handling the internal audit function; propose the selection, appointment and removal of the head of the internal audit service; propose the service's budget; approve or make a proposal for approval to the board of the priorities and annual work programme of the internal audit unit, ensuring that it focuses primarily on the main risks the company is exposed to (including reputational risk); receive regular report-backs on its activities; and verify that senior management are acting on the findings and recommendations of its reports.**

- c) Establish and supervise a mechanism that allows employees and other persons related to the company, such as directors, shareholders, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors, to report irregularities of potential significance, including financial and accounting irregularities, or those of any other nature, related to the company, that they notice within the company or its group. This mechanism must guarantee confidentiality and enable communications to be made anonymously, respecting the rights of both the complainant and the accused party.
- d) In general, ensure that the internal control policies and systems established are applied effectively in practice

2. With regard to the External Auditor:

- a) In the event of resignation of the External Auditor, the Committee should investigate the issues giving rise to the resignation.
- b) Ensure that the remuneration of the external auditor does not compromise its quality or independence.
- c) Ensure that the company notifies any change of external auditor through the CNMV, accompanied by a statement of any disagreements arising with the outgoing auditor and the reasons for the same.
- d) Ensure that the External Auditor has a yearly meeting with the Board in plenary session to inform them of the work undertaken and developments in the company's risk and accounting positions.
- e) Ensure that the company and the external auditor adhere to current regulations on the provision of non-audit services, limits on the concentration of the auditor's business and other requirements concerning auditor independence.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

- 43. The Audit and Control Committee may call any of the Company's employees or managers, and also have them appear without the presence of any other executive.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

- 44. The Audit and Control Committee should be informed on any structural or corporate operations that the Company is planning, so the Committee can analyse the same and report to the Board beforehand on its economic conditions and accounting impact, and, when applicable the exchange rate ratio proposed.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

- 45. The risk control and management policies should identify at least:**

- a) The different types of financial and non-financial risk the company is exposed to (including operational, technological, financial, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks, and risks relating to corruption), with the inclusion under financial or economic risks of contingent liabilities and other off-balance-sheet risks.
- b) A risk control and management model based on different levels, of which a specialised risk committee will form part when sector regulations provide or the company deems it appropriate.
- c) The level of risk that the company considers acceptable.
- d) The measures in place to mitigate the impact of identified risk events should they occur.
- e) The internal control and reporting systems to be used to control and manage the above risks, including the contingent liabilities and off-balance sheet risks.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

46. That, under the direct supervision of the Audit and Control Committee or, as the case may be, of a specialised Committee of the Board of Directors, there is an internal function of control and risk management exercised by a unit or internal department of the company that has been assigned expressly the following functions:

- a) **Ensure the proper functioning of the risk management and control systems and, in particular, that all important risks affecting the Company are identified, managed and quantified adequately.**
- b) **Participate actively in the preparation of risk strategies and in key decisions about their management.**
- c) **Ensure that risk control and management systems mitigate risks adequately within the framework of the policy defined by the Board of Directors.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

47. Members of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee - or of the Appointments Committee and Remuneration Committee, if separately constituted - should have the right mix of knowledge, skills and experience for the functions they are called on to discharge. The majority of their members should be Independent Directors.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

48. Large cap companies should operate separately constituted Appointments Committees and Remuneration Committees.

Compliant Explain Not applicable

The Company believes that, at least in its case, it is neither necessary nor effective to separate the powers of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee into two Committees, one of Appointments and the other Remuneration. The existence of a single Committee does not harm or limit the exercise of the powers granted by law to the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, which also allows the Company to optimise costs insofar as this avoids the accrual of additional remuneration to the Directors called to be part of the two split committees. Furthermore, the Company considers that such splitting could be counter-productive, given that for the Company the presence of a significant number of Independent Directors on the Board Committees is relevant. Given the restrictions on the number of Independent Directors imposed under prevailing legislation in application of the principle of proportional representation, the number of Independent Directors on the Board of Directors is currently five (5). In order for there to be a significant number of Independent Directors on the two separate Committees, in addition to the Audit and Control Committee (where they must be the majority by legal provision), an overload of work derived from a new Committee would be imposed on said Directors.

In addition, in the financial year 2020, the Board of Directors has decided to create a new Committee, the Sustainability Committee, which reaffirms the inappropriateness of splitting the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee.

49. The Appointments Committee should consult with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, especially on matters relating to Executive Directors.

When there are vacancies on the Board, any Director may approach the Appointments Committee to propose candidates they consider suitable.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

50. The Remuneration Committee should operate independently and have the following functions in addition to those assigned by Law:

- a) **Propose to the Board of Directors the standard conditions for Senior Executive contracts.**
- b) **Monitor compliance with the remuneration policy set by the Company.**

- c) Periodically review the remuneration policy for Directors and Senior Executives, including share-based remuneration systems and their application, and ensure that their individual compensation is proportionate to the amounts paid to other Directors and Senior Executives to the Company.
- d) Ensure that conflicts of interest do not undermine the independence of any external advice the committee engages.
- e) Verify the information on remuneration of Directors and Senior Executives contained in the various corporate documents, including the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

51. The Remuneration Committee should consult with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, especially on matters relating to Executive Directors.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

52. The terms of reference of supervision and control should be set out in the Board of Director's regulations and aligned with those governing legally mandatory Board Committees as specified in the preceding sets of recommendations. They should include at least the following terms:

- a) Committees should be formed exclusively by non-executive Directors, with a majority of Independent Directors.
- b) Committees should be chaired by an Independent Director.
- c) The Board should appoint the members of such committees with regard to the knowledge, skills and experience of its Directors and each Committee's terms of reference; discuss their proposals and reports; and provide report backs on their activities and work at the first board plenary following each committee meeting.
- d) They may engage external advice, when they feel it necessary for the discharge of their functions.
- e) Meeting proceedings should be recorded/notified in the Minutes and a copy made available to all Board Members.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

53. The task of supervising compliance with the policies and rules of the company in the environmental, social and corporate governance areas, and internal rules of conduct, should be assigned to one board committee or split between several, which could be the Audit and Control Committee, the nomination committee, a committee specialised in sustainability or corporate social responsibility, or a dedicated committee established by the board under its powers of selforganisation. Such a committee should be made up solely of non-executive directors, the majority being independent and specifically assigned the following minimum functions.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

The Audit and Control and Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committees carry out some of the supervisory functions referred to in this recommendation and are made up of a majority of independent directors.

In addition, the Company's Board of Directors created the Sustainability Committee in financial year 2020, which has been entrusted with the exercise of supervision and control functions in environmental and social matters.

The Commission is composed of 5 members, of whom 2 are independent and one of whom chairs the Commission. This number is considered to be sufficient in view of the Committee's functions and in order not to overburden the independent directors by belonging to more than 2 Committees simultaneously

54. The minimum functions referred to in the previous recommendation are as follows:

- a) **Monitor compliance with the company's internal codes of conduct and corporate governance rules, and ensure that the corporate culture is aligned with its purpose and values.**
- b) **Monitor the implementation of the general policy regarding the disclosure of economic-financial, non-financial and corporate information, as well as communication with shareholders and investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders. Similarly, the way in which the entity communicates and relates with small and medium-sized shareholders should be monitored.**
- c) **Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the company's corporate governance system and environmental and social policy, to confirm that it is fulfilling its mission to promote the corporate interest and catering, as appropriate, to the legitimate interests of remaining stakeholders.**
- d) **Ensure the company's environmental and social practices are in accordance with the established strategy and policy.**
- e) **Monitor and evaluate the company's interaction with its stakeholder groups.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

55. Environmental and social sustainability policies should identify and include at least.

- a) **The principles, commitments, objectives and strategy regarding shareholders, employees, clients, suppliers, social welfare issues, the environment, diversity, fiscal responsibility, respect for human rights and the prevention of corruption and other illegal conducts.**
- b) **The methods or systems for monitoring compliance with policies, associated risks and their management.**
- c) **The mechanisms for supervising non-financial risk, including that related to ethical aspects and business conduct.**
- d) **Channels for stakeholder communication, participation and dialogue.**
- e) **Responsible communication practices that prevent the manipulation of information and protect the company's honour and integrity.**

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

56. Directors' remuneration should be sufficient to attract individuals with the desired profile and compensate the commitment abilities and responsibility that the post demands, but not so high as to compromise the independent judgement of non-executive directors.

Compliant Explain

57. Variable remuneration linked to the company and the director's performance, the award of shares, options or any other right to acquire shares or to be remunerated on the basis of share price movements, and membership of long-term savings schemes such as pension plans should be confined to executive directors.

The company may consider the share-based remuneration of non-executive directors provided they retain such shares until the end of their mandate. The above condition will not apply to any shares that the director must dispose of to defray costs related to their acquisition.

Compliant Partially compliant Explain

58. In the case of variable awards, remuneration policies should include limits and technical safeguards to ensure they reflect the professional performance of the beneficiaries and not simply the general progress of the markets or the company’s sector, or circumstances of that kind.

In particular, variable remuneration items should meet the following conditions:

- a) Be subject to predetermined and measurable performance criteria that factor the risk assumed to obtain a given outcome.
- b) Promote the long-term sustainability of the company and include non-financial criteria that are relevant for the company’s long-term value, such as compliance with its internal rules and procedures and its risk control and management policies.
- c) Be focused on achieving a balance between the delivery of short, medium and long-term objectives, such that performance-related pay rewards ongoing achievement, maintained over sufficient time to appreciate their contribution to long-term value creation. This will ensure that the performance measurement is not based solely on one-off, occasional or extraordinary events.

Compliant Partially compliant **X** Explain Not applicable

In setting the variable remuneration, the Board has considered it appropriate to combine variable remunerations with different time horizons and metrics: on the one hand, annual variable remuneration whose metrics, linked to operational objectives, respond to a classic incentive model, which fits with the limits and precaution set out in this recommendation. On the other hand, remuneration with a long-term horizon has been introduced, which has now been aligned with the return the shareholder would receive, and therefore does not tally exactly with the more traditional models of remuneration. The Board considers that, in the long term, the best and simplest metric of the performance of the Executive Chairman is the one referring to dividends distributed and changes to the share price.

59. The payment of the variable components of remuneration is subject to sufficient verification that previously established performance, or other, conditions have been effectively met. Entities should include in their annual directors’ remuneration report the criteria relating to the time required and methods for such verification, depending on the nature and characteristics of each variable component.

Additionally, entities should consider establishing a reduction clause (‘malus’) based on deferral for a sufficient period of the payment of part of the variable components that implies total or partial loss of this remuneration in the event that prior to the time of payment an event occurs that makes this advisable.

Compliant **X** Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

60. Remuneration linked to company earnings should bear in mind any qualifications stated in the external auditor’s report that reduce their amount.

Compliant **X** Compliant partially Explain Not applicable

61. A major part of executive directors’ variable remuneration should be linked to the award of shares or financial instruments whose value is linked to the share price.

Compliant **X** Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

62. Following the award of shares, options or financial instruments corresponding to the remuneration schemes, executive directors should not be able to transfer their ownership or exercise them until a period of at least three years has elapsed.

Except for the case in which the director maintains, at the time of the transfer or exercise, a net economic exposure to the variation in the price of the shares for a market value equivalent to an amount

of at least twice his or her fixed annual remuneration through the ownership of shares, options or other financial instruments.

The foregoing shall not apply to the shares that the director needs to dispose of to meet the costs related to their acquisition or, upon favourable assessment of the nomination and remuneration committee to address an extraordinary situation..

Compliant Compliant partially Explain **X** Not applicable

The long-term incentive applicable to the Executive Chairman and other relevant executives of the Company brings into line the interest of the executives with those of the shareholders through a mechanism that contemplates a deferral in the payment of the incentive more than five (5) years after its approval. Accordingly, it is unnecessary to introduce an additional period of limitation to the transfer of shares when the plan expires and the shares are handed over.

63. Contractual arrangements should include provision that permit the company to reclaim variable components of remuneration when payment was out of step with the director's actual performance or based on data subsequently found to be misstated.

Compliant **X** Partially compliant Explain Not applicable

64. Termination payments should not exceed a fixed amount equivalent to two years of the director's total annual remuneration and should not be paid until the company confirms that he or she has met the predetermined performance criteria.

For the purposes of this recommendation, payments for contractual termination include any payments whose accrual or payment obligation arises as a consequence of or on the occasion of the termination of the contractual relationship that linked the director with the company, including previously unconsolidated amounts for long-term savings schemes and the amounts paid under post-contractual non-compete agreements.

Compliant Partially compliant **X** Explain Not applicable

Compensation due to termination respects the foregoing recommendation of two (2) years of the director's total annual remuneration (fixed remuneration, annual variable and multi-year variable in terms detailed in the annual report on remunerations).

Conversely, the Executive Chairman has the right to compensation for non-competition that is of a different legal nature to the payment for termination of contract, since it involves compensation for the post-contractual non-competition agreement that it assumes. The amount of this compensation is one year's fixed remuneration.

H OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. If there is any other relevant aspect in corporate governance in the company or in the group companies which has not been included in the rest of the sections of this report, but which it was necessary to include to show more complete and reasoned information on the governance structure and practices in the company or its group, briefly indicate them here.

2. In this section, you may include any information or clarification with regard to the previous sections of this report to the extent that they are relevant and non-repetitive.

More specifically, indicate whether your company is subject to any corporate governance legislation other than Spanish law, and if so, include any information that is mandatory and different from that requested herein.

3. The Company will also be able to indicate if it has voluntarily subscribed to other codes of ethical principles or good practices, at international or sector level, or in any other field. In that case, indicate the code in question and the date it was subscribed to. In particular, mention whether there has been adherence to the Code of Good Tax Practices of 20 July 2010.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting on 17 September 2010, agreed to the adhesion of NATURGY to the Code of Good Tax Practice. In accordance with the provisions of this Code, it is expressly stated that NATURGY has effectively complied with its content and, in particular, that at the meeting held on 2 February 2021, the Board was informed, through the Audit and Control Committee, of the situation and the tax policies followed by the Group during financial year 2020.

Likewise, the Board of Directors, at its meeting on 29 January 2019 and with the favourable report of the Audit and Control Committee, approved the Tax Strategy and Policy for the Control and Management of Tax Risks, which regulates the basic principles that should guide NATURGY's tax function, as well as the main lines of action to mitigate and guide the correct control of tax risks.

This Annual Corporate Governance Report was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at a meeting on 1 February 2022.

Please indicate whether any Directors have voted against or abstained from the approval of this report.

YES NO X

Name and Company Name of the Members of the Board that have voted against approving this report.	Reasons (against, abstention, non-attendance)	Explain the reasons



Naturgy Energy Group, S.A.

Informe de auditor referido a la "Información relativa
al Sistema de Control Interno sobre la Información
Financiera (SCIIF)" de Naturgy Energy Group, S.A.
correspondiente al ejercicio 2021



KPMG Auditores, S.L.
Paseo de la Castellana, 259C
28046 Madrid

Informe de auditor referido a la “Información relativa al Sistema de Control Interno sobre la Información Financiera (SCIIF)” de Naturgy Energy Group, S.A. correspondiente al ejercicio 2021

A los administradores de Naturgy Energy Group, S.A.

De acuerdo con la solicitud del Consejo de Administración de Naturgy Energy Group, S.A. (la “Entidad”) y con nuestra carta propuesta de fecha 7 de octubre de 2021, hemos aplicado determinados procedimientos sobre la “Información relativa al SCIIF” adjunta en el Informe de Gestión de Naturgy Energy Group, S.A. correspondiente al ejercicio 2021, en el que se resumen los procedimientos de control interno de la Entidad en relación a la información financiera anual.

El Consejo de Administración es responsable de adoptar las medidas oportunas para garantizar razonablemente la implantación, mantenimiento y supervisión de un adecuado sistema de control interno, así como, del desarrollo de mejoras de dicho sistema y de la preparación y establecimiento del contenido de la Información relativa al SCIIF adjunta.

En este sentido, hay que tener en cuenta que, con independencia de la calidad del diseño y operatividad del sistema de control interno adoptado por la Entidad en relación a la información financiera anual, éste sólo puede permitir una seguridad razonable, pero no absoluta, en relación con los objetivos que persigue, debido a las limitaciones inherentes a todo sistema de control interno.

En el curso de nuestro trabajo de auditoría de las cuentas anuales y conforme a las Normas Técnicas de Auditoría, nuestra evaluación del control interno de la Entidad ha tenido como único propósito el permitirnos establecer el alcance, la naturaleza y el momento de realización de los procedimientos de auditoría de las cuentas anuales de la Entidad. Por consiguiente, nuestra evaluación del control interno, realizada a efectos de dicha auditoría de cuentas, no ha tenido la extensión suficiente para permitirnos emitir una opinión específica sobre la eficacia de dicho control interno sobre la información financiera anual regulada.

A los efectos de la emisión de este informe, hemos aplicado exclusivamente los procedimientos específicos descritos a continuación e indicados en la *Guía de Actuación sobre el Informe del auditor referido a la Información relativa al Sistema de Control Interno sobre la Información Financiera de las entidades cotizadas*, publicada por la Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores en su página web, que establece el trabajo a realizar, el alcance mínimo del mismo, así como el contenido de este informe. Como el trabajo resultante de dichos procedimientos tiene, en cualquier caso, un alcance reducido y sustancialmente menor que el de una auditoría o una revisión sobre el sistema de control interno, no expresamos una opinión sobre la efectividad del mismo, ni sobre su diseño y su eficacia operativa, en relación a la información financiera anual de la Entidad correspondiente al ejercicio 2021 que se describe en la Información relativa al SCIIF adjunta. En consecuencia, si hubiéramos aplicado procedimientos adicionales a los determinados por la citada Guía o realizado una auditoría o una revisión sobre el sistema de control interno en relación a la información financiera anual regulada, se podrían haber puesto de manifiesto otros hechos o aspectos sobre los que les habríamos informado.

Asimismo, dado que este trabajo especial no constituye una auditoría de cuentas ni se encuentra sometido a la normativa vigente en materia de auditoría de cuentas en España, no expresamos una opinión de auditoría en los términos previstos en la citada normativa.

Se relacionan a continuación los procedimientos aplicados:

1. Lectura y entendimiento de la información preparada por la entidad en relación con el SCIIF – información de desglose incluida en el Informe de Gestión - y evaluación de si dicha información aborda la totalidad de la información requerida que seguirá el contenido mínimo descrito en el apartado F, relativo a la descripción del SCIIF, del modelo de IAGC según se establece en la Circular 5/2013 de 12 de junio de la Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV) y modificaciones posteriores, siendo la más reciente la Circular 1/2020, de 6 de octubre de la CNMV (en adelante, las Circulares de la CNMV).
2. Preguntas al personal encargado de la elaboración de la información detallada en el punto 1 anterior con el fin de: (i) obtener un entendimiento del proceso seguido en su elaboración; (ii) obtener información que permita evaluar si la terminología utilizada se ajusta a las definiciones del marco de referencia; (iii) obtener información sobre si los procedimientos de control descritos están implantados y en funcionamiento en la entidad.
3. Revisión de la documentación explicativa soporte de la información detallada en el punto 1 anterior, y que comprenderá, principalmente, aquella directamente puesta a disposición de los responsables de formular la información descriptiva del SCIIF. En este sentido, dicha documentación incluye informes preparados por la función de auditoría interna, alta dirección y otros especialistas internos o externos en sus funciones de soporte a la Comisión de Auditoría y Control.
4. Comparación de la información detallada en el punto 1 anterior con el conocimiento del SCIIF de la entidad obtenido como resultado de la aplicación de los procedimientos realizados en el marco de los trabajos de la auditoría de cuentas anuales.
5. Lectura de actas de reuniones del consejo de administración, comisión de auditoría y control y otras comisiones de la entidad a los efectos de evaluar la consistencia entre los asuntos en ellas abordados en relación al SCIIF y la información detallada en el punto 1 anterior.
6. Obtención de la carta de manifestaciones relativa al trabajo realizado adecuadamente firmada por los responsables de la preparación y formulación de la información detallada en el punto 1 anterior.



Como resultado de los procedimientos aplicados sobre la Información relativa al SCIIF no se han puesto de manifiesto inconsistencias o incidencias que puedan afectar a la misma.

Este informe ha sido preparado exclusivamente en el contexto de los requerimientos establecidos por el artículo 540 del Texto Refundido de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital y por las Circulares de la CNMV a los efectos de la descripción del SCIIF en los Informes Anuales de Gobierno Corporativo.

KPMG Auditores, S.L.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eduardo González Fernández'. The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Eduardo González Fernández

3 de febrero de 2022