

ANNEX I TEMPLATE

**ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT OF LISTED PUBLIC
LIMITED COMPANIES**

ISSUER IDENTIFICATION

YEAR-END DATE 31/12/2019

Tax ID number A-86212420

Company name:

AENA. S.M.E., S.A.

Registered office:

PEONÍAS 12, MADRID

ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT OF LISTED PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES
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A OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

A.1 Complete the following table regarding the share capital of the company:

Date of last change	Share capital (€)	Number of shares	Number of voting rights
11/02/2015	1,500,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000

Remarks

State whether there are different classes of shares with different associated rights:

Yes No

Type	Number of shares	Face value	Unit number of voting rights	Rights and obligations conferred

Remarks

A.2 Give a breakdown of the company's significant direct and indirect shareholders at year-end, excluding any Directors:

Name or company name of shareholder	% of shares carrying voting rights		% of voting rights through financial instruments		% of total voting rights
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
ENAIRE	51%	0	0	0	51%

HOHN, CHRISTOPHER ANTONY	0	4.687%	0	3.607%	8.294%
CAPITAL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY	0	3.214%	0	0	3.214%
BLACKROCK INC.	0	2.749%	0	0.251%	3.00%

Remarks
As of the date of this Report, the interest of Capital Research and Management Company has decreased to 2.983%.

Breakdown of the indirect holding:

Name or company name of the indirect shareholder	Name or company name of the direct shareholder	% of shares carrying voting rights	% of voting rights through financial instruments	% of total voting rights
HOHN, CHRISTOPHER ANTONY	TALOS CAPITAL DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY, TCI LUXEMBOURG SARL AND THE CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT MASTER FUND	4.687%	3.607%	8.294%
CAPITAL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY	VARIOUS ENTITIES CONTROLLED BY CAPITAL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY	3.214%	-	3.214%
BLACKROCK INC.	VARIOUS ENTITIES CONTROLLED BY BLACKROCK	2.749%	0.251%	3.00%

Remarks

State the most significant shareholder structure changes during the financial year:

Name or company name of shareholder	Date of operation	Description of operation
MASSACHUSETTS FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPANY	07/05/2019	Decrease in its shareholding to below 3%
DEUTSCHE BANK, A.G.	16/10/2019	Sale of its entire holding (decrease in its shareholding to below 3%)
BLACKROCK INC.	25/06/2019	Increase in its shareholding to above 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	09/09/2019	Decrease in its shareholding to below 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	01/10/2019	Increase in its shareholding to above 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	06/11/2019	Decrease in its shareholding to below 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	11/11/2019	Increase in its shareholding to above 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	23/12/2019	Decrease in its shareholding to below 3%

Most significant movements		
After 2019, the following most significant movements were carried out:		
Name or company name of shareholder	Date of operation	Description of operation
BLACKROCK INC.	06/01/2020	Increase in its shareholding to above 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	08/01/2020	Decrease in its shareholding to below 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	09/01/2020	Increase in its shareholding to above 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	13/01/2020	Decrease in its shareholding to below 3%
BLACKROCK INC.	15/01/2020	Increase in its shareholding to above 3%
CAPITAL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY	11/02/2020	Decrease in its shareholding to below 3%

A.3 In the following tables, list the members of the Board of Directors of the company with voting rights in the company:

Name or company name of Director	% of shares carrying voting rights		% of voting rights through financial instruments		% of total voting rights	% voting rights <u>that can be transferred</u> through financial instruments	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP through CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY HOHN	0	4.687%	-	3.607%	8.294%	-	-
JOSEP ANTONI DURÁN I LLEIDA	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-

% of total voting rights held by the Board of Directors	8.294
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Remarks
The Director Mr. Josep Antoni Durán i Lleida owns 30 shares of Aena, which represents 0.00002% of voting shares.

Breakdown of the shareholding:

Name or company name of Director	Name or company name of the direct shareholder	% of shares carrying voting rights	% of voting rights through financial instruments	% of total voting rights	% voting rights <u>that can be transferred</u> through financial instruments
TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP through CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY HOHN	THE CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT MASTER FUND		3.607	3.607	

TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP through CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY HOHN	TALOS CAPITAL DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	2.234		2.234	
TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP through CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY HOHN	TCI LUXEMBOURG, S.A.R.L.	2.453		2.453	

Remarks
TCI Advisory Services LLP is controlled by Christopher Anthony Hohn. The Children's Investment Master Fund, TCI Luxembourg s.à.r.l and Talos Capital Designated Activity Company are managed by TCI Advisory Services LLP under investment contracts.

A.4 If applicable, state any family, commercial, contractual or corporate relationships that exist among significant shareholders to the extent that they are known to the company, unless they are insignificant or arise in the ordinary course of business, except those that are reported in Section A.6:

Name of related party	Type of relationship	Brief description
HOHN, CHRISTOPHER ANTONY and THE CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT MASTER FUND	CORPORATE	THE CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT MASTER FUND is managed by TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP under investment contracts. TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP is controlled by Christopher A. Hohn.

A.5 If applicable, state any commercial, contractual or corporate relationships that exist between significant shareholders and the company and/or its group, unless they are insignificant or arise in the ordinary course of business:

Name of related party	Type of relationship	Brief description
AENA, S.M.E., S.A. and ENAIRE	CORPORATE AND CONTRACTUAL	ENAIRE owns 51% of AENA shares. They also have a contractual relationship as the holder of contracts derived from the Company's ordinary course of business.

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, those Directors who have been appointed on behalf of significant shareholders, those whose appointment has been put forward by significant shareholders, or who are bound to significant shareholders and/or entities of their group, with a specification of the nature of such binding relationships, will be indicated. 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 the related Director or representative	Name or company name of the related significant shareholder	Company name of the group company of the significant shareholder	Description of relationship/post
MAURICI LUCENA BETRIU	ENAIRE	ENAIRE	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Aena
PILAR ARRANZ NOTARIO	ENAIRE	ENAIRE	Adviser to the Minister of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda
FRANCISCO JAVIER MARTÍN RAMIRO	ENAIRE	ENAIRE	Director General of Housing and Land Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda
ÁNGEL LUIS ARIAS SERRANO	ENAIRE	ENAIRE	General Manager of Enaire
ANGÉLICA MARTÍNEZ ORTEGA	ENAIRE	ENAIRE	Technical Secretary General at the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda, and Director of Enaire
FRANCISCO FERRER MORENO	ENAIRE	ENAIRE	Director of the Cabinet of the

			State Secretary for the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda
JUAN IGNACIO DÍAZ BIDART	ENAIRE	ENAIRE	Cabinet Director at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
MARTA BARDÓN FERNÁNDEZ-PACHECO	ENAIRE	ENAIRE	Deputy Director of Sector Analysis in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation
CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY HOHN	TALOS CAPITAL DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY, TCI LUXEMBOURG SARL AND THE CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT MASTER FUND	TCI ADVISORY SERVICES	Partner and Director of Portfolio Management at TCI ADVISORY (UK) LLP

Remarks

A.7 State whether the company has been notified of any shareholders' agreements which may affect it pursuant to Articles 530 and 531 of the Corporate Enterprise Act. If so, describe these agreements and list the party shareholders:

Yes

No

Parties to parallel shareholders agreements	% of affected shares	Brief description of the agreement	Date of termination of the agreement, if applicable

Remarks

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State whether the company is aware of any concerted actions among its shareholders. If so, provide a brief description:

Yes X No

Parties to the concerted action	% of affected shares	Brief description of the agreement	Date of termination of the agreement, if applicable
TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP, TCI LUXEMBOURG, S.A.R.L. and TALOS CAPITAL DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	4.687	TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP is the management company of TCI LUXEMBOURG, S.A.R.L. and TALOS CAPITAL DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY, owners of significant holdings in Aena, and as such has notified the CNMV of the attribution of the voting rights of said companies.	

Remarks

If any of the aforementioned agreements or concerted actions have been modified or terminated during the financial year, please specifically state so:

A.8 State whether any individual or company exercises or may exercise control over the company in accordance with Article 5 of the Securities Market Act. If so, please identify them:

Yes X No

Name or company name
ENAIRE

Remarks
ENAIRE owns 51% of the share capital of AENA.

A.9 Complete the following tables with details of the company's treasury shares:

At year-end:

Number of direct shares	Number of indirect shares (*)	% of total share capital
0	0	0%

Remarks

(*) Through:

Name or company name of the direct shareholder	Number of direct shares
Total:	

Remarks

Explain any significant changes during the year.

Explain any significant changes

A.10 Provide a detailed description of the conditions and terms of the authority given to the Board of Directors by the Shareholders' Meeting to issue, repurchase or dispose of treasury shares.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on 3 June 2015 authorised the derivative purchase of shares in AENA by the Company, or by companies in its group, in accordance with Article 146 and related Articles of the Corporate Enterprises Act, meeting the requirements and restrictions set forth in the legislation in force at any given time, all in accordance with the following terms:

- Acquisition types: Purchases may be made directly by the Company or indirectly via its group companies, and these may be formalised, once or several times, as a sale, swap or any other lawfully valid legal transaction.
- Maximum number of shares to be purchased: The nominal value of the shares to be purchased added, as the case may be, to those already held, whether directly or indirectly, shall not exceed the maximum percentage that is legally permitted at any given time.
- Maximum and minimum exchange value: The price per share shall be no less than its nominal value and no more than the price listed on the Stock Exchange on the date of acquisition.
- Term of authorisation: This authorisation is granted for a term of five years.

In addition, and for the purposes of what is set forth in the second paragraph of letter a) of Article 146.1 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, it is hereby expressly stated that express authorisation is granted for the acquisition of Company shares by any of its subsidiaries under the same terms as those abovementioned.

The authorisation also includes the purchase of shares which, as the case may be, must be directly delivered to the workers or officers of the Company or companies in its group, or as a result of the exercise of option rights which they may hold.

A.11 Estimated free float:

	%
Estimated free float	38.35%

Remarks

A.12 State whether there are any restrictions (bylaws, legislative or of any other nature) placed on the transfer of shares and/or any restrictions on voting rights. In particular, state the existence of any type of restriction that may hinder an attempted takeover of the company through acquisition of its shares on the market and the systems for the prior authorisation or notification which may be applicable under sector regulations to acquisitions or transfers of the company's financial instruments.

Yes No

Description of restrictions

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A.13 State whether the General Shareholders' Meeting has agreed to adopt measures to neutralise a takeover bid pursuant to the provisions of Act 6/2007.

Yes No

If so, please explain the measures approved and the terms under which such restrictions would cease to apply:

Explain the measures approved and the terms under which such limitations would cease to apply

A.14 State whether the company has issued securities that are not traded on a regulated European Union market.

Yes No

If so, please state the various classes of shares and, for each class of share, the rights and obligations it carries.

State the various classes of shares

B GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

B.1 State and if applicable provide details about whether there are any differences between the quorum system established in the Corporate Enterprises Act (LSC) and the quorum necessary to hold the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Yes No

	% quorum different from that contained in Article 193 LSC for general issues	% quorum different from that contained in Article 194 LSC for the special cases in Article 194 LSC
Quorum required at 1st call		
Quorum required at 2nd call		

Description of differences

B.2 State whether there are any differences in the way the company adopts corporate resolutions compared to the system described by the Corporate Enterprises Act (LSC), and if so explain them:

Yes No

Describe how it is different from the system in the LSC.

	Qualified majority different from the one in Article 201.2 LSC for Article 194.1 LSC cases	Other matters requiring a qualified majority
% established by the company for adoption of resolutions		

Describe the differences

B.3 State the rules for amending the Company’s Bylaws. In particular, state the majorities required to amend the Company’s Bylaws and any provisions in place to protect shareholders’ rights in the event of amendments to the Bylaws.

Amendment of the Company’s Bylaws is regulated in Articles 14.(iv), 17.4, 25.5 and 27.2 of the Company Bylaws and 8.(iv), 13.3, 42.2 and 43.3 of the Regulations of the General Shareholder’s Meeting. The system contained in these Articles replicates that set forth in the Corporate Enterprises Act.

The General Shareholders’ Meeting will decide on the matters attributed to it by the Act, by the Company Bylaws (Art. 14) and by the Regulations of the General Shareholder’s Meeting (Art. 8).

In order to reach a valid agreement on a capital increase or reduction and any other modification of the Company Bylaws, the issue of bonds, the suppression or limitation of the preferential purchase right over new shares, as well as the transformation, merger, spin-off or global assignment of assets and liabilities and the transfer of the address abroad, if the capital present or represented exceeds fifty percent (50%), an adoption of the agreement by simple majority shall suffice. However, the vote in favour of two thirds (2/3) of the

capital present or represented at the General Shareholders' Meeting shall be required in the event of attendance at second summons of shareholders representing twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the subscribed capital with voting rights but under fifty percent (50%) (Art. 25.5 of the Company Bylaws and Art. 43.3 of the Regulations of the General Shareholder's Meeting).

When the General Shareholders' Meeting must discuss the modification of the Company Bylaws, and as well as the information required by law in each case, the meeting summons shall mention the right of all shareholders to examine at the corporate headquarters the full text of the proposed modification and report thereon and to request the delivery or free posting of such documents (Art. 17.4 of Company Bylaws and Art. 13.3 of the Regulations of the General Shareholder's Meeting).

In addition, each Article or group of Articles that are not interdependent must be voted on separately (Art. 27.2 of Company Bylaws and 42.2 of the Regulations of the General Shareholders' Meeting).

B.4 Give details of attendance at General Shareholders' Meetings held during the financial year of this Report and those of the two previous years:

Date of General Shareholders' Meeting	Details of attendance				Total
	% physically present	% by proxy	% remote voting		
			Electronic voting	Other	
25/04/2017	51.92%	30.50%	0%	0%	82.42%
Of which free float	0.92%	19.51%	0%	0%	20.43%
10/04/2018	51.31%	30.01%	0%	0%	81.32%
Of which free float:	0.31%	19.02%	0%	0%	19.33%
09/04/2019	0.36%	83.3%	0%	0%	83.66%
Of which free float:	0.36%	27.61%	0%	0%	27.97%
Remarks					

[Garrigues: to be confirmed by Aena. No such information is provided on the website]

B.5 State whether any point on the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meetings

during the year has not been approved by the shareholders for any reason:

Yes No

Points on agenda not approved	% votes against (*)

(*) If non-approval of the point is for a reason other than the votes against, this will be explained in the text part and "N/A" will be placed in the "% votes against" column.

B.6 State whether the Bylaws contain any restrictions requiring a minimum number of shares to attend General Shareholders' Meetings or to cast a remote vote:

Yes No

Number of shares required to attend the General Meeting	
Number of shares required to cast a remote vote	
Remarks	

B.7 State whether it has been established that certain decisions other than those specified by law which entail acquisition, disposal or contribution to another company of essential assets or other similar corporate transactions must be submitted for the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

Yes No

Explanations of decisions to be submitted to the board, other than those established by Law

B.8. State the address and way to access the company website containing the information on corporate governance and other information on General Shareholders' Meetings which must be made available to shareholders via the Company website.

Website: www.aena.es – "Shareholders and investors". Subsection on "Corporate Governance".

Information on corporate governance:

<http://www.aena.es/csee/Satellite/Accionistas/es/Page/1237568522634//Gobierno-corporativo.html>

Information available to shareholders:

<http://www.aena.es/csee/Satellite/Accionistas/es/Page/1237573069075/1237568522634/>

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C COMPANY ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

C.1 Board of Directors

C.1.1 Maximum and minimum number of Directors established in the Company Bylaws and the number set by the General Meeting:

Maximum number of Directors	15
Minimum number of Directors	10
Number of Directors set by the General Meeting	15

Remarks

C.1.2 Complete the following table with the Directors:

Name or company name of Director	Representative	Category of Director	Position on the Board	Date first appointed to the Board	Last re-election date	Method of selection for the Board	Date of birth
Lucena Betriu, Maurici		Executive	Chairman-Chief Executive Officer	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	General Shareholders' Meeting	22/12/1975
Arranz Notario, Pilar		Proprietary	Director	19/11/2012	09/04/2019	General Shareholders' Meeting	02/03/1961
Martín Ramiro, Francisco Javier		Proprietary	Director	25/10/2016	25/10/2016	General Shareholders' Meeting	19/04/1970
Arias Serrano, Angel Luis		Proprietary	Director	25/01/2018	25/01/2018	General Shareholders' Meeting	21/10/1960
Martínez Ortega, Angélica		Proprietary	Director	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	General Shareholders' Meeting	17/06/1975
Ferrer Moreno, Francisco		Proprietary	Director	16/07/2018	16/07/2018	General Shareholders' Meeting	08/12/1962
Díaz Bidart, Juan Ignacio		Proprietary	Director	30/10/2018	30/10/2018	General Shareholders' Meeting	27/08/1975
Bardón Fernández-Pacheco, Marta		Proprietary	Director	27/11/2018	27/11/2018	General Shareholders' Meeting	06/05/1975
TCI Advisory Services LLP	Hohn, Christopher Anthony	Proprietary	Director	20/01/2015	09/04/2019	General Shareholders' Meeting	27/10/1966
López Seijas, Amancio		Independent	Director	03/06/2015	03/06/2015	General Shareholders' Meeting	01/03/1955
Terceiro Lomba, Jaime		Independent	Director	03/06/2015	03/06/2015	General Shareholders' Meeting	30/04/1946
Bonet Ferrer, José Luis		Independent	Director	03/06/2015	03/06/2015	General Shareholders' Meeting	04/12/1941
Durán i Lleida, Josep Antoni		Independent	Director	29/01/2019	29/01/2019	General Shareholders' Meeting	27/03/1952
Iglesias Herraiz, Leticia		Independent	Director	09/04/2019	09/04/2019	General Shareholders' Meeting	12/06/1964
Hereu Boher, Jordi		Independent	Director	09/04/2019	09/04/2019	General Shareholders' Meeting	14/06/1965

Total number of Directors

15

State if any Directors, whether through resignation, dismissal or for any other reason, have left the Board of Directors during the period subject to this Report:

Name or company name of Director	Category of Director at time of termination	Date of last appointment	Date of termination	Specialised committees of which they were a member	Indicate whether the Director left before the end of the term of office
Piqué Camps, Josep	Independent	13/10/2017	04/01/2019	Executive Committee and Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee	YES
Acha-Orbea Echeverría, Juan Ignacio	Independent	16/10/2014	09/04/2019	Audit Committee	NO
Fernández-Cuesta Luca de Tena, Eduardo	Independent	16/10/2014	09/04/2019	Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee and Coordinator Director	NO

Reason for leaving and other remarks
<p>Mr Josep Piqué Camps presented his resignation on 4 January 2019 due to an excess of corporate responsibilities that arose after he joined the Board and which made it difficult for him to exercise his duties as a Director with the time and dedication required by a company of the size and complexity of Aena.</p> <p>Mr Juan Ignacio Acha-Orbea Echeverría and Mr Eduardo Fernández-Cuesta Luca de Tena were appointed Independent Directors of the Company on 16 October 2014. Having therefore expired the statutory period of 4 years on 16 October 2018, at the following General Shareholders' Meeting held on 9 April 2019 their appointment was concluded and two other Independent Directors were appointed to replace them.</p>

C.1.3 Complete the following tables on the Board members and their various categories:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Name or company name of the Director	Position in company organisation chart	Profile
MAURICI LUCENA BETRIU	CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	<p>He has a degree in Economic and Business Science (specialising in Economics) from Pompeu Fabra University (UPF) in Barcelona and a Master's in Economics and Finance from the Banco de España Centre for Monetary and Financial Studies (CEMFI).</p> <p>Before joining Aena he held various management positions in both the public and private sectors. They include economic consultant, General Manager at the Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology, Managing Director of Ingeniería de Sistemas para la Defensa de España, S.A., Chairman of the European Space Agency Board and Director of Equity and Prudential Management at Banco Sabadell.</p>

Total number of Executive Directors	1
% of Board membership	6.67%

Remarks

EXTERNAL PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS

Name or company name of the Director	Name or company name of significant shareholder he/she represents or has proposed his/her appointment	Profile
PILAR ARRANZ NOTARIO	ENAIRE	<p>Degree in Modern and Contemporary History and a MBA at IESE Business School. She was a Director of SEPI Desarrollo Empresarial and of European Aviation College.</p> <p>She is part of the Senior Body of State Civil Administrators.</p> <p>The positions she has held throughout her career include Director of the National Institute of Public Administration, Director of Air Navigation Training and Studies at SENASA, various positions in the</p>

		<p>Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior, at Aena as the head of the Air Navigation HR Planning division, Deputy Assistant Director of Personnel in the Ministry of Public Administration and Deputy Director of Human Resources Management in Correos y Telégrafos.</p> <p>Since 2016 she has been adviser to the Minister of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda.</p>
<p>FRANCISCO JAVIER MARTÍN RAMIRO</p>	<p>ENAIRE</p>	<p>Architect. He has 15 years of experience in the public sector, in Spanish Government organisations, in the areas of construction projects and works, property and real estate management, and cultural management and dissemination.</p> <p>At present, he is Director General of Housing and Land in the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda.</p> <p>Previously, he was Deputy General Director for Works in the Infrastructure and Facilities Unit at the Ministry of Culture, Asset Management Department manager at the Ministry of Public Administration, and he was a senior technician at the Sub-directorate General for Government Construction Coordination, a part of the Directorate General for State Assets in the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>At present he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the ENAIRE Foundation.</p>
<p>ÁNGEL LUIS ARIAS SERRANO</p>	<p>ENAIRE</p>	<p>Aeronautical Engineer with a Master's Degree in Business Administration.</p> <p>He has spent his career in various aeronautical organisations and companies and has also participated in and been a member of various working groups and international committees related to civil aviation.</p> <p>He was Director General of Civil Aviation, and during this period he was a member of the Governing Council of AESA, the Governing Council of INTA and the Board of Directors of ENAIRE and SENASA, as well as Vice-Chairman of EUROCONTROL.</p> <p>At Aena he has held the positions of Director of Strategic Planning, Assistant Director of the Chairman's Office, Director of Planning and Control, and Director of Strategy, Innovation and Sustainability.</p> <p>He is the Managing Director of ENAIRE and Chairman of the ATM Reference Centre for Research, Development and Innovation.</p>
<p>ANGÉLICA MARTÍNEZ ORTEGA</p>	<p>ENAIRE</p>	<p>She has a degree in Law. She is a senior government comptroller and auditor. She has more than 15 years of experience in the public sector in Spanish Government organisations in planning, supervision and control in various areas of public spending.</p> <p>Over the course of her career she has held various posts in the Comptroller General's Office and was a</p>

		<p>member of the Boards of Directors of CETARSA and RUMASA.</p> <p>At present she is the Technical Secretary General at the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda.</p>
FRANCISCO FERRER MORENO	ENAIRES	<p>Degree in Economics and Business Science. As an inspector and auditor of the Region of Murcia, he has had a professional career with the State Administration Services and the Regional Government of Murcia.</p> <p>He is currently Director of the Cabinet of the State Secretary for Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. In 2018, he was appointed Director of the public business entity RENFE-Operadora. Previously he was Chief Delegate Inspector in the Department of Public Works and the Public Health Service Body of Murcia. He has also been head of the Accounting and Public Auditing Divisions of the Comptroller General's Office and Secretary of the Board of Directors of Caja de Ahorros de Murcia</p>
JUAN IGNACIO DÍAZ BIDART	ENAIRES	<p>Degree in Economics and a Master's in Business Administration, Management and Organisation.</p> <p>He is an expert in tourism, market competition and public economy.</p> <p>He is currently Cabinet Director at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism.</p> <p>He was General Secretary and Manager of Marcas de Restauración, a member of Serving Europe and a member of the CEOE Assembly. He has also been a member of the Monitoring Commissions of various projects in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the AECOSAN, among other stakeholders. He also served as treasurer of the Association of Institutional Relations Professionals.</p>
MARTA BARDÓN FERNÁNDEZ-PACHECO	ENAIRES	<p>She has a degree in Economics and a Certificate of Specialised Studies in European Economics. She is a senior government economist and trade specialist.</p> <p>With 15 years of experience in both the national and international public sector, she has held positions such as: consultant at the World Bank in the area of economic regulation and competition; adviser to the Spain representatives in the World Bank Board of Directors in Washington DC; adviser to the Chair of the National Competition Commission (CNC); advisory member of the Competition Directorate of the National Commission on Markets and Competition (CNMC); Deputy Director of the Information and Publications Division in the Directorate General for Investment and Information at the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute (ICEX); and various positions in the Directorate General for Competition in the Ministry of Economy.</p>

		At present she is Deputy Director General of Sector Analysis in the Directorate General for Economic Policy in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation.
TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP, REPRESENTED BY CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY HOHN	TCI LUXEMBOURG, S.A.R.L. and TALOS CAPITAL LIMITED	Degree in Accounting and Business Economics in the UK. MBA at Harvard Business School. Founder of The Children's Investment Fund Management (UK) LLP, now called TCI Advisory Services LLP, where he currently works as a partner and Director of portfolio management, a sector in which he already had previous experience. He is also a member of the Boards of the following companies: TCI Fund Management Limited, TCI Fund Services (Finance) LLP (Member), The Children's Investment Fund Foundation (UK), TCI Fund Management (UK) Limited, TCI Fund Holdings Limited, TCI Fund Services (UK) Limited, The Children's Investment Master Fund, The Children's Investment Fund and The Children's Investment Fund (GP) Ltd.
Total number of Proprietary Directors		8
% of Board membership		53.33%

Remarks

INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL DIRECTORS

Name or company name of the Director	Profile
AMANCIO LÓPEZ SEIJAS	He studied Business Studies and the General Business Management Programme at EADA. He is the Chairman and CEO of the companies in the group headed by Hoteles Turísticos Unidos, S.A., a company which he has led since its foundation in 1977. He is also a member of the Turespaña Advisory Board, the Advisory Board at Catalan business association Foment del Treball, the Governing Board at Círculo de Economía, the Board of Directors of CEAL Ibérica, the Governing Board of the Barcelona Hotel Association and a member of the Tourism Board and co-president of the Tourism Commission at AMCHAM.
JAIME TERCEIRO LOMBA	Degree in Engineering and a PhD in Aeronautical Engineering. Professor of Econometrics and Statistical Methods at the Complutense University of

	<p>Madrid, where he has also held the position of Vice-Rector.</p> <p>The posts he has held over his career include General Manager of Expansion and General Manager of Planning and Investments at Banco Hipotecario de España, Executive Chairman of Caja de Madrid and Chairman of the Caja de Madrid Foundation Board of Trustees.</p> <p>He is currently an Independent Director of Bankinter and a member of the Board of trustees of several foundations.</p>
<p>JOSÉ LUIS BONET FERRER</p>	<p>Degree and PhD in Law.</p> <p>He has been a lecturer in Economic Policy and Public Treasury at the University of Barcelona for 49 years.</p> <p>He is the Honorary Chairman of Freixenet Group, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Spain, Chairman of Alimentaria, Vila Universitaria S.L. and Hotel Campus, S.L.</p> <p>He was Co-chairman of The Leading Brands of Spain Forum from 1999 to 2002, and from 2002 until 2018 he was Chairman of The Leading Brands of Spain Association, of which he is now the Honorary Chairman.</p> <p>He is a member of the boards of trustees of the Conocimiento y Desarrollo (Knowledge and Development) Foundation, the EADA Foundation, the Foundation for Research on Wine and Nutrition and the Institute of North American Studies, among others.</p>
<p>JOSEP ANTONI DURÁN I LLEIDA</p>	<p>He holds a Diploma in European Communities from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and a Degree in Law from the University of Lleida.</p> <p>He began his political career as Deputy Mayor of Lleida City Council, a position he left to be appointed Director General of Interdepartmental Affairs of the Generalitat de Catalunya.</p> <p>He has been a member of Parliament for the Lleida district and for the Barcelona district, a member of the European Parliament and a Minister of the Interior of the Generalitat.</p> <p>He was the spokesman of the Catalan Parliamentary Group in the Congress, and from 2001 to 2014 he was the General Secretary of CiU. He was also Chairman of the Governance Committee of the Democratic Union of Catalonia (UDC)</p>

	<p>He was also Deputy Chairman of the Centrist Democrat International and currently holds the Honorary Presidency of the Chilean Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>He is a visiting professor at the Miguel de Cervantes University in Santiago de Chile and practices law at Bufet Colls. He is also the Spanish coordinator of the Italian-Spanish Dialogue Forum and Deputy Chairman of the Spanish-Moroccan Economic Committee created at the initiative of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Morocco and Spain.</p> <p>Since October 2019, he is a member of the Board of Directors of Mapfre International.</p>
LETICIA IGLESIAS HERRAIZ	<p>She holds a degree in Economics and Business Studies. Business Studies Section, specialising in Finance at the Comillas Pontifical University (ICADE). She is a member of the Official Register of Auditors of Spain (ROAC).</p> <p>She worked in Arthur Andersen's Audit Division and later at the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV).</p> <p>She was CEO at the Spanish Institute of Chartered Accountants (ICJCE) and also an Independent Director, a member of the Executive Committee, Chairwoman of the Global Risk Committee and a member of the Audit Committee at Banco Mare Nostrum, S.A. (BMN).</p> <p>She is an Independent Director, Chairwoman of the Audit and Compliance Committee and member of the Comprehensive Risk Committee of ABANCA CORPORACION BANCARIA, S.A. Since October 2018, she has been an Independent Director and Chairwoman of the Audit and Control Committee of LAR ESPAÑA REAL ESTATE SOCIMI, S.A.</p>
JORDI HEREU BOHER	<p>He holds a degree in Business Administration and Management (UPC) and a Master in Business Administration and Management (MBA) from the ESADE Business School. Since 2012, he has worked as a consultant specialising in economic, business and urban development, and is Chairman of Identity Consulting; consulting partner of Barcelona Plataforma Empresarial; founding partner of Fledge Barcelona Accelerator; consultant to the Fundació Fòrum Ambiental; advisor to BCL Barcelona Centro Logístic; Chairman of the</p>

	Advisory Council of the Shopping & Quality Tourism Institute; member of the Advisory Council of the ICES Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative of the IDB; and member of the Advisory Council on Participation, Transparency and Social Action of Aguas de Barcelona. He has also held various public posts in the Barcelona City Council: Mayor of Barcelona and Chairman of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area (AMB). He was Director of National Marketing CILSA Centro Intermodal de Logística S.A. and head of Marketing for the ZAL Project. Urban Management PORT 2000 (1991) in the Port of Barcelona.
Total number of Independent Directors	6
% of Board membership	40%

Remarks

State whether any Independent Director receives from the company or from its group any amount or benefit for anything other than Director's remuneration, or has or has had during the last year a business relationship with the company or any company in its group, whether in their own name or as a significant shareholder, Director or senior manager of an organisation that has had or could have had such a relationship.

If so, include a statement by the Board explaining why it believes that the Director in question can perform their duties as an Independent Director.

Name or company name of Director	Description of relationship	Statement by the Board

OTHER EXTERNAL DIRECTORS

Identify the other External Directors and state the reasons why these Directors are considered neither Proprietary nor Independent and state their relationships whether with the company, its senior executives or its shareholders:

Name or company name of Director	Reasons	Company, senior executive or shareholder to whom the Director is related	Profile

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Total number of other External Directors	
% of Board membership	

Remarks

State any changes in status that have occurred during the period for each Director:

Name or company name of Director	Date of change	Previous status	Current status

Remarks

C.1.4 Complete the following table with information regarding the number of female Directors at the close of the last four financial years as well as the category of such female Directors:

	Number of female Directors				% of Directors for each category			
	Financial year 2019	Financial year 2018	Financial year 2017	Financial year 2016	Financial year 2019	Financial year 2018	Financial year 2017	Financial year 2016
Executives	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Proprietary	3	3	4	3	37.50%	37.50%	50%	37.50%
Independent	1	0	0	0	16.67%	0%	0%	0%
Other External Directors	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total:	4	3	4	3	26.67%	20%	26.67%	20%

Remarks

C.1.5 State whether the company has diversity policies in relation to its Board of Directors

in areas such as age, gender, disability, training and professional experience. Small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in the Audit Act will have to report at least the policy they have implemented in relation to gender diversity.

Yes

No

Partial policies

Should this be the case, describe these diversity policies, their objectives, the measures and the way in which they have been applied and their results over the financial year. Also state 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 policies, objectives, measures and how they have been implemented, including results achieved.
<p>In February 2016 the Director Candidate Selection Policy was approved, which was amended in January 2020. It seeks to ensure that proposed candidates are people who are honourable, suitable, with a solid reputation, competence, experience, qualification, training, availability and commitment to their role. It also strives to ensure that the selection of candidates achieves the right balance on the Board of Directors as a whole which enhances decision-making and brings plural points of view to the discussion of matters within its remit and also fosters diversity of knowledge, experiences and gender on the Board of Directors.</p> <p>On the occasion of the vacancies occurring within the Board of Directors during 2019, the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee proposed, with the favourable report of the Board of Directors, the appointment of 2 Independent Directors, and the ratification of the appointment of another Independent Director appointed by the co-optation method. The General Meeting of Shareholders held on 9 April 2019 approved of this ratification and appointments, and they were carried out in compliance with the parameters and guidelines established in the Director Candidate Selection Policy, analysing to what degree they met the requirements of suitability, competence, experience, training, merits and commitment, bearing in mind the Board diversity targets, specifically in relation to academic training and professional experience, and in gender diversity, since one of these appointments was that of a woman, who in addition to being a member of the Audit Committee is also its Chairwoman.</p> <p>Following these appointments, the presence of women on Aena's Board of Directors is 26.67% of the total number of Directors, a percentage very close to the 30% proposed in the Recommendations of the Code of Good Governance for 2020 and which is expected to be reached by the end of this year.</p> <p>Aena is also continuing to ensure that in the future the Board will remain diverse in terms of its members' professional experience and age.</p> <p>Training has also been considered when assessing diversity on the Board. Accordingly training sessions have been held in 2019 for its members separately from Board meetings on different days and with external advisers and internal directors of the Company, as decided in the training plan for 2019, to cover issues which come up in the Board.</p>

In July 2019, the Board of Directors amended its Regulations, in which, following the publication by the CNMV of Technical Guide 1/2019 on Appointments and Remuneration Committees on 20 February 2019, it included the Director selection recommendations, such as ensuring that the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee is knowledgeable about and has experience of: a) corporate governance, b) strategic analysis and evaluation of human resources, c) selection of Directors and executives, d) performance of senior management duties and e) design of remuneration policies and plans for Directors and senior management, and that in its proposal to the Board of Directors, the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee must identify who has suggested the candidate, record the evaluation made and the suitability of the candidate for the category to which he/she has been assigned, in the report/proposal submitted to the Board for appointment or re-election. We have also established in the Regulations that proposals for appointment must be justified, both in the circumstances relating to the candidate and in the specific circumstances that have been relevant to the decision.

C.1.6 Describe any measures agreed by the appointments committee to ensure that selection procedures do not contain hidden biases which hinder the selection of female Directors and that the company deliberately seeks out and includes women who meet the target professional profile among potential candidates and makes it possible to achieve a balance between men and women:

Explanation of measures

As noted above, Section 7.(b) of Article 24 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, establishes that the competencies of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee include setting a representation target for the least represented sex on the Board of Directors, setting guidelines as to how to achieve this target and reporting to the Board on gender diversity issues.

Likewise, the Aena Director Candidate Selection Policy specifies that the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee has to ensure that proposed candidates are people who are honourable, suitable, with a solid reputation, competence, experience, qualification, training, availability and commitment to their role. It also has to ensure that the selection of candidates achieves the right balance on the Board of Directors as a whole which enhances decision-making and brings plural points of view to the discussion of matters within its remit and also fosters diversity of knowledge, experiences and gender on the Board of Directors.

For this purpose, as established in the Director Candidate Selection Policy, Aena uses external advisors for Director selection processes. The advisors present three profiles for each candidate to the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, after which the Committee prepares the proposal (in the case of Independent Directors) and the report (in the case of Proprietary Directors) proposing the best candidate from the list of three in each case.

If there are few or no women Directors in spite of any measures adopted, please explain

the reasons that justify such a situation:

Explanation of reasons

C.1.7 Explain the conclusions reached by the appointments committee on verification of compliance with the Director selection policy. In particular, state how this policy is helping to achieve the target that the number of female Directors accounts for at least 30% of the total number of members of the Board of Directors by 2020.

<p>Aena's Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee's annual report on verification of compliance with the Director selection policy supports the selection of Directors in 2019 inasmuch as all appointments were made following the parameters envisaged in the Director Candidate Selection Policy, such as the suitability, competence, experience, training, merits and commitment of the candidates, while also promoting diversity of knowledge, experience and gender on the Board of Directors.</p> <p>As for the target that by 2020 the number of female Directors represents at least 30% of the total number of members of the Board of Directors, the Board takes note of the need to continue working steadily to achieve this objective.</p>
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C.1.8 If applicable, explain the reasons why Proprietary Directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders with less than a 3% equity interest:

Name or company name of shareholder	Justification
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State whether the Board has not met any formal requests for membership from shareholders whose equity interest is equal to or higher than that of others at whose request Proprietary Directors have been appointed. If this is the case, explain the reasons why such requests have not been met:

Yes No

Name or company name of shareholder	Explanation

C.1.9 State any powers delegated by the Board of Directors to Directors or Board committees:

Name or company name of the Director or committee	Brief description
Executive Committee	<p>Article 42 in AENA's Bylaws establishes that the Board of Directors shall establish a standing Executive Committee with all the powers inherent to the Board of Directors, except any that are considered non-delegable by law, applicable corporate governance regulations, the Bylaws or the Regulations of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Likewise, Article 22 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors states that the Executive Committee will have the capacity of decision in the general sphere and, consequently, will have express delegation of all the powers which correspond to the Board of Directors except those which are not able to be delegated in virtue of the law, regulations applicable in matters of corporate government, the Company Bylaws and these Regulations.</p>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Article 15 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors says that the Chairman of the Board is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and has all the powers that may be delegated by law or under the Bylaws or any determined by the Board of Directors of the Company.</p>

C.1.10 Identify members of the Board who are also Directors, representatives of Directors or officers in other companies in the group of which the listed company is a member:

Name or company name of Director	Name of the group company	Position	Does he/she have executive functions?
MAURICI LUCENA BETRIU	AENA DESARROLLO INTERNACIONAL, S.M.E., S.A.	CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	NO

Remarks

C.1.11 Provide details of any Directors or representatives of legal entity Directors of your company who are members of the Board of Directors or representatives of legal entity Directors of other companies listed on official securities markets other than companies in your group which have been reported to the company:

Name or company name of Director	Name of the group company	Position
JAIME TERCEIRO LOMBA	BANKINTER, S.A.	DIRECTOR
LETICIA IGLESIAS HERRAIZ	LAR ESPAÑA REAL ESTATE SOCIMI, S.A.	DIRECTOR

Remarks

C.1.12 State and explain, if applicable, whether the company has rules on the number of boards on which its Directors may sit, and if so specify where this is regulated:

Yes No

Explanation of the rules and identification of the document where this is regulated
<p>Article 29.1 (xii) in the Regulations of the Board establishes that Directors may not, unless expressly authorised by the Board of Directors and following a report from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, form part of more than five (5) Board Committees, excluding (i) the Boards of Directors of companies belonging to the same group as the Company; (ii) the Boards of Directors of family businesses or property of the Directors or their relatives; and (iii) the Boards to which they belong as a result of their professional relationship.</p> <p>In addition, Article 26.3 establishes that Directors may not form part of more than three Boards of Directors of other companies whose shares are traded on national or foreign stock exchanges.</p>

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

Remuneration of the Board of Directors (thousands of euros)	284
Amount of rights accumulated by current Directors by way of pensions (thousands of euros)	0
Amount of rights accumulated by former Directors by way of pensions (thousands of euros)	0

Remarks
There are no rights accumulated by current Directors by way of pensions.

C.1.14 Identify the senior managers who are also Executive Directors and indicate the

total remuneration accrued by each one during the year:

Name or company name	Position/s
MR JUAN CARLOS ALFONSO RUBIO	GENERAL SECRETARY
MR JUAN JOSÉ ÁLVAREZ GALLEGO	AENA INTERNACIONAL DIRECTOR
MS AMPARO BREA ÁLVAREZ	DIRECTOR OF INNOVATION AND TRANSVERSAL STRATEGIC PROJECTS
MS M ^a JOSÉ CUENDA CHAMORRO	MANAGING DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL, REAL ESTATE AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
MR ANTONIO JESÚS GARCÍA ROJAS	INTERNAL AUDIT DIRECTOR
MS MARÍA GÓMEZ RODRÍGUEZ	DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS
MS BEGOÑA GOSÁLVEZ MAYORDOMO	DIRECTOR OF ORGANISATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
MR JOSÉ LEO VIZCAÍNO	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
MR JAVIER MARÍN SAN ANDRÉS	MANAGING DIRECTOR OF AIRPORTS
MR ANGEL LUIS SANZ SANZ	DIRECTOR OF THE CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE, REGULATIONS AND PUBLIC POLICIES

Total senior management remuneration (in thousands of euros)	1,194
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Remarks
<p>At the meeting of the Board of Directors on 29 January 2019, as the Managing Director until then of the Non-Regulated Business was leaving the Company, Ms M^a José Cuenda Chamorro was appointed as Managing Director of the Non-Regulated Business. Following a reorganisation of the Company's management, this department was renamed in March 2019 as the General Commercial, Real Estate and International Development Department.</p>
<p>After the mentioned reorganisation of the Company's management, the Regulated Business Management was renamed General Management of Airports, the Financial Management was renamed Economic-Financial Management and the Office of the Presidency, Regulation and Public Policies Cabinet was renamed as Chairman's office, Regulation and Public Policies Management.</p>
<p>At the meeting of the Board of Directors on 26 February 2019, the Director of Legal Advice and Equity Management, the Board was informed that Mr Antonio García-Mon Marañés was stepping down from his duties.</p>
<p>At the meeting of the Board of Directors on 18 June 2019, it was reported that the Internal Audit Director of Aena, Mr Roberto Ángel Ramírez García, was leaving the Company after having been appointed Financial Director of the company Aeropuertos del Nordeste de Brasil, SA, and that he would cease to be Internal Audit Director of Aena on 27 August. To cover the position</p>

of Internal Audit Director, the Board of Directors held on 30 July 2019 approved, at the proposal of the Audit Committee and with the favourable report of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, the appointment of Mr Antonio Jesús García Rojas as Internal Audit Director of Aena, S.M.E., S.A.

At the Board of Directors meeting of 24 September 2019, Ms Amparo Brea Álvarez was appointed as Director of Innovation and Transversal Strategic Projects, a department created due to the current relevance of three strategic needs of a transversal nature: digitalisation, sustainability and customer orientation.

C.1.15 State whether the Board rules were amended during the year:

Yes

No

Description of amendments
<p>On 30 July 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved the amendment of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, which were amended as follows:</p> <p>a) The name of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee was renamed in Articles 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29 and 32 to the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee.</p> <p>b) Articles 2 and 15 include amendments to bring it into line with current regulations.</p> <p>c) Article 3 was also amended to rename the Appointments and Remuneration Committee as the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, to simplify the procedure for amending the Regulations in accordance with prevailing laws.</p> <p>d) To include technical improvements, amendments are made to Articles 5, 8, 10, 13, 20, 23, 26, 28, 29 and 30.</p> <p>e) In Article 5 on the General Functions of the Board of Directors, the determination of the Regulatory Compliance Policy is expressly added to the functions.</p> <p>f) In Article 21, in addition to the amendment referred to above, another point is added to authorise the creation of Working Groups consisting of Directors and executives, or other members of the Company, to enhance the functioning of the Board.</p> <p>g) Article 23 on the Audit Committee is amended so that sets out more expressly the functions of the Audit Committee in the area of regulatory compliance and, on the other hand, to simplify its wording, as some of the powers were repeated.</p> <p>h) Article 24 on the Appointments and Remuneration Committee is amended to rename it the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee and to add recommendations from the Technical Guide, such as the knowledge it must have or the performance of its functions. Similarly, more specific powers relating to corporate responsibility and corporate governance have been included.</p>

- i) In Article 38 regarding Related-party Transactions, amendments are included to expressly mention the possibility of approving a Related-party Transactions Procedure by establishing the rules and procedures for its content, approval and dissemination.

C.1.16 State the procedures for selection, appointment, re-election and removal of Directors. Mention competent bodies, procedures to be followed and criteria to be applied in each of the procedures.

In its Board of Directors meeting on 23 February 2016, the Company approved a Director Selection Policy, which has been amended on 28 January 2020.

This Policy establishes that the selection of candidates will be based on an analysis of the Company's needs, which will be performed by the Board of Directors with the advice of and a report from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, which will submit its proposals to the Board.

The Company must use external advisors to select candidates when selecting Independent Directors, and it will be optional to use such external advisors when selecting Proprietary Directors. In this candidate selection process, any kind of implicit bias that may entail discrimination, and especially any which hinders the selection of people of either sex, will be avoided. Efforts will be made so that in 2020, the number of female Directors accounts for at least thirty percent (30%) of the total number of members of the Board of Directors.

The company hired to carry out the work necessary for the selection of candidates will present the reports prepared on the selected candidates, submitting three profiles for each candidate to the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee and, once these reports have been analysed by the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, the latter will prepare the proposals to appoint Directors, choosing the best candidate from the list of three in each case.

When re-electing Directors, the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee shall prepare the proposals, after analysis, of both the curriculum vitae of the Directors and their track record on the Company's Board of Directors, plus the opinions in favour of re-election held by the other Directors, in this case without needing external advice.

The proposals for the appointment and re-election of Directors that the Board of Directors submits to the Shareholders' Meeting for consideration and the appointment decisions that are made by the Board of Directors fall to the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee in the case of Independent Directors, and to the Board itself in all other cases, subject to an explanatory report of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee that assesses the skill, experience and merits of the proposed candidate.

In addition, the procedures of selection and re-election of Directors are regulated in Articles 31, 33 and 34 of the Company Bylaws and Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Board Regulations.

The procedure must be carried out in application of the principle of balanced composition of the Board in terms of classes of Directors as considered in Article 8.4 of the Board Regulations.

The Members of the Board of Directors of the Company shall be appointed by the General Shareholders' Meeting or, in the event of an early vacancy, by the Board of Directors itself by co-optation.

Thus, the Board Regulations establish:

“Article 9.- Selection of candidates:

1. The Board of Directors shall work towards ensuring that: (a) the selection policy of the directors (i) is specific and verifiable (ii) ensures that the proposals for appointment or re-election are based on a previous analysis of the needs of the Board of Directors; and (iii) supports the diversity of knowledge, experience and gender in the Board of Directors; and (b) the result of the preliminary analysis of the needs of the Board is reflected in the explanatory report of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee to be published at the summons of the General Shareholders' Meeting that must ratify the appointment or re-election of each Director.

2. The Board of Directors –and the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee within the scope of its powers– shall endeavour to ensure that the proposals for candidates made to the General Shareholders' Meeting for appointment or re-election as Directors, and the appointments made directly to cover vacancies in the exercise of its co-optation powers, are made of honourable and suitable persons of recognised solvency, competence, experience, qualification, training, availability and commitment to their duty. It shall also strive to ensure that the selection of candidates achieves the right balance of the Board of Directors as a whole, which enriches the decision making process and contributes plural perspectives to the discussion of matters of its competence.

3. In the case of a Director that is a legal entity, the individual representing it in the exercise of the duties inherent to the office of Director shall be subject to the same criteria set forth in the previous paragraph. Any incompatibilities that may be applicable and any duties enforceable for Directors as set forth in the Company Bylaws and these Regulations shall be equally applicable to the representative on a personal level.

Article 10.- Appointment:

1. The Directors shall be appointed by the General Shareholder's Meeting by agreement or, in the event of co-optation, by the Board of Directors, with the provisions set forth in the law and in the Company Bylaws.

2. The proposals for appointment and re-election of Directors that the Board of Directors submits to the General Shareholders' Meeting, and the appointment decisions that are adopted by the Board of Directors, by virtue of the powers of co-optation legally attributed thereto, must be preceded by:

(i) the pertaining proposal from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee in the case of Independent Directors, which must go hand in hand

with an explanatory report evaluating the competency, experience and merit of the proposed candidate; or

(ii) the report from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee report in the case of other Directors, with assignment of the new Director to one of the categories considered in these Regulations.

The provisions of this section shall also apply to individuals who are designated as representatives of a Director that is a legal entity, and the proposal for the appointment of such representative must be submitted to the report of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee.

3. The proposals and reports from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee must value the honourability, suitability, solvency, competency, experience, qualification, training, availability and commitment to duty of the candidates.

4. When the Board of Directors should choose to act contrary to any of the proposals or reports from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee it shall explain the reasons for its action and record it in a document.

5. The appointment of Directors by co-optation must respect the rules of appointment of Directors set forth in the law, in the Company Bylaws and in these Board of Directors Regulations. In the event of a vacancy arising after the General Shareholder's Meeting, has already been called and prior to it being held, the Board of Directors may designate a Director until the holding of the following General Shareholder's Meeting.

Article 11.- Term of office

1. Directors shall hold their office for a period of four (4) years unless the General Shareholders' Meeting should agree their dismissal or they should resign before the end of this term.

2. Directors may be re-elected once or several times for periods of four (4) years, although in the case of Independent Directors the maximum term of office shall be of twelve (12) years for this category.

3. The vacancies that might arise may be covered by the Board of Directors in accordance with the law, the Company Bylaws and these Regulations, until the following General Shareholders' Meeting is held, which will then either confirm the appointments or elect the persons who must replace the non-ratified Directors, unless elimination of the vacancies should be decided.

Article 12.- Re-election

1. The proposals for re-election of Directors that the Board of Directors should decide to submit to the General Shareholders' Meeting must follow a procedure which will necessarily include a proposal (in the case of Independent Directors) or a report (in the case of remaining Directors) issued by the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, which will evaluate the quality of the work and the dedication to office of the

Directors proposed during the previous term of office as well as the honourability, suitability, solvency, competency, availability and commitment to duty thereof.

2. To this end, the Directors who form part of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee shall be evaluated by this Committee, using whatever internal and external means are deemed necessary, and each one shall have to leave the meetings when the deliberations and voting affecting each one take place.

3. The Chairman, the Deputy Chairmen (if any), the Independent Directors especially empowered and, in the event that they are Directors, the Secretary and the Deputy Secretaries (if any) of the Board of Directors that are re-elected as members of the Board of Directors by agreement of the General Shareholder's Meeting shall continue to hold the offices they have held hitherto within the Board of Directors, with no need for a new appointment, and all notwithstanding the power of revocation in regard to such offices held by the Board of Directors itself.

Article 13.- Resignation, dismissal and termination

1. The Directors shall terminate their term of office when the term for which they were appointed has elapsed or when so decided by the General Shareholder's Meeting exercising the powers attributed thereto.

2. The Board of Directors shall not propose the termination of any Independent Director before the end of the term of appointment, unless there should be just cause for this in the opinion of the Board of Directors, following a report from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee. In particular, a just cause shall be understood to have occurred when the Director takes on new offices or undertakes new obligations which prevent him/her from dedicating the necessary time to the performance of the duties inherent to the office of Director, should fail to meet the duties inherent to his/her office or should be subject to circumstances that cause him/her to lose his/her condition of independent, in accordance with applicable legislation. This termination may also be proposed as a result of public takeover bids, mergers or any other similar corporate operations that lead to change in the capital structure of the Company.

3. Directors must present their resignation to the Board of Directors and formalise said resignation in the following cases:

(i) When for unexpected circumstances they should be subject to the situations of incompatibility or prohibition set forth in general provisions, in the Company Bylaws or in these Regulations.

(ii) When as a result of actions or conducts attributable to the Director serious damage should have been caused to the assets or reputation of the Company or the Company should be at risk of criminal liability.

(iii) When they should lose the honourability, suitability, solvency, competency, availability or commitment to duty necessary to be a Director of the Company.

(iv) When their permanence in the Board of Directors might endanger, for any reason, and directly, indirectly or via parties related to him (in accordance with the definition of this

term contained in these Regulations), the fair and diligent performance of his/her duties in accordance with social interest.

(v) When the reasons for which he/she was appointed should no longer exist and, in particular, in the case of Proprietary Directors, when the shareholder they represent has fully or partially sold his/her shareholding, thus losing the qualification thereof as significant or sufficient to justify the appointment. The number of Proprietary Directors proposed by a shareholder must be reduced in accordance with its reduction of their shareholding in the share capital of the Company.

(vi) When an Independent Director should unexpectedly become involved in any of the circumstances he/she is barred from as set forth in Article 8.5 of these Regulations.

4. In any of the cases set forth in the foregoing paragraph, the Board of Directors shall ask the Director to resign from office and, as the case may be, shall propose their dismissal at the General Shareholder's Meeting.

5. Exceptionally, the foregoing shall not be of application in the event of resignation considered in paragraphs (v) and (vi) above when the Board of Directors should consider that there are causes to justify the permanence of the Director, following a report from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, notwithstanding the incidence that the new circumstances may have on the qualification of the Director.

6. In the case of an individual representing a legal entity that is a Director being involved in any of the abovementioned situations, said person shall be rendered invalid to carry out that representation.

7. In the event of resignation or termination of a Director prior to the end of his/her term of office, the Director must explain the reasons for this resignation/termination in a letter addressed to all members of the Board of Directors. In any event, the reason for the termination must be included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report of the Company.

Article 14.- Deliberation and voting on appointment and termination of Directors.

1. The Directors affected by appointment, re-election or termination proposals shall abstain from intervening in the deliberations and votes that affect them.

2. All votes of the Board of Directors on the appointment, re-election or termination of Directors shall be secret, notwithstanding the right of any Director to disclose the content of his/her vote”.

C.1.17 Explain to what extent the annual assessment of the Board has led to important changes in its internal organisation and the procedures applicable to its activities:

Description of amendments

Aena was assisted by an external consultant (Deloitte) to assess the functioning of the Board of Directors in 2018. As a result of this analysis, the Board of Directors of Aena, in its meeting of 26 February 2019, established the following proposals for action for the year 2019:

- Review of the amounts of the contracts to be submitted for the approval of the Board of Directors, in order to lighten the points to be dealt with in the Agenda, and to free up time in the sessions for the discussion of strategic issues.
- Preparation of executive summaries presentations related to the different points of the Agenda, whenever possible.
- Adaptation of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee functioning to the recommendations in CNMV Technical Guide.
- Systematisation of Training Programs for Directors and members of the Commissions in matters related to their specific needs.
- Incorporation of new professional profiles of Directors related to international business, real estate or digital sectors in the selection process.
- Creation of at least one Working Group within the Board in terms of strategy, or in real estate aspects or international expansion or digitisation.

All these proposals have been fully implemented throughout 2019, with the 2019 Action Plan having been fully complied with.

Describe the evaluation process and the areas evaluated by the Board of Directors with the help, if any, of external advisers regarding the function and composition of the Board and its committees and any other area or aspect that has been evaluated.

Description of the evaluation process and evaluated areas

The Board of Directors of Aena evaluates performance on an annual basis in accordance with the applicable regulations and Section 19.8 of the Board of Directors Regulations. In accordance with Recommendation 36 of the Code of Good Governance of the CNMV, the following areas have been evaluated:

- Quality and efficiency of the functioning of the Board of Directors and its specialized committees, including the degree of effective use by the board and the commissions of the contributions of its members.
- The size, composition and diversity of the Council and commissions
- Performance of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the chief executive of the Company.
- Performance and contribution of each director, paying special attention to the Presidents of the different Committees.
- The frequency and duration of meetings.

- Agenda and the sufficiency of the time dedicated to dealing with the different issues depending on their importance.
- The Performance of the Coordinating Director and the Secretary of the Board.
- The quality of the information received.
- The breadth and openness of debates, avoiding group thinking.
- If the decision-making process within the Council is dominated or strongly influenced by a member or a small group of members.

The 2019 evaluation has been carried out internally without the assistance of an external consultant. Thus, the purpose of the evaluation has been the Board of Directors overall, and its Committees, and the evaluation has included a special section in order to assess the degree of compliance with the action plan for the financial year 2019 approved by the Board of Directors for the implementation of improvements identified as a result of the self-assessment carried out in the previous year.

The methodology used, which is consistent with that used in previous years, was the gathering of information from the different directors through (i) the completion, from a quantitative and qualitative point of view, of an evaluation questionnaire which included different questions about the points that are the object of the evaluation and (ii) the Secretary of the Board conducting personal interviews with the different members of the Board of Directors who joined the Board in 2019.

The result of the evaluation process was included in a report presented to the Audit Committee on 23 January 2020 and to the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee on 28 January 2020. The Board of Directors, in its session held on 28 January 2020, approved the results of the evaluation of the 2019 fiscal year and the measures to be implemented as part of the action plan for the 2020 fiscal year.

C.1.18 Describe, for those financial years in which the evaluation has been assisted by an external consultant, the business relationships that the consultant or any company in its group has with the company or any company in its group.

Not applicable, as there was no external advice in the evaluation of the Board of Directors in 2019.

C.1.19 State the cases in which Directors are obliged to resign.

In addition to the case of incompatibility or prohibition legally established, Article 13 of the Board Regulations sets forth:

“(...) 3. Directors must present their resignation to the Board of Directors and formalise said resignation in the following cases:

(i) When for unexpected circumstances they should be subject to the situations of incompatibility or prohibition set forth in general provisions, in the Company Bylaws or in these Regulations.

(ii) When as a result of actions or conducts attributable to the Director serious damage should have been caused to the assets or reputation of the Company or the Company should be at risk of criminal liability.

(iii) When they should lose the honourability, suitability, solvency, competency, availability or commitment to duty necessary to be a Director of the Company.

(iv) When their permanence in the Board of Directors might endanger, for any reason, and directly, indirectly or via parties related to him (in accordance with the definition of this term contained in these Regulations), the fair and diligent performance of his/her duties in accordance with social interest.

(v) When the reasons for which he/she was appointed should no longer exist and, in particular, in the case of Proprietary Directors, when the shareholder they represent has fully or partially sold his/her shareholding, thus losing the qualification thereof as significant or sufficient to justify the appointment. The number of Proprietary Directors proposed by a shareholder must be reduced in accordance with its reduction of their shareholding in the share capital of the Company.

(vi) When an Independent Director should unexpectedly become involved in any of the circumstances he/she is barred from as set forth in Article 8.5 of these Regulations.

4. In any of the cases set forth in the foregoing paragraph, the Board of Directors shall ask the Director to resign from office and, as the case may be, shall propose their dismissal at the General Shareholder's Meeting.

5. Exceptionally, the foregoing shall not be of application in the event of resignation considered in paragraphs (v) and (vi) above when the Board of Directors should consider that there are causes to justify the permanence of the Director, following a report from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, notwithstanding the incidence that the new circumstances may have on the qualification of the Director.

6. In the case of an individual representing a legal entity that is a Director being involved in any of the abovementioned situations, said person shall be rendered invalid to carry out that representation.

7. In the event of resignation or termination of a Director prior to the end of his/her term of office, the Director must explain the reasons for this resignation/termination in a letter addressed to all members of the Board of Directors. In any event, the reason for the termination must be included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report of the Company”.

C.1.20 Are qualified majorities other than those established by law required for any specific decision?

Yes No

If any, please describe the differences.

Description of differences

C.1.21 Explain whether there are any specific requirements, other than those relating to Directors, to be appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yes No

Description of requirements
Article 15.5 of the Regulations on the Board of Directors establishes that the Chairman/Chairwoman of the Board of Directors shall be in any event the chief executive.
In addition, Article 15.2 of the Board Regulations sets forth that the Chairman/Chairwoman shall hold the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Company, whose appointment will require the vote in favour of two thirds of the members of the Board of Directors.

C.1.22 State whether the Company Bylaws or the Board Regulations establish any limit as to the age of Directors:

Yes No

	Age limit
Chairman	
Chief Executive Officer	
Director	

Remarks

C.1.23 State whether the Company Bylaws or the Board Regulations establish any term limits or other more stringent requirements in addition to those provided by law for Independent Directors other than those required by law:

Yes No

Additional requirements and/or maximum number of term limits	
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C.1.24 State whether the Company Bylaws or the Board Regulations establish specific rules on proxy voting in the Board for other Directors, the way to do this and, in particular, the maximum number of proxy votes which a Director may have, as well as whether there is any limitation in place in terms of the categories for proxy voting, beyond the limits imposed by the legislation. If any, please briefly provide details of such rules.

Article 20.2 of the Board Regulations establishes that when Directors exceptionally are unable to personally attend the meetings of the Board of Directors, they shall endeavour to transfer their representation to another member of the Board holding his/her same status, including giving the most accurate appropriate instructions. External Directors may only delegate their vote to another External Director. Proxy voting must be granted in writing and shall be special for each meeting.

C.1.25 State the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors during the year. Additionally, mention, if applicable, the times that the Board has met without the attendance of its Chairman. Meetings where the Chairman sent specific proxy instructions are to be considered as attended.

Number of Board meetings	12
Number of Board meetings without attendance of the Chairman	0

Remarks
On 9 April 2019, after the General Shareholders' Meeting had been held, resolutions were adopted by written procedure and without a meeting, this being the date of receipt of the last of the votes received, as provided for in Article 248.2 of the consolidated text of the Corporate Enterprises Act, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July ("LSC") and subject to Article 100 of the Regulations of the Companies Registry, approved by Royal Decree 1784/1996 of 19 July ("RRM").

State the number of meetings held by the Coordinator Director with the other Directors, where there was neither attendance nor representation of any Executive Director:

Number of meetings	0
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Remarks

State the number of meetings held by each committee of the Board during the year:

Number of meetings of the Executive Committee	2
Number of meetings of the Audit Committee	5
Number of meetings of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee	9
Number of meetings of the Appointments Committee	-
Number of meetings of the Remuneration Committee	-
Number of meetings of the ____ Committee	-

Remarks

C.1.26 State the number of meetings that the Board of Directors has held during the year and information about the attendance of its members:

Number of meetings attended in person by at least 80% of the Directors.	11
Personal attendance as a percentage of total votes during the year	88.33%
Number of meetings attended in person or via specific proxy instructions of all the Directors.	5
Votes cast with attendance in person and via specific proxy instructions as a percentage of total votes	94.44%

Remarks

C.1.27 State whether the individual and consolidated annual accounts submitted to the Board for preparation were previously certified:

Yes **No**

Identify, if applicable, the person(s) who certified the individual and consolidated annual accounts for preparation by the Board:

Name	Position
MR JOSÉ LEO VIZCAÍNO	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
MR MAURICI LUCENA BETRIU	CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Remarks

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C.1.28 Explain any measures established by the Board of Directors to prevent the individual and consolidated accounts prepared by the Board from being submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting with a qualified audit opinion.

The Audit Committee, in accordance with Article 23.7 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors ensures that the Board of Directors presents the accounts to the General Shareholder's Meeting with no limitations or qualifications in the audit report and that, in the event of the existence of qualifications, both the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the auditors clearly explain to the shareholders the content and scope of such limitations or qualifications.
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C.1.29 Is the Secretary of the Board also a Director?

Yes No

If the Secretary is not a Director, please complete the following table:

Name or company name of Secretary	Representative
MR JUAN CARLOS ALFONSO RUBIO	
Remarks	

C.1.30 State any specific measures taken by the company to ensure the independence of its external auditors and, if there were such, financial analysts, investment banks, and rating agencies, including how legal provisions have been implemented in practice.

In accordance with Article 23.9 of the Board Regulations, the Audit Committee is in charge of the following functions: “[...]” <i>(iii) Ensuring and preserving the independence of the external auditor in the exercise of its functions and, to that end:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Ensuring that the Company reports to the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), as price sensitive information, the change of external auditor and attaches a declaration on the possible existence of disagreements with the outgoing auditor and, if there were such, their content.</i>▪ <i>Ensuring that the Company and the external auditor respect the current rules on the supply of services other than those of auditing, the limits on the concentration</i>
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of the external auditor's business and, in general, other standards established to ensure the independence of the auditors.

- *In the event of the external auditor's resignation, examining the circumstances causing it.*
- *Watching to see that the remuneration to the external auditor for the work does not compromise quality or independence.*

- (iv) *Establishing the appropriate relations with the auditors of accounts or audit companies in order to receive information on those questions which may constitute a threat to their independence for their examination by the Audit Committee, and any others related with the procedure of the audit of accounts and, when necessary, the authorisation of services other than those prohibited, in the terms set out in Articles 5, Section 4, and 6.2.b) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, of 16 April, and the terms of Section 3 of chapter IV, title I of the Audit Act 22/2015, of 20 July, on the regime of independence, as well as those other communications provided for in the legislation on auditing and in audit standards. In all cases, they must receive annually from the external auditors a declaration of their independence in relation to the Company or companies linked to it directly or indirectly, and detailed and individualised information on additional services of any kind supplied and the relevant fees received from these companies by the external auditor or by persons or entities linked to it in accordance with the terms set out in the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts.*
- (v) The annual issue, prior to the issue of the audit report, of a report in which an opinion is expressed on whether the independence of the auditors of accounts or audit companies has been compromised. This report must contain, in every case, a reasoned assessment of each and every one of the additional services referred to in the preceding section, considered individually and as a whole, other than the legal audit and in relation with the regime of independence or with the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts.
- (vi) Where applicable, being in favour of the group auditor taking on responsibility for the audits of the group companies.
- (vii) Ensuring that the external auditor has an annual meeting with the Board of Directors in plenary session to report on the work done and on the progress of the accounting situation and risks affecting the Company.

In the first months of the financial year, and in any event prior to the issue of the accounts auditing report, the Audit Committee shall prepare the report on the independence of the accounts auditors or auditing firms in accordance with Article 23.9 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors.

The Economic-Financial Department coordinates the relations with financial analysts, investment banks, institutional and retail investors and rating agencies, managing requests for information as well requests from institutional or private investors on the basis of the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, veracity and reliability of the information provided.

To this end, Aena has several communication channels, such as the publication of the information on quarterly results and other events such as those related to the presentation of results or to corporate operations, and direct communication with the department of investor relations via an electronic email and a contact telephone number.

C.1.31 State whether the Company changed its external auditor during the year. If this is the case, identify outgoing and incoming auditor:

Yes No

Outgoing Auditor	Incoming Auditor

Remarks

If there have been any disagreements with the outgoing auditor, please explain them:

Yes No

Explanation of disagreements

C.1.32 State whether the audit firm provides any non-audit services to the company and/or its group and, if so, the fees paid and the corresponding percentage of total fees invoiced to the company and/or its group:

Yes No

	Company	Group companies	Total
Amount invoiced for non-audit services (thousands of euros)	132	17	149
Amount invoiced for non-audit services / Amount for audit work (in %)	92,3 %	15,3 %	58,7 %

Remarks

C.1.33 State whether the auditors' report on the annual accounts for the preceding year contains a qualified opinion or reservations. If so, please explain the reasons given by the Chairman of the Audit Committee to explain the content and extent of the aforementioned qualified opinion or reservations.

Yes No

Explanation of reasons

C.1.34 State the number of consecutive financial years the current audit firm has been auditing the individual and/or consolidated annual accounts of the company. Furthermore, state the number of financial years audited by the current audit firm as a percentage of the total number of years that the annual accounts have been audited:

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of consecutive financial years	3	3

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of financial years audited by the current audit firm/Number of financial years the company has been audited (as a %)	37.5%	37.5%

Remarks

C.1.35 State whether there is a procedure whereby Directors have the information necessary to prepare for the meetings of the governing bodies with sufficient time and provide details if applicable:

Yes No

Details of procedure
Article 19.4 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors and 36 of the Company Bylaws set forth that the Chairman shall call the ordinary meetings of the Board. This will be done by letter, electronic mail or other remote means of communication that ensure it is received, sufficiently in advance for Directors to have access to it and no later than the third day before the date the Board Meeting is to be held. The call shall

include the Agenda of the meeting and relevant written information for decision making, clearly indicating those points on which the Board of Directors must adopt a decision or agreement so that the Directors are able to study or compile, prior to the meeting, the information required to make the decision.

Likewise, following the evaluation of the operation of the Board of Directors in 2017, on 19 December 2017 the Board approved a number of improvement points implemented in 2018 including: sending documentation at least 5 days in advance, except for justified reasons.

The Secretariat of the Board of Directors has implemented a management app for the Board of Directors which enables the Directors to have all the information immediately and electronically on all their devices easily and quickly.

C.1.36 State whether the company has established rules whereby Directors have to provide information regarding and, if applicable, resign in circumstances which may damage the company's standing and reputation. If so, provide details:

Yes

No

Explain the rules

In accordance with Article 13.3 of the Board Regulations, the Directors must resign from the Board of Directors and formalise their resignation when: (i) when for unexpected circumstances they should be subject to the situations of incompatibility or prohibition set forth in general provisions, in the Company Bylaws or in these Regulations; (ii) when as a result of actions or conducts attributable to the Director serious damage should have been caused to the assets or reputation of the Company or the Company should be at risk of criminal liability; (iii) when they should lose the honourability, suitability, solvency, competency, availability or commitment to duty necessary to be a Director of the Company; (iv) when their permanence in the Board of Directors might endanger, for any reason, and directly, indirectly or via parties related to him (in accordance with the definition of this term contained in these Regulations), the fair and diligent performance of his/her duties in accordance with social interest; (v) when the reasons for which he/she was appointed should no longer exist and, in particular, in the case of Proprietary Directors, when the shareholder they represent has fully or partially sold his/her shareholding, thus losing the qualification thereof as significant or sufficient to justify the appointment. The number of Proprietary Directors proposed by a shareholder must be reduced in accordance with its reduction of its shareholding in the share capital of the Company; and (vi) when an Independent Director should unexpectedly become involved in any of the circumstances he/she is barred from as set forth in Article 8.5 of these Regulations.

Likewise, clause 4 in the Director Candidate Selection Policy establishes that people in the following situations cannot be considered as candidates to be a Director:

(i) they are subject to the prohibitions or conflicts of interest cases set out in the Corporate Enterprises Act and other applicable legal provisions; (ii) they are on

more than three Boards of Directors of other companies whose shares are admitted to trading on national or foreign stock exchanges; and (iii) they do not comply with the requirements, if any, specified by the Bylaws, Regulations and other internal rules of the Company.

C.1.37 State whether any member of the Board of Directors has informed the company that he/she has been prosecuted or notified that legal proceedings are to be taken against him/her for any offences described in Article 213 of the LSC:

Yes No

Name of Director	Criminal case	Remarks

State whether the board of Directors has analysed the case. If so, explain in detail the decision taken as to whether the Director in question should continue in his/her post or, if applicable, describe any actions taken by the Board up to the date of this report, or which it intends to take.

Yes No

Decision made/action taken	Reasoned explanation

C.1.38 List the material agreements entered into by the company and which come into force, are modified or terminate in the event of a change of control of the company as a result of a takeover bid and its effects.

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C.1.39 Identify individually for Directors, and generally in other cases, and provide details of any agreements made between the company and its Directors, officers or employees containing indemnity or golden parachute clauses in the event of resignation or dismissal or termination of employment without cause following a takeover bid or any other type of transaction.

Number of beneficiaries	0
Type of beneficiary	Description of agreement

State whether these contracts have to be reported and/or approved by management bodies of the company or of the group other than as required by regulation. If they do, specify the procedures, events and nature of the bodies responsible for their approval or for reporting them:

	Board of Directors	General Shareholders' Meeting
Body authorising the clauses	NO	NO

	Yes	No
Is the General Shareholders' Meeting informed of the clauses?		X

Remarks
The company does not have this type of agreements with its administration, management or employees, due to the public regulations that are applied.

C.2 Committees of the Board of Directors

C.2.1 List all the committees of the Board of Directors, their members and the proportion of Executive, Proprietary, Independent and other External Directors that comprise them:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
Maurici Lucena Betriu	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Executive
Jaime Terceiro Lomba	Member	Independent
TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP represented by MR CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY HOHN	Member	Proprietary
Francisco Ferrer Moreno	Member	Proprietary
Angélica Martínez Ortega	Member	Proprietary

% of Executive Directors	20%
% of Proprietary Directors	60%
% of Independent Directors	20%
% of other external members	0%
Remarks	

As a result of the vacancy on the Executive Committee following the resignation of Director Mr Josep Piqué Camps on 4 January 2019, on 9 April 2019 the Board of Directors approved, at the behest of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, the appointment of Mr Jaime Terceiro Lomba as a member of the Executive Committee.

Explain the functions that have been delegated or attributed to this committee, other than those already described in section C.1.10, and describe the procedures and organisation and operation rules of the committee. For each these duties, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties assigned to it by law, the Bylaws or other corporate resolutions.

Duties, organisation and operation: (Article 22 of the Board Regulations)

“[...]”

(ii) Competencies

5. *Without prejudice to the delegation of powers to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and, as applicable, the CEO and the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee will have the capacity of decision in the general sphere and, consequently, will have express delegation of all the powers which correspond to the Board of Directors except those which are not able to be delegated in virtue of the law, regulations applicable in matters of corporate government, the Company Bylaws and these Regulations.*

(iii) Operation

6. *The Executive Committee will meet with the necessary frequency, in the judgement of the Chairman or when requested by three of its members.*
7. *The Executive Committee will be validly formed when the meeting is attended, in person or by proxy, by more than half of its members.*
8. *Resolutions will be adopted by absolute majority of the Directors attending the meeting (in person or by proxy), the Chairman having a casting vote in the event of a tie.*

(iv) Relations with the Board of Directors

9. *The Board of Directors will be advised of the matters dealt with and the decisions adopted by the Executive Committee and all its members will receive copies of the minutes of Executive Committee meetings”.*

The actions carried out by the Executive Committee at the two meetings held in 2019 were as follows:

- The Committee approved Aena Internacional to bid in the 5th round of the tender process for the management and operation of the Northeast Brazil Airport Group.
- The Committee approved the commercial incentives on air fares to cope with Thomas Cook’s halting its business activity.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Type
LETICIA IGLESIAS HERRAIZ	CHAIRWOMAN	INDEPENDENT
FRANCISCO FERRER MORENO	MEMBER	PROPRIETARY
MARTA BARDÓN FERNÁNDEZ-PACHECO	MEMBER	PROPRIETARY
JAIME TERCEIRO LOMBA	MEMBER	INDEPENDENT
JOSE LUIS BONET FERRER	MEMBER	INDEPENDENT

% of Proprietary Directors	40%
% of Independent Directors	60%
% of other external members	0%

Remarks
As a result of the vacancy on the Audit Committee following the expiration of the term of office for which Mr Juan Ignacio Acha-Orbea Echevarría was appointed as a Director and the resignation of Mr Jaime Terceiro Lomba from his position as Chairman of the Audit Committee, on 9 April 2019 the Board of Directors approved the appointment of Ms Leticia Iglesias Herráiz as a member and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee.

Explain the duties, including any in addition to those specified by law, assigned to this committee and describe the rules and procedures it follows for its organisation and operation. For each these duties, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties assigned to it by law, the bylaws or other corporate resolutions.

<p>Duties, organisation and operation: (Article 23 of the Board Regulations)</p> <p>“(i) <i>Composition</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Board of Directors will set up a permanent Audit Committee comprising five (5) members, who must be External Directors.</i> 2. <i>The Audit Committee is formed as an internal body of an informative and consultative character, with no executive functions, with powers of information, advice and proposal within its scope of action.</i> 3. <i>The members of the Audit Committee, and particularly its Chairman, will be appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience in matters of</i>
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accounting and auditing or both. As a group, the Committee members will have the relevant technical knowledge in relation with the Company's sector of activity. Most of these members shall be Independent Directors.

- 4. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is appointed from among the Independent Directors who are its members and must be replaced every four (4) years, being able to be re-elected after a gap of one (1) year from the date of cessation.*
- 5. The Board of Directors shall appoint the members of the Audit Committee and its Chairman and Secretary by an absolute majority. They will be renewed in the time, way and number decided by the Board of Directors of the Company.*
- 6. The Secretary of the Audit Committee may be one of its members or the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the Board of Directors. In the latter case the Secretary may not be a member of the Audit Committee.*

(ii) Competencies

- 7. Without prejudice to any other task that may be assigned to it by the Board of Directors or which is established in these Regulations, the primary function of the Audit Committee will be that of providing support to the Board of Directors in its functions of supervision and, specifically, it will have as a minimum the competence to report to the General Shareholders' Meeting on questions raised in relation with those matters which are in the competence of the Audit Committee and, in particular, on the results of the audit, explaining how this has contributed to the integrity of the financial information and the function that the committee has undertaken in this process. In this respect, the Audit Committee will see that the Board of Directors endeavours to present the accounts to the General Shareholders' Meeting without qualifications or reservations in the audit report and that, in the exceptional circumstances that there should be reservations, the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the auditors clearly explain to the shareholders the content and scope of such qualifications or reservations.*
- 8. In relation with information and internal control systems, the Audit Committee will have the following functions:*
 - (a) Supervising the process of preparation, presentation and integrity of the essential financial information relating to the Company and, where applicable, the group, presenting to the administration body recommendations or proposals intended to safeguard its integrity, reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the adequate definition of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria.*
 - (b) Regularly review the internal control and risk management systems in order to identify, manage and properly inform of the main risks.*
 - (c) Evaluating everything relative to non-financial risks in the company, including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political*

and reputational risks.

- (d) Supervising the effectiveness of internal control in the Company, the internal audit and systems of risk management, discussing with the auditor of accounts any significant weaknesses in the internal control system detected during the audit, all this without impairing its independence. To these ends, and where applicable, it can make recommendations or proposals to the Board of Directors and the relevant period for their follow-up.*
- (e) Establish and supervise a mechanism that enables employees to report in a confidential manner and, if possible and appropriate, anonymously, any irregularities of potential importance, particularly financial and accounting, that they may have detected within the company.*
- (f) Coordinate and receive information from the Compliance Bodies, concerning initiatives to modify Aena's General Regulatory Compliance System.*
- (g) Review the regulatory compliance policy and other policies and procedures to prevent improper conduct, and also oversee the management of the Complaints Channel and the annual report on the Compliance System that will be submitted to the Board.*

9. In relation to the external auditor:

- (i) Presenting to the Board of Directors, for submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting, proposals for the selection, appointment, re-election and replacement of the auditors of accounts, taking responsibility for the selection process, in accordance with the terms of Articles 16, Sections 2, 3 and 5, and 17.5 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, of 16 April, on specific requirements for the statutory audit of public interest entities and repealing Commission Decision 2005/909/EC Text with EEA relevance and conditions of engagement.*
- (ii) Receiving regularly from the external auditor information on the audit plan and the results of its workings, and seeing to it that the senior management takes its recommendations into account.*
- (iii) Ensuring and preserving the independence of the external auditor in the exercise of its functions and, to that end:*
 - Ensuring that the Company reports to the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), as price sensitive information, the change of external auditor and attaches a declaration on the possible existence of disagreements with the outgoing auditor and, if there were such, their content.*

- *Ensuring that the Company and the external auditor respect the current rules on the supply of services other than those of auditing, the limits on the concentration of the external auditor's business and, in general, other standards established to ensure the independence of the auditors.*
 - *In the event of the external auditor's resignation, examining the circumstances causing it.*
 - *Watching to see that the remuneration to the external auditor for the work does not compromise quality or independence.*
- (iv) *Establishing the appropriate relations with the auditors of accounts or audit companies in order to receive information on those questions which may constitute a threat to their independence for their examination by the Audit Committee, and any others related with the procedure of the audit of accounts and, when necessary, the authorisation of services other than those prohibited, in the terms set out in Articles 5, Section 4, and 6.2.b) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, of 16 April, and the terms of Section 3 of chapter IV, title I of the Audit Act 22/2015, of 20 July (or the one that replaces it), on the regime of independence, as well as those other communications provided for in the legislation on auditing and in audit standards. In all cases, they must receive annually from the external auditors a declaration of their independence in relation to the Company or companies linked to it directly or indirectly, and detailed and individualised information on additional services of any kind supplied and the relevant fees received from these companies by the external auditor or by persons or entities linked to it in accordance with the terms set out in the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts.*
- (v) *The annual issue, prior to the issue of the audit report, of a report in which an opinion is expressed on whether the independence of the auditors of accounts or audit companies has been compromised. This report must contain, in every case, a reasoned assessment of each and every one of the additional services referred to in the preceding section, considered individually and as a whole, other than the legal audit and in relation with the regime of independence or with the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts.*
- (vi) *Where applicable, being in favour of the group auditor taking on responsibility for the audits of the group companies.*
- (vii) *Ensuring that the external auditor has an annual meeting with the Board of Directors in plenary session to report on the work done and on the progress of the accounting situation and risks affecting the Company.*
10. *Reporting to the Board of Directors, prior to its adoption of the relevant decisions reserved to the Board of Directors, on the following subjects:*

- (a) *The financial information that due to its status as a listed company the Company must regularly report. The Audit Committee must ensure that the interim accounts are prepared according to the same accounting criteria as the annual accounts and, to this end, consider the advisability of a limited review of the external auditor.*
- (b) *The prospectuses on the issue, admission and all other documentation relating to share issues or admissions.*
- (c) *The creation or acquisition of equity interests in special purpose vehicles or based in countries or territories considered tax havens, as well as any other transaction or operation of a similar nature which, due to its complexity, might undermine the transparency of the group.*
- (d) *Related-party transactions.*

11. *In relation to the internal audit:*

- (a) *The Company shall have a unit that will be responsible for the internal auditing role which, under the supervision of the Audit Committee, shall ensure the good working order of the information and internal control systems and which will functionally report to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.*
- (b) *The head of the unit that assumes the internal audit functions shall present its annual work plan to the Committee; shall inform the committee directly of any incidents arising in the performance thereof; and shall present an activities report at the end of each financial year.*
- (c) *The Audit Committee shall ensure the Independence and efficacy of the internal audit function; shall propose the selection, appointment, re-election and termination of the head of the internal audit department; shall propose the budget for this service; shall approve the orientation and working plans, ensuring that its activity is focused principally towards the company's relevant risks; shall receive regular information on its activities; and shall verify that senior management takes the conclusions and recommendations of its reports into account.*

12. *In relation with the Risk Management and Control Policy:*

- (a) *The Audit Committee must identify:*
 - *The various types of risk, financial and non-financial (among others, operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational), to which the Company is subject, including among those financial and economic, contingent liabilities and other risks outside the balance sheet.*
 - *Fixing the level of risk that the Company considers acceptable.*

- *The measures in place to mitigate the impact of identified risks, in the event that they should materialise.*
- *The information and internal control systems that will be used to manage said risks, including contingent liabilities and off-balance sheet risks.*

(b) Under the direct supervision of the Audit Committee, the Company will have a unit which carries out the internal function of risk control and management, and which will carry out the following functions:

- *Ensuring the good functioning of the risk control and management systems and, in particular, that they identify, manage and adequately quantify all the important risks affecting the Company.*
- *Participating actively in the preparation of the risk strategy and in important decisions on its management.*
- *Seeing that the risk control and management systems mitigate the risks adequately in the framework of the policy defined by the Board of Directors.*

13. The Audit Committee will supervise the strategy of communication and relations with shareholders and investors, including small and medium shareholders.

14. The Audit Committee must be informed on operations of structural and corporate amendments which the Company intends to carry out, for their analysis and prior report to the Board of Directors, on their economic conditions and accounting impact and, particularly, where applicable, on the proposed equation for exchange.

(iii) Operation

15. The Audit Committee will meet at least once a quarter and whenever it is found appropriate, being summoned by its Chairman, on his own decision or in response to a request by two (2) of its members, by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee or, where applicable, the Chief Executive Officer.

16. Notwithstanding the above, the Audit Committee will meet whenever the Board of Directors asks for a report or approval of proposals in the ambit of its competence and always when, in the judgement of the committee Chairman, it is seen as appropriate to the good progress of its purposes.

17. The Audit Committee will be validly formed when the meeting is attended, in person or by proxy, by more than half of its members.

18. *Resolutions will be adopted by absolute majority of the Directors attending the meeting (in person or by proxy), the Chairman having a casting vote in the event of a tie.*

19. *The Audit Committee will be able to call for attendance at its meetings of the Company's auditor of accounts and the internal audit manager. In addition, the Audit Committee may call any employee or executive of the Company and even ask attendance of any employee without the presence of a senior manager.*

20. *The Audit Committee will prepare an annual memorandum containing an account of its activities.*

(iv) *Relations with the Board of Directors*

21. *The Board of Directors will be informed of the matters dealt with and the decisions adopted by the Audit Committee and all its members will receive copies of the minutes of the Committee meetings”.*

The most important actions that the Audit Committee undertook in 2019 were:

- The Committee has analysed the financial information prior to its presentation to the Board of Directors and its reporting to the CNMV and the markets. Specifically, it has examined the Annual Accounts, the Management Report, the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement, the Annual Corporate Governance Report, the proposed distribution of profits, the Quarterly Financial Reports, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the half-yearly Financial Report.
- It has approved the Auditors' Independence Report for financial year 2018.
- It has provided information on the appointment of the external auditors of the Annual Accounts of Aena and its subsidiaries for the financial years 2020, 2021 and 2022.
- It has supervised the actions carried out by the Company's Internal Audit Department. Specifically, the topics that have been addressed included approving the Risk Map for 2019, examining the internal audit activities carried out in 2018, monitoring the actions and incidents in the Internal Audit Plan, and reporting back on the proposed appointment of the Internal Audit Director, among others.
- The Committee has reviewed information about related-party transactions.
- It has analysed and agreed to follow up specifically on the Information Security System in Aena.
- It reviewed the Committee's own main actions in order to approve the activities report for 2019.

Identify the Director who is a member of the Audit Committee and has been appointed taking into consideration his/her knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing or both and state the date that the chair of this committee was appointed.

Name of the Directors with experience	LETICIA IGLESIAS HERRAIZ
Name of the Directors with experience	FRANCISCO FERRER MORENO
Name of the Directors with experience	MARTA BARDÓN FERNÁNDEZ-PACHECO
Name of the Directors with experience	JAIME TERCEIRO LOMBA
Name of the Directors with experience	JOSE LUIS BONET FERRER
Date of appointment of the chair	09/04/2019

Remarks
As a result of the vacancy on the Audit Committee following the expiration of the term of office for which Mr Juan Ignacio Acha-Orbea Echevarría was appointed as a Director and the resignation of Mr Jaime Terceiro Lomba from his position as Chairman of the Audit Committee, after the appointment by the General Shareholders' Meeting on 9 April 2019 of Ms Leticia Iglesias Herraiz, the Board of Directors approved on the same day to appoint Ms Leticia Iglesias Herraiz as a member and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee, in compliance with Article 529 quaterdecies.2 of the Corporate Enterprises Act, under which the Chairman of the Audit Committee shall be appointed from among the Independent Directors who form part of it and must be replaced every four years, and may be re-elected after one year has elapsed since they are relieved of their duties.

APPOINTMENTS, REMUNERATION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
AMANCIO LÓPEZ SEIJAS	CHAIRMAN	INDEPENDENT
JORDI HEREU BOHER	MEMBER	INDEPENDENT
JOSEP ANTONI DURÁN I LLEIDA	MEMBER	INDEPENDENT
TCI ADVISORY SERVICES LLP represented by MR CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY HOHN	MEMBER	PROPRIETARY
ÁNGEL LUIS ARIAS SERRANO	MEMBER	PROPRIETARY

% of Proprietary Directors	40%
% of Independent Directors	60%
% of other external members	0%
Remarks	
On 4 January 2019, the Director Mr Josep Piqué Camps submitted his resignation as member of the Board and also of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee. To fill this vacancy, on 29 January 2019 Mr Josep Antoni Durán i Lleida was appointed as an Independent Director by the co-optation procedure and also a member of the Appointments and Remuneration	

Committee. His appointment was ratified by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 9 April 2019.

Due to vacancy arising on the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee after the expiration of the term for which Mr Eduardo Fernández-Cuesta Luca de Tena was appointed as a Director, on 9 April 2019 the General Shareholders' Meeting appointed Mr Jordi Hereu Boher as a Director. Also on 9 April 2019, due to the vacancy referred to above which had arisen in the chairmanship of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, the Board agreed to appoint, on that same date, Mr Jordi Hereu Boher as a member of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, and Mr Amancio López Seijas as Chairman of the aforementioned Committee.

Explain the duties, including any in addition to those specified by law, assigned to this committee and describe the rules and procedures it follows for its organisation and operation. For each these duties, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties assigned to it by law, the bylaws or other corporate resolutions.

The main rules of organisation and operation of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee are defined in Article 24 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, which states as follows:

“(i)Composition

- 1. The Board of Directors will set up a permanent Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee comprising five (5) members, who must be External Directors.*
- 2. The Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee is set up as an internal body with powers of evaluation and control of the Company's corporate government.*
- 3. The members of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee that shall be appointed must have the knowledge, skills and experience appropriate to the duties they are called upon to perform. Most of these members shall be Independent Directors.*

The Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee must have knowledge of and experience in: a) corporate governance, b) strategic analysis and evaluation of human resources, c) selection of Directors and executives, d) performance of senior management functions, and e) design of policies and plans for the remuneration of Directors and senior management.

4. *The Chairman of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee shall be appointed from among the Independent Directors on the committee.*
5. *The Board of Directors shall appoint the members of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee and its Chairman and Secretary by an absolute majority. They will be renewed in the time, way and number decided by the Board of Directors of the Company.*
6. *The Secretary of the Audit Committee may be one of its members or the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the Board of Directors. In the latter case the Secretary may not be a member of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee.*

(ii) Competencies

7. *Notwithstanding any other duty that may be entrusted by the Board of Directors, the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee shall have the following competencies:*

- (a) Evaluating the competence, knowledge and experience necessary for the Board of Directors; defining, in consequence, the functions and aptitudes necessary for the candidates to fill each vacancy, and evaluating the time and dedication required for them to undertake their tasks properly.*
- (b) Establishing an objective for representation of the sex less present on the Board of Directors, preparing orientation on how to achieve this objective and reporting to the Board on questions of gender diversity, ensuring that this is reported in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.*
- (c) Submitting to the Board of Directors proposals for the nomination of Independent Directors for their appointment by co-option or for submission to the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting, and proposals for the re-election or dismissal of these Directors by the General Shareholders' Meeting.*

In its proposal to the Board of Directors, the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee must identify who suggested the candidate, record the evaluation made and the suitability of the candidate for the category to which he/she has been assigned in the report/proposal submitted to the Board for appointment or re-election. Proposals for appointment must also be justified, both in the circumstances relating to the candidate and in the specific circumstances that have been relevant to the decision.

- (d) Reporting on proposals of appointment of other Directors for their nomination by co-option or for submission to the decision of the General Shareholders' Meeting, and proposals for their re-election or dismissal by the General Shareholders' Meeting.*

- (e) *The Chairman or any other member of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee may meet with each candidate, leaving a record of the meeting.*
- (f) *Annual verification of compliance with the policy of selection of Directors by the Board of Directors, reporting on this in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.*
- (g) *Ensuring that the Non-Executive Directors have sufficient time available for the correct undertaking of their functions.*
- (h) *Reporting the proposals of nomination and dismissal of senior executives and proposing to the Board of Directors the basic conditions of their contracts.*
- (i) *Examining and organising the succession of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the chief executive of the company and, where applicable, making proposals to the Board of Directors so that this succession takes place in an ordered and planned manner.*
- (j) *Periodically review the remuneration policy applied to the Directors and senior managers, including share remuneration packages and their application, as well as guarantee that their individual remuneration is in line with that paid to other Directors and senior executives of the Company.*
- (k) *Consulting the Chairman and chief executive of the Company, especially when dealing with matters relative to the Executive Directors and senior executives, and checking that the remuneration policy is properly applied.*
- (l) *Verifying compliance with the remuneration policy established by the Company.*
- (m) *Determine the complementary remuneration system of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer. The basic remuneration, which is the obligatory minimum remuneration, shall be established by the Ministry of Finance and Public Administrations.*
- (n) *Reporting on incentive plans.*
- (o) *Making an annual examination of the remuneration policy for the Directors and senior executives.*
- (p) *Preparing and checking on information on remuneration of the Directors and senior executives contained in the various corporate documents, including the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration.*
- (q) *Proposing the appropriate amendments to these Regulations to the Board of Directors.*

- (r) *Examining compliance with internal regulations (including the internal codes of conduct) and corporate governance rules and making the necessary proposals to improve them.*
- (s) *Periodically evaluating the adequacy of the Company's corporate governance system, specifically in the corporate governance policies, and proposing to the Board of Directors, for its approval or submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting, any modifications or updates for its development and continuous improvement, so that it fulfils its mission of promoting the interests of the Company and takes into account, as appropriate, the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.*
- (t) *Ensuring that any conflict of interest does not compromise the independence of the external advice provided to the Committee.*
- (u) *Periodically reviewing the corporate responsibility policy and strategy, proposing modifications or updates to the Board of Directors.*
- (v) *Knowing, promoting, guiding and overseeing the Company's objectives, action plans and practices in the area of corporate responsibility, and in particular:*
 - i. *Evaluating and verifying the performance and compliance with the corporate responsibility strategy and practices, ensuring that they are focused on achieving greater social and environmental sustainability, the creation of long-term value and good corporate governance, and to report on this to the Board of Directors.*
 - ii. *Supervising and evaluating the processes of relationship with the various stakeholders.*
 - iii. *Supporting and ensuring Aena's contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted by the United Nations.*
 - iv. *Promoting a coordinated strategy for social action, sponsorship and patronage consistent with the Company's policies.*
 - v. *Coordinating the reporting process for non-financial and diversity information and/or corporate responsibility reports, through which to report on the business model, formal policies and their results, non-financial risks and key indicators, including environmental, social, ethical, personnel-related and human rights or diversity issues, in accordance with prevailing laws and international reference standards.*

(iii) *Operation*

8. *The Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee shall meet as often as deemed necessary of its Chairman for the exercise of its duties.*

It will also meet when requested by, at least, two (2) of its members. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer may request information meetings from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, as an exception.

9. *Notwithstanding the above, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee will meet whenever the Board of Directors asks for the issue of a report or approval of proposals within its remit and whenever, in the judgement of the Chairman of this committee, it is appropriate for the good development of its purposes.*
10. *The Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee will be validly constituted when the majority of its members are present at the meeting, in person or by proxy.*
11. *Resolutions will be adopted by absolute majority of the Directors attending the meeting (in person or by proxy), the Chairman having a casting vote in the event of a tie.*
12. *Also any Company Director may ask the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee to consider potential candidates they consider appropriate to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors.*
13. *If the Coordinator Director is not a member of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, the Committee must maintain regular contact with him.*

(iv) Relations with the Board of Directors

14. *The Board of Directors will be informed of the matters dealt with and the decisions adopted by the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee and all its members will receive copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee”.*

Regarding the most important matters undertaken by the Committee during financial year 2019, the following should be mentioned:

- Given the resignation presented on 4 January 2019 by the Independent Director Mr Josep Piqué Camps, the Committee agreed to propose to the Board of Directors, the appointment by the co-optation procedure of Mr Josep Antoni Duran i Lleida for his approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- As the then Deputy Secretary of the Board of Directors, Mr Antonio García-Mon Marañés was stepping down from his duties, the Committee, after analysing the CV of Ms Maria de los Reyes Escrig Teigeiro, approved her proposed appointment as Deputy Secretary of the Board of Directors of Aena.
- The Committee drew up the reports on the ratification by the General Shareholders' Meeting of the appointments made by the co-optation procedure of Mr Maurici Lucena Betriu as an Executive Director, and of Ms Angélica Martínez Ortega, Mr Francisco

Ferrer Moreno, Mr Juan Ignacio Díaz Bidart and Ms Marta Bardón Fernández-Pacheco as Proprietary Directors.

- The Committee formulated a proposal for ratification by the General Shareholders' Meeting of the appointment of Mr Josep Antoni Durán i Lleida as an Independent Director, which had taken place in January 2019, in order to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation, in the same month, of Mr Josep Piqué Camps.
- After the statutory period of four years since the last appointment of the Proprietary Directors Ms Pilar Arranz Notario and TCI Advisory Services, represented by Mr Christopher Anthony Hohn, the Committee issued a report proposing that these Directors be re-elected as Proprietary Directors.
- After the four-year statutory period since the last appointment of the Independent Directors of the Company, Mr Juan Ignacio Acha-Orbea Echeverría and Mr Eduardo Fernández-Cuesta Luca de Tena, the Committee proposed the appointment by the General Shareholders' Meeting of Mr Jordi Hereu Boher and Ms Leticia Iglesias Herraiz.
- Due to the expiration of the statutory period of the Company's Independent Director, Mr Eduardo Fernández-Cuesta Luca de Tena, who was also a Coordinator Director, the Committee agreed to propose to the Board of Directors the appointment of Mr Jaime Terceiro Lomba, as Coordinator Director, to replace Mr Eduardo Fernández-Cuesta Luca de Tena.
- The Committee reported on the appointment of Ms Leticia Iglesias Herráiz as a member and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee, Mr Jordi Hereu Boher as a new member of the CNRGC and Mr Amancio López Seijas as Chairman of the Audit Committee.
- The Committee agreed to propose to the Board the appointment of Mr Jaime Terceiro Lomba as a new member of the Executive Committee, following the vacancy left by Mr Josep Piqué Camps on 4 January due to his resignation.
- The Committee prepared the report on the verification of compliance with the Director Candidate Selection Policy.
- The Committee proposed to the Board of Directors that the Expense Reimbursement Policy be reviewed, and also that the review of the report on the Board of Directors members' expenses be analysed by this Committee.
- The Committee reviewed the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration.
- The Committee reviewed the Non-Financial Information Statement (EINF): Corporate Responsibility Report 2018.
- The Committee has monitored the activities carried out in the area of Corporate Responsibility.

- The Committee has analysed the Company's General Regulatory Compliance System.
- The results of the assessment carried out by Deloitte Legal on the activity of the Board of Directors and its Committees during 2018 were analysed by the Committee, in accordance with Article 19.8 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors and following Recommendation no. 36 of the CNMV Code of Good Governance of Listed Companies.
- The Committee approved the planning of company and senior management targets as part of Aena's Performance Management System (PMS) for 2019, and the review of the results of the PMS targets for 2018.
- Given that the Director General of Non-Regulated Business, Mr José Manuel Fernández Bosch, was leaving the Company, the Committee informed of the appointment of Ms M^a José Cuenda as Director General.
- The substantiating report was drawn by the Committee regarding the amendment of the Regulations of the Board of Directors to rename the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, which from then on would be called the "Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee" and to include the recommendations of the Technical Guide 1/2019 on Appointments and Remuneration Committees published by the CNMV.
- The Committee reported on the proposed appointment of Mr Antonio Jesús García Rojas as Internal Audit Director of the Company.
- The Committee has monitored the actions of the Compliance Monitoring and Control Body.
- The Committee proposed the creation of the Innovation and Transversal Strategic Projects Department and the appointment as Director of the aforementioned department of Ms Amparo Brea Álvarez, until then Director of Planning and Environment.
- The Committee approved the proposal for the Directors' Training Plan for 2020.

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category
% of Proprietary Directors		
% of Independent Directors		
% of other external members		

Remarks

Explain the duties, including any in addition to those specified by law, assigned to this committee and describe the rules and procedures it follows for its organisation and operation. For each these duties, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties assigned to it by law, the bylaws or other corporate resolutions.

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REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category

% of Proprietary Directors	
% of Independent Directors	
% of other external members	

Remarks

Explain the duties, including any in addition to those specified by law, assigned to this committee and describe the rules and procedures it follows for its organisation and operation. For each these duties, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties assigned to it by law, the bylaws or other corporate resolutions.

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_____ COMMITTEE

Name	Position	Category

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% of Executive Directors	
% of Proprietary Directors	
% of Independent Directors	
% of other external members	

Remarks

Explain the duties assigned to this committee and describe the rules and procedures it follows for its organisation and operation. For each these duties, briefly describe its most important actions during the year and how it has performed in practice each of the duties assigned to it by law, the bylaws or other corporate resolutions.

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C.2.2 Complete the following table with the information on the number of female Directors in the committees of the Board of Directors at the end of the last four financial years:

	Number of female Directors			
	2019 fiscal year	2018 fiscal year	2017 fiscal year	2016 fiscal year
	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %
Executive Committee	(1) 20%	(1) 20%	(2) 40%	(1) 20%
Audit Committee	(2) 40%	(1) 20%	(1) 20%	(0) 0%
Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee	(0)	(0) 0%	(0)	(0) 0%

Remarks

C.2.3 State, where applicable, the existence of any regulations governing the Board's committees, where these regulations may be found, and any amendments made

to them during the year. Also state whether any annual reports on the activities of each committee have been voluntarily prepared.

The regulation of the Board committees is contained in the following precepts:

- Executive Committee Article 22 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors and Article 42 of the Company Bylaws.
- Audit Committee: Article 23 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors and Article 43 of the Company Bylaws.
- Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee: Article 24 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors and Article 44 of the Company Bylaws.

The place where these regulations can be found is:

<http://www.aena.es/csee/Satellite/Accionistas/es/Page/1237572367889//Informacion-general.html>

<http://www.aena.es/csee/Satellite/Accionistas/es/Page/1237568522634//Gobierno-corporativo.html>

The Audit and the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committees have prepared a report on the activities of the committees during 2019, which have been posted on the Company's website.

D RELATED-PARTY AND INTRA-GROUP TRANSACTIONS

D.1 Describe, if applicable, the procedure and competent bodies for approval of related-party and intra-group transactions.

Procedure for reporting approval of related-party transactions

Article 5.4. (xx) of the Regulations of the Board of Directors reserves for the Board of Directors the competency to approve, after a report by the Audit Committee, the transactions that the Company or the companies within its group perform with Directors or shareholders, either individually or in conjunction with others, involving a significant equity interest, including shareholders represented by the Board of Directors of the Company or other companies that are part of the same group, or with individuals linked to them. The Directors concerned or who represent or are related to the shareholders concerned must abstain from participating in the discussion and voting of the resolution in question. Only transactions which meet all three of the characteristics listed below shall be exempted from this approval:

- a) That they are performed by virtue of contracts whose conditions are essentially standard and are applied en masse to a large number of customers.

- b) That are performed at prices or fees that are generally established by whoever operates as a supplier of the good or service in question, and
- c) That the amount involved does not exceed one percent of the Company's annual receipts.

In turn, Article 38 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors sets forth that:

"1. The Board of Directors will be informed of transactions that the Company carries out, directly or indirectly, with Directors, with significant shareholders or with representation on the Board or with persons linked to them. These operations or transactions will require the authorisation of the Board of Directors, following a favourable report by the Audit Committee, which must be approved with the favourable vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the Directors attending, in person or represented, the meeting referred to.

Directors who are affected by the aforesaid transactions, in addition to being unable to exercise or delegate their voting right, must absent themselves from the meeting room while the Board of Directors discusses and votes on the matter.

2. The authorisation envisaged in the preceding section will not be required, however, when referring to transactions which simultaneously meet the following three conditions:

(i) That they are carried out pursuant to contracts that are basically standardised and which are habitually used with customers who contract the type of product or service in question.

(ii) Which are carried out at prices or rates that are generally set by whoever acts as the supplier of the good or service in question or when the transactions refer to goods or services for which there are no set rates, under usual market conditions, similar to those applied to commercial relations with customers of similar characteristics.

(iii) Whose value does not exceed one percent (1%) of the annual revenue of the Company.

If these conditions are met, the Directors affected will not be obliged to report these transactions or to apply to the Board for their authorisation as a precaution.

3. The transactions referred to will be assessed from the viewpoint of equality of treatment and market conditions, and will be set out in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and in the information made public regularly in the terms envisaged in the regulations applicable.

4. Exceptionally, for reasons of urgency, related-party transactions may be authorised by the Executive Committee, with subsequent ratification by the Board of Directors".

In addition to the Board's Regulations, an "Internal procedure for the approval of related-party transactions" has been drawn up which was reviewed favourably by the

Audit Committee and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 24 October 2017.
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D.2 Describe any transactions that are significant, either because of their amount or subject matter, carried out between the company or entities in its group and the significant shareholders of the company:

Name or company name of the significant shareholder	Name or company name of the company or group entity	Nature of the relationship	Type of operation	Amount (thousands of euros)
ENAIRE	AENA SME, S.A	Contractual	Provision of services	512
ENAIRE	AENA SME, S.A	Contractual	Receipt of services	-131.684
ENAIRE	AENA SME, S.A	Contractual	Financing agreements: loans	-42.870
ENAIRE	AENA SME, S.A	Corporate	Guarantees and collateral	1.472
ENAIRE	AENA INT SME, S.A	Contractual	Provision of services	967

Remarks

D.3 Describe any transactions that are significant, either because of their amount or subject matter, carried out between the company or entities in its group and the Directors or senior executives of the company:

Name or company name of the Director or senior executive	Name or company name of the related party	Relationship	Type of transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)
xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx

Remarks
No member of the Board of Directors, no other member of the Company's senior management, nor any person represented by a Director or member of senior management, nor any company in which such persons are Directors, members of senior management or significant

shareholders, nor any person with whom they have concerted action or who acts by proxies in them, has carried out unusual or relevant transactions with the companies.

D.4 Report on significant transactions carried out by the company with other entities belonging to the same group, provided these are not eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and do not form part of the usual course of business of the company in relation to its purpose and conditions.

In any event, provide information on any intra-group transaction carried out with entities based in countries or territories considered as tax havens:

Company name of the group entity	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)

Remarks
Not applicable

D.5 Describe any significant transactions conducted between the company or entities in its group with other related parties that have not been reported in the previous sections.

Name or company name of the related party	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)
INECO	Receipt of services	-11.859
ISDEFE	Receipt of services	-4.528
AEMET	Receipt of services	-10.183
SENASA	Receipt of services	-1.145
AMP	Provision of services	7.272
SACSA	Provision of services	1.034

Remarks

D.6 Provide details on the mechanisms in place to detect, determine and solve possible conflicts of interest between the company and/or its group, Directors, senior executives or significant shareholders.

For the purposes of what has been set forth in this paragraph, related parties is understood to mean the persons referred to in Article 231 of the consolidated text of the Corporate Enterprises Act.

DIRECTORS. The situations involving conflict of interest which may affect the Company Directors are regulated in Article 29 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors and include the following:

Directors may not perform transactions with the Company except ordinary transactions conducted in standard conditions for customers and minor transactions operations, meaning those whose information is not necessary to express the faithful image of the Company's assets, financial situation and results.

No Director or any individual related to them may perform activities on their own account or on behalf of others that may entail effective competition, either actual or potential, with the Company or which in any other way places them in ongoing conflict with the Company's interests.

Directors should refrain from participating in the deliberation and vote on agreements or decisions in which they or a person linked to them has a conflict of interest, either direct or indirect, except for agreements or decisions which affect them in their capacity as an administrator, such as their appointment or revocation for posts on the Board of Directors or other comparable posts.

No Director or person associated with a Director may either directly or indirectly perform professional or commercial operations or transactions with the Company or with any of the companies within its group when these operations do not simultaneously meet the conditions stipulated in Article 38 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors regarding related-party transactions, unless the Board of Directors is informed in advance and approves the transaction in conformance with the provisions of Article 5.4 (xx) of the Regulations of the Board of Directors.

The Directors are obliged to inform the Board of Directors of any situation of conflict of interest, whether direct or indirect, which they might have in regard to Company interests. In the event of conflict, the affected Director shall refrain from carrying out the transaction involving said conflict.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company may lift the bans set forth in the previous paragraphs in specific cases, authorising the performance by a Director or a related party of a certain transaction with the Company, the use of certain company assets, the use of a specific business opportunity, the obtaining of a benefit or remuneration from a third party. The authorisation must be necessarily agreed by the General Shareholders' Meeting when seeking to lift the ban on obtaining a benefit or remuneration from a third party, or when it affects a transaction whose value exceeds ten (10) percent of corporate assets. In all other cases, the authorisation may also be granted by the Board of Directors provided the independence of the Directors granting the authorisation is guaranteed in regard to the authorised Director, and it will be necessary to ensure the harmlessness of the authorised transaction for the Company

assets or, as the case may be, its performance under market conditions and the transparency of the process.

The obligation to not compete with the Company may only be subject to dispensation in the event that no harm is to be expected for the Company or that it may be compensated by the benefit expected from such a dispensation. This dispensation shall be granted by express and separate agreement of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

MECHANISMS OF IDENTIFICATION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS. The aforementioned Article 29 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors states that the Directors must inform the Company, via the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, of all jobs performed and activities carried out in other companies or entities, of any significant changes in their professional situation, any court or administrative proceedings or those of any other nature which in light of their importance might seriously affect the reputation of the Company and, in general, of any event or situation which may be relevant for their action as Directors of the Company.

Directors may not, unless expressly authorised by the Board of Directors, and following a report from the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, form part of more than five (5) Board Committees, excluding (i) the Boards of Management of companies belonging to the same group as the Company; (ii) the Boards of Management of family businesses or estates of the Directors or their relatives; and (iii) the Boards to which they belong as a result of their professional relationship.

Given that no Director, nor person related thereto, may directly or indirectly carry out professional or commercial transactions with the Company or with any of the companies in the group when such transactions do not simultaneously meet the abovementioned conditions, the mechanism requires that the Director previously informs the Board of Directors of the professional or commercial transaction he/she wishes to carry out.

If the Board of Directors has been informed of or detected the existence of a related transaction, the Article 23(ii)10(d) of the Regulations of the Board of Directors assigns the Audit Committee the competency to inform it of the related-party transactions, and this information must be sent prior to the Board's decision.

In addition to the provisions of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee of the Company approved, in November 2018, a Conflict of Interest Management Procedure in order to establish Aena's procedures for action, in relation to prevention of conflicts of interest in which the Directors and shareholders of the Company and its Group as well as their related people could be involved, in accordance with the provisions of corporate and other regulation and in the Corporate Governance system from Aena.

Likewise, it is also the subject of this procedure the prevention of conflicts of interest that members of the Aena's management team, as well as its Directors, who have the

status of Senior Government Official, subject to Law 3/2015 of March 30, regulating the exercise of the High Position of the Spanish Government Administration.

D.7 Is more than one company in the group listed in Spain?

Yes

No

Identify the other subsidiaries listed in Spain and their relationship with the company:

Identity and relationship with other listed companies in the group

Indicate whether they have provided detailed disclosure on the respective areas of activity and possible business relationships between them and also those of the listed subsidiary with other group companies:

Yes

No

Define the possible business relationships between the parent company and the listed subsidiary company and between the listed subsidiary and the other companies in the group.

Indicate the mechanisms in place to resolve possible conflicts of interest between the listed subsidiary and other Group companies:

Mechanisms to resolve possible conflicts of interest

E RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

E.1 Explain the scope of the Company's Risk Management and Control System, including tax compliance risk.

Aena has implemented a Risk Management and Control System (hereinafter, the Risk Management System or the System) that identifies the strategic, operational, financial, compliance (including tax regulation) and information risks, which are prioritised according to their criticality based on their impact (economic, operational

and reputational) and probability of occurrence. This System develops the principles defined in the Risk Management and Control Policy approved by the Board of Directors, whose ultimate aim is to ensure a suitable overall framework of management of threats and uncertainties of any kind that could affect the Company.

All the risks identified by the System are added and classified in the corporate Risk Map. Each risk is managed at least by one Corporate Management Department, which documents its management in accordance with parameters defined and approved in the Risk Management and Control Policy, focusing on:

- Helping to achieve strategic objectives.
- Defending the rights of the shareholders and any other significant stakeholder of Aena.
- Protecting the financial solidity and sustainability of Aena.
- Assisting in the development of transactions by providing the security and quality required.
- Protecting the reputation of Aena.

The corporate Risk Map is updated annually by the Management Committee based on the information provided by the Corporate Management Departments and is supervised by the Audit Committee and ultimately approved by the Board of Directors.

The Aena Risk Management System therefore works in an integral and continuous way, focusing its management on the various corporate business and support areas, and comprises the following stages:

- 1) Risk identification.
- 2) Risk assessment.
- 3) Risk management.
- 4) Risk reporting and monitoring.
- 5) Risk update.
- 6) Oversight of Risk Management System.

The risks inherent to the international development of Aena form an integral part of its Risk Management System. Additionally, the subsidiary London Luton Airport Operations Ltd. (LLAOL) has a specific business risk management process adapted to its size and economic reality. The fundamental principles of the risk management in LLAOL are in line with those contained in the Risk Management and Control Policy of Aena.

E.2 Identify the bodies in the company responsible for the development and execution of the Risk Management and Control System, including tax compliance risk.

The roles and responsibilities of the areas involved in risk management are set forth in the Risk Management and Control Policy as follows:

- The Board of Directors defines, updates and approves Aena's Risk Management and Control Policy and sets the acceptable risk level in each situation. The Board is ultimately responsible for there being and for the operation of an adequate and effective risk management system.
- The Audit Committee supervises the Risk Management System, making sure that the main risks are identified, managed, reported and kept at planned levels. This oversight covers the different types of risks faced by the Company and specifically includes:
 - The measures in place to mitigate the impact of identified risks and their effectiveness;
 - The systems of internal information and control used to control and manage said risks;
 - That the level of risk is kept at variables defined as acceptable.
- The Corporate Departments identify and assess the risks that fall within their area of responsibility, and also mitigating activities, proposing and reporting indicators to monitor such risks, and establishing action plans to mitigate the risks and reporting on their effectiveness.
- The Internal Audit Department helps the Audit Committee in coordinating the activities defined in the Risk Management and Control Policy of Aena; overseeing the proper operation of the Risk Management System; standardising and consolidating reports on risk identification and assessment and their indicators, mitigation actions, and action plans, prepared by the corporate and operational areas of the Company; and reporting to Aena's Management Committee and the Audit Committee.

E.3 State the primary risks, including tax compliance risks, and those deriving from corruption (with the scope set out in Royal Decree Act 18/2017) to the extent that these are significant, which may affect the achievement of business objectives.

The business objectives of Aena may be affected by a variety of risks inherent to its activity, the environment in which it operates and its regulatory framework, as well as by certain financial risks. Below are the main risks:

- Following the referendum in the United Kingdom in which the vote was to leave the European Union (Brexit), and its materialisation as from 31 January 2020, the following risks are considered whose final form is subject to the negotiation process that the British government has to initiate during the transitional period (until 31 December 2020) with the European Union to decide the final deal for leaving as well as the regulatory changes that

both the United Kingdom and the European Union may make in the event of no deal as from 1 January 2021:

- Absence of agreements or shareholder changes which would allow the operation of airlines in the European Union whose ownership and control is no longer in the hands of citizens of European Union member states.
 - Absence of agreements which would allow the movement of aircraft between the European Union and the United Kingdom.
 - Depreciation of the pound against the euro which entails a loss of purchasing power for British passengers.
 - Reduction in tourist flows from the United Kingdom and/or activity at London-Luton airport as a result of adverse economic developments.
 - Investment, expenses and operational difficulties brought about by the reshaping of passenger flows at airports.
- The business of Aena is directly related to levels of passenger traffic and airline operations. Aena may be affected by external factors (economic, financial or other) with a negative impact on Spain and other countries, both those that are the origin/destination of the traffic (United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy, among others) and others that are competing tourist destinations. The recovery in geopolitical stability, which is beginning to be noticed in competing tourist destinations, affects the number of passengers in Aena's airport network who can return to those destinations. Aena also faces risks arising from its dependence on airlines, plus potential airline bankruptcies and mergers.
 - Aena operates in a competitive environment both in terms of other airports, and in terms of other means of transport that can affect its revenues.
 - Aena is exposed to risks related to the airport operations (operational and physical security). Events such as terrorist attacks, wars, global epidemics or aviation accidents could have a negative impact on air traffic.
 - Aena depends on information technology and communications and the systems and infrastructures face certain risks, including those inherent to cyber security.
 - The European Commission initiated infringement proceedings against the Kingdom of Spain to assess whether there has been incorrect inclusion in national law of Directive 2009/12/EC or incorrect application of Regulation (EC) No. 1008/2008 on common rules for the operation of air services. The resolution of these proceedings could lead to changes in the regulatory framework applicable to airport charges.

- Pursuant to Act 18/2014, the Airport Regulation Document for the period 2017-2021 lays down the following obligations where breach may result in penalties in the Maximum Annual Revenue per Passenger:
 - Service quality standards.
 - Start-up dates for strategic investments.
- Aena is a listed State-owned company and, as such, its management capacity in certain areas (international expansion, recruitment of staff and suppliers, *inter alia*) is affected by the application of public and private laws.
- Aena depends on the services provided by third parties at its airports. Matters such as labour disputes and non-compliance with service levels by these suppliers could have an impact on operations.
- Aena is exposed to the impact of climate change. This risk entails impacts at the economic, operational and reputational level arising from changes in regulations that could prompt an increase in the price of carbon emissions, the way the air transport business is perceived by society at large, measures adopted to bring down emissions that could affect short haul flights, and necessary actions to revamp and upsize airports in the medium to long term.
- Aena's international activity is subject to risks associated with the planning and subsequent development of operations in countries beyond Spain and the fact that expected profits may not be as expected. In particular, the investment made by the Company in Brazil requires continuous analysis of its recovery and the evolution of its main indicators, which may be affected by the circumstances of the market/country in which it operates.
- Risk that Aena may suffer sanctions, financial losses or damage to its reputation or that it may be found criminally liable, due to non-compliance or defective compliance with legal norms, rules of conduct and other standards required in its operation.
- Changes in tax legislation may lead to additional taxes or other detrimental factors for the tax situation of Aena.
- Aena is, and may continue to be in the future, exposed to a risk of loss in the judicial or administrative procedures in which it is held liable.
- Aena is exposed to certain risks related to commercial activity and which are connected with the sales of the companies that rent commercial spaces. Commercial revenue can be affected both by the volume of passengers and by their greater or lesser spending capacity.
- Aena's profitability might be affected if it is not able to keep up its current efficiency levels.
- Aena operates in a regulated sector and changes or future developments in the applicable regulation may have a negative impact on the income,

operating profit and financial position of Aena. In particular, this regulation affects:

- The management of the network of airports based on public service criteria.
 - System of airport charges.
 - Airport security measures.
 - Operating safety.
 - Allocation of time slots.
-
- Environmental protection legislation might limit operations or growth at Aena airports, and/or require important financial outlays.
 - Natural disasters and weather conditions can negatively affect business.
 - Risk of losing competitive advantages due to not developing innovation and technological development policies appropriate to business needs.
 - Insurance coverage may be insufficient.
 - Aena is exposed to risks related to its indebtedness, and its obligations may limit Aena's operations and the chance of accessing funding, distributing dividends or making investments, among others. As well as what has been mentioned in this regard in previous sections, Aena is exposed to market financial risks (currency rate and interest rate fluctuations), credit and liquidity risk.

E.4 Identify whether the Company has a level of tolerance to risk, including tolerance for tax compliance risk.

The Management Committee periodically identifies the risks that threaten achievement of the business targets and carries out an assessment of criticality based on impact and the probability of occurrence, these being understood as:

- Impact: Damage that would be caused to Aena's targets that the risk would lead to in an actual event. In order to assess the risks, different types of possible impacts are considered for each risk:
 - Economic: the impact takes the form of loss of profit or through damage to assets.
 - Operations: via the temporary difficulty or impossibility of carrying out activities in certain areas, airports or being able to provide certain services to the customers.
 - Reputation: via the potential loss of reputation regarding the stakeholders, mainly those who have a significant influence on the business such as customers, regulators, employees, financial entities and investors.

- Probability of occurrence: Likelihood that the risk will materialise in an actual event once the controls in place to mitigate the risk have been considered.

This assessment is reflected in the corporate Risk Map, which is approved by the Board of Directors.

Aena's Risk Management System establishes that each risk in the corporate Risk Map, including that of compliance with tax regulations, has associated key monitoring indicators, for which tolerance thresholds are determined (maximum and/or minimum accepted limits for each indicator) with the aim of maintaining the impact or probability of occurrence of the risk at the levels defined as acceptable. When such tolerance thresholds are surpassed, the need to design and execute specific action plans must be considered.

E.5 State which risks, including tax compliance risks, have materialised during the year.

The main risks identified in the Company's Risk Management System are detailed in section E.3 of this Report.

During the year, risks inherent to the activity, the business model and the environment in which Aena operates have materialised. The control systems, policies and procedures established by the Company have worked correctly, allowing risks to be managed appropriately.

These are some of the risks that have materialised in whole or in part:

- Even though the United Kingdom exited the European Union (Brexit) on 31 January 2020, uncertainty remains as to the outcome of the British Government's negotiations with the European Union to be conducted during the transitional period (until 31 December 2020) and their impact on air traffic, tourist flows, the Pound Sterling-Euro exchange rate and the management of Luton airport. The Company has analysed the impacts of the possible scenarios derived from Brexit, and concluded that the risk of experiencing a decline is remote.
- In September 2019, the company Thomas Cook Group plc and consequently Thomas Cook UK, which carried more than 2.6 million passengers between Spain and the United Kingdom in 2018, went bankrupt and ceased its operations. To mitigate the effects of the reduction in activity in the most affected markets, the Canary and Balearic Islands, the Company's Board of Directors created the so-called "Extraordinary incentive to mitigate the reduction in activity of the Thomas Cook Group" whereby airlines will be entitled to an incentive for the number of additional seats to international destinations and on commercial flights, operated

during the entire 2019 winter season with respect to those scheduled on 31 August of that year, at the airports of the Canary and Balearic Islands. In addition to this measure, other operational and management actions have been implemented to allow Thomas Cook's operations to be replaced with other airlines and operators.

- The Company was involved in litigation arising from the possible noise impact of aircraft overflying in towns near Madrid airport, which could have had a negative impact on both traffic and operations at the airport. Lastly, during the year 2019, these disputes have been resolved in favour of the Company.

No tax risk materialised during the year.

E.6 Explain the response and monitoring plans for all major risks, including tax compliance risks, of the company, as well as the procedures followed by the Company in order to ensure that the Board of Directors responds to any new challenges that arise.

The Aena Risk Management System incorporates response plans to the risk identifying mitigatory activities, actions plans and contingency plans of the risks contained in the corporate Risk Map, based on their valuation or level of criticality, in order to ensure the management of risk within established tolerance parameters.

Mitigatory activities vary by type of risk and include the following:

- Operational Security Management System.
- Internal Financial Information Control System.
- Regulatory compliance system including anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies and procedures and corporate governance policy.
- Working group for monitoring and establishing activities concerning Brexit.
- Cybersecurity Plan.
- Disaster Recovery Plans (DRPs).
- Organisational Model and Information Security Policy.
- ICT security checks under ISO norm 27002:2013.
- Master Plans.
- Air traffic capture plan and airline loyalty.
- Investment planning, monitoring and execution procedure.
- Emergency plans and contingency, preparation and response procedures for emergencies.
- External airport safety and security audits.
- Occupational Risk Prevention System.
- Human resources processes and programmes (planning and organisation, training management, personnel selection and development).

- Corporate fiscal policy.
- Internal regulations and contracting control systems.
- Management Centres for Airport Incidents.
- Action procedures to ensure the correct management of plans and projects with an environmental impact.
- Climate change strategy, climate scenario analysis and evaluations of airport modification requirements.
- Integrated Quality and Environmental Management System, certified by an accredited external entity in accordance with the UNE-EN ISO 9001 and UNE EN-ISO 14001 standards.
- Management of noise pollution of surrounding towns: preparation of strategic noise maps, noise monitoring systems and flight routes, sound insulation plans.
- Interest rate hedging instruments, guarantees and bonds.

In addition, Aena carries out an insurance approach designed to reduce, prevent and transfer existing risks in the airport network and possible complaints that might arise in the performance of its activity, for which Aena has taken out the usual policies for its activity, including:

- Airport operator civil aviation liability policy + war and terrorism liability.
- All-risk material damage, business interruption and machinery breakdown policy + Insurance Compensation Consortium natural disaster and terrorism risk excess coverage.
- Technology protection policy (loss of or damage to computer systems and loss of stored data).
- Employee protection policy (life, health and safety).

Likewise, in order to limit Aena's liability for operations performed by any company operating within the airport premises (handling agents, airlines, suppliers, tenants, etc.), Aena requires these companies, including Aena, as additional insured, to take out different civil liability policies, without losing its status as a third party in these policies.

In relation to the procedures the Company follows to ensure it responds to new challenges (emerging risks), the Risk Management and Control Policy lays down that the Corporate Risk Map are to be reviewed annually and identified risks are to be evaluated, mainly by using the information about the defined risks provided in the monitoring system which their managers have to report based on the management conducted during the year. In addition to these regular updates, the Management Committee and the Board of Directors also regularly examine the new risks the Company is exposed to by collating the action plans, mitigating measures or contingency plans they consider necessary from the relevant management areas.

F INTERNAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS RELATED TO THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONTROL SYSTEM (SCIIF).

Describe the mechanisms comprising the risk management and control systems in relation to your company's Internal Financial Information Control System (SCIIF).

F.1 The company's control environment

Report, including main characteristics, on at least:

F.1.1. Which bodies and/or functions are responsible for: (i) the existence and maintenance of an adequate and effective SCIIF; (ii) its implementation; and (iii) its supervision.

The Internal Financial Information Control System (hereinafter, SCIIF) at AENA is a process designed to provide reasonable security in regard to the reliability of the financial information, and, specifically, of the Annual Accounts in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The model of responsibilities of this system is structured via the following bodies and functions which perform, maintain and supervise the process of generating financial information:

- Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors has a set of Regulations, which was last modified by resolution of the Board of Directors on 30 July 2019.

As stipulated by these Regulations, the Board is entrusted with the following functions, among others:

- Supervising the effective operation of any Committees it has set up and the performance of any delegated bodies and managers it has appointed.
- Presenting the Annual Accounts, the Management Report and the proposal for application of the Company's profit as well as the Consolidated Annual Accounts and Management Report and their presentation to the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- Determining the Risk Management and Control Policy, including policies related to taxation, the Regulatory Compliance Policy and supervising the internal information and control systems.
- Approving the financial information that the Company has to report on a regular basis.
- Specifying tax strategy.

- Audit Committee:

The Board of Directors shall establish a permanent Audit Committee made up of five External Directors, as the internal informative and consultative body, to which it shall assign the following functions in relation to the information and internal control systems:

- Supervising the process of preparation, presentation and integrity of the essential financial information relating to the Company and, where applicable, the group, presenting to the administration body recommendations or proposals intended to safeguard its integrity, reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the adequate definition of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria.
- Regularly review the internal control and risk management systems in order to identify, manage and properly inform of the main risks.
- Evaluating everything relative to non-financial risks in the company, including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks.
- Supervising the effectiveness of internal control in the Company, the internal audit and systems of risk management, discussing with the auditor of accounts any significant weaknesses in the internal control system detected during the audit, all this without impairing its independence. To these ends, and where applicable, it can make recommendations or proposals to the Board of Directors and the relevant period for their follow-up.
- Establish and supervise a mechanism that enables employees to report in a confidential manner and, if possible and appropriate, anonymously, any irregularities of potential importance, particularly financial and accounting, that they may have detected within the Company.
- Watching over the independence of the unit which takes on the function of internal audit; proposing the selection, appointment, re-election and cessation of the internal audit service manager; proposing the budget for this service; approving the orientation and working plans, ensuring that its activity is focused principally towards the Company's relevant risks; receiving information regularly on its activities; and verifying that the senior management takes into account the conclusions and recommendations of its reports.
- Coordinate and receive information from the Compliance Bodies, concerning initiatives to modify Aena's General Regulatory Compliance System.
- Review the regulatory compliance policy and other policies and procedures to prevent improper conduct, and also oversee the management of the Complaints Channel and the annual report on the Compliance System that will be submitted to the Board.

- Finance Department:

The Finance Department ensures the design and operation of the internal control and guarantees compliance with the targets set to ensure the reliability of the financial information regularly prepared.

In the performance of its responsibilities, the Finance Department is supported by the Internal Control Department, whose functions are the following:

- Design and implement the internal financial information control model when there are changes in the Group's scope of consolidation due to the takeover of new components, supporting and supervising until its full operation.
- Identify, along with the management functional unit or relevant airport, the changes to be made in the SCIIF due to modifications of risks, in processes or in systems and as a consequence update the risk and control matrices and their flowcharts.
- Receive and respond to all consultations regarding the operation of the SCIIF, either directly or with the assistance of the most appropriate experts in each case.
- Ensure the homogeneity of the SCIIF at the various levels in the Group, via continuous or sporadic assessments.
- Check the operation of the controls and that the evaluations and certifications are being carried out.
- Identify training needs in internal control and provide necessary training.
- Report to the Internal Audit Department on any change in the risks, controls and evidence in the risk and control matrices, flowcharts and the SCIIF Compliance Handbook for its consideration for the purpose of updating its review programmes, as well as report any other change that affects its configuration and definition.
- Maintain and update the SCIIF Compliance Handbook.

The people in charge of processes and airports participate in the design, review and updating of the SCIIF in the part that is applicable to them, such that their involvement, the task of the Internal Control Department and the supervision by the Internal Audit Department, enables the Finance Department to evaluate the efficiency and quality of internal control of the financial information.

- Internal Audit:

Aena has an Internal Audit Department which reports to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Aena and functionally reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

The charter of the Internal Audit Department, approved in March 2014, states that this Department's mission is to provide to the Chairman of the Company and to the Board of Directors, via the Audit Committee, the analysis, assessment and efficient supervision of the internal control systems and management of relevant risks of the Company.

Its purposes include supervision of the reliability and integrity of financial information, both accounting and management; the procedures to record it; the information systems; the accounting and data processing; and the procedures used to share this information; and in particular to evaluate the reliability of the regulated financial information the Company has to report at regular intervals in compliance with applicable regulations as well as the SCIIF established.

F.1.2. Whether, in the process of preparation of the financial information, the following elements exist:

• Departments and/or mechanisms responsible for: (i) the design and review of the organisational structure; (ii) clearly defining the lines of responsibility and authority, with a proper distribution of tasks and functions; and (iii) that sufficient procedures exist for correct dissemination thereof in the entity.

The responsibility for the establishment of the bases of corporate organisation, in order to ensure its highest efficiency, pertains to the Board of Directors.

The Appointments and Remuneration Committee is made up of five External Directors and in charge of presenting the proposals for appointment and dismissal of senior executives and for proposing to the Board of Directors the basic terms of their contracts.

In 2019 there have been three changes in Aena's top-level management structure which have been approved at the relevant meeting of the Committee. Once approved they are reported across the entire organisation through internal memos.

The Department of Organisation and Human Resources is responsible for analysing, designing and developing the organisational structure of Aena, guaranteeing it is aligned with the Company's strategic targets.

The lines of responsibility, hierarchical levels and functions of each of the posts are defined in the Organisational Handbooks of each Department, where organisational charts reflect the existing hierarchical structure and the job descriptions outline the objectives, functions and jobs of each of the managerial and responsible posts in the Company. All Company employees may access both the organisational chart and the directory of it via the Intranet.

In order to comply with transparency, access to public information and good governance obligations, the website provides public access to information about the top-level organisational structure, profile of the management team, composition of the Board of Directors and remuneration of Directors, which is presented in a clear, free and structured way.

In accordance with these lines of responsibility and authority, the Finance Department is in charge of the process of drawing up the financial information and ensuring that there are sufficient procedures and channels for its proper recording and dissemination within the entity.

Aena has a Performance Management System in place which analyses the outcomes achieved to evaluate and recognise work done by employees in attaining Aena's targets.

This system draws on a number of tools including the "*Foundation of the PMS System*" which sets out the general principles underlying it.

The applicable documentation and the foundations are posted on Aena's Intranet so they can be viewed by all the Company's employees.

• Code of conduct, approval body, extent of dissemination and instruction, principles and values included (indicating whether there are specific mentions to the recording of transactions and the preparation of financial information), body responsible for analysing defaults and proposing corrective actions and penalties.

On 24 July 2018 the Board of Directors of Aena approved the review of the Regulatory Compliance Policy along with the Code of Conduct, and the Management Committee also approved in 2018 the revision of the operational Regulations for the Compliance Monitoring and Control Body.

The Compliance Monitoring and Control Body reports to the Board of Directors and has independent powers of initiative and control over all areas of the Company so it can perform the surveillance and supervision functions of the Company's *General Regulatory Compliance System*. It has full authority to:

- Request and obtain whatsoever information and documentation it may need to carry out its supervision and control functions on the compliance with the policies and procedures established in the Company.
- Establish, update and modify in all areas of the Company whatsoever monitoring and control measures it should deem appropriate to prevent or mitigate the risk that illegal acts may be committed in Aena, either by the Company itself and its executives or by their subordinated personnel, and giving priority to the regulatory areas which represent a greater risk for the Company. Aena has implemented a Regulatory Compliance System through which internal and external regulatory requirements are periodically identified, controls to prevent or mitigate risks are detected, risks of non-compliance are evaluated and recommendations are made in those cases where it is considered necessary to reinforce the controls or include new ones. Accordingly, it has put in place the SAP GRC application (Compliance Module) for the integral management of the system, which documents all the risks, controls, evidence and recommendations and is used to manage all risk assessments.
- Prepare a global training plan for regulatory compliance matters.

The Compliance Monitoring and Control Body submits an annual report to the Board of Directors on the actions taken in the previous year, including the management of the Complaints Channel, as well as a proposal for actions to be taken in the following year.

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to set out Aena principles and values on ethical questions and matters of integrity, legality and transparency. These are to be observed in their conduct by all the persons included within the scope of its application, whether

between each other or in their relations with customers, shareholders, suppliers and, in general, all those persons and entities, both public and private, with which they deal in the pursuit of their professional activity, likewise fostering the effective compliance with the standards applicable to the entire set of activities under the principle of zero tolerance of any type of unlawful behaviour.

The section in this Code on “*General behaviour guidelines*” distinguishes between those related to the surroundings, the stakeholders and the image of Aena. Specifically, point 4.9 states that the Company’s relations with customers, suppliers and partner companies must be based on respect, transparency and trust in order to obtain mutual benefit. Likewise, relations with investors and shareholders, as contained in point 4.10, should be based on transparency, trust and sustainable reciprocal benefit, and that to ensure this the principle of official channel of communication through the corporate website (www.aena.es) is established, which shall publish all the information that may be of interest to these third parties. Regarding relations with the authorities and public administrations, point 4.11 indicates that they should be guided by institutional respect and transparency. And regarding the image and corporate reputation of Aena, point 4.14 states that everyone subjected to the Code must use it correctly and adequately.

In regard to the financial information, point 4.19 of the Code of Conduct sets forth:

“All of Aena’s accounting and financial information shall be prepared with reliability and rigor, ensuring at all times that any economic information that Aena may present to its shareholders and investors, the securities markets or any public authorities or public or private oversight body, is true and complete.

In this regard, the Persons Affected by the Code of Conduct responsible for preparing the financial information of Aena must ensure that all the information reflects all of the transactions, events, rights and obligations affecting Aena, and that these have been recorded, classified and valued at the right time and in accordance with the applicable legislation, thus making sure that this information offers a true image of the equity, the financial situation, the profit and loss and cash flows of Aena.

Likewise, persons responsible for preparing financial information must comply with all of the internal and external control procedures established by Aena in order to guarantee that all transactions receive the correct accounting treatment and are properly reflected in the financial information published by Aena.

The Audit Committee shall supervise the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of any internal controls, internal and external audits, and risk management systems.”

The Code binds and is applicable to the members of the Board of Directors, senior management and in general to all employees of Aena or any other company wholly owned by Aena and domiciled in Spain without exception and regardless of their position,

responsibility, occupation or geographical location. They are further required to be familiar with and fulfil the spirit and meaning of the Code. The document is available on the corporate Intranet and on Aena's public website.

The members of the Board of Directors consider it relevant that all employees should be familiar with the Regulatory Compliance Policy and the Code of Conduct and that adequate training is provided. To this end, regular online training programmes are run for all the Company's employees and Directors which involve doing a course on the corporate Intranet which is designed to prevent or mitigate the risk of the commission of criminal actions at Aena and share the Company's Code of Conduct and Complaints Channel. Furthermore, in-person training has been given to the Company's Management Committee and Division heads.

Likewise, the Compliance Monitoring and Control Body has set up a specific mailbox (organocumplimiento@aena.es) for queries about the Code of Conduct. Nine queries have been received in 2019 which were resolved by the CCSB.

In addition to Aena's Code of Conduct, mentioned above, the Company also has an *Internal Regulations for Conduct in the Securities Markets* which is accessible to everyone via the corporate website. It is applicable within the Company and the companies that are part of the Group, and it is used to set the rules for the management, control and transparent communication of relevant information, as well as to impose certain obligations, limitations and prohibitions on the individuals affected and those with relevant information. The overarching purpose is to protect the interests of the investors in the shares of the Company and its Group and the prevent and avoid any situation of abuse, in addition to fostering and facilitating its administrators' and employees' shares in the Company's capital within the strictest respect for the laws in force.

To supplement and develop Aena's Code of Conduct and General Regulatory Compliance Policy, the *Anti-bribery Policy*, approved by the Board of Directors in 2018, constitutes Aena's commitment of permanent monitoring and sanction of fraudulent acts or conducts that somehow propitiate corruption, of maintenance of effective communication and awareness mechanisms among all employees, executives and government bodies, and the development of a business culture based on ethics and honesty.

• A Complaints Channel for reporting to the Audit Committee of any financial and accounting irregularities as well as possible infringements of the code of conduct and irregular activities in the organisation, including, if applicable, whether it is confidential.

Aena has a confidential Complaints Channel for reporting irregularities or failures to comply with the Code of Conduct.

In accordance with the Procedure for Managing the Complaints Channel and the Reporting of Irregular Actions, its purpose is to provide a confidential channel for internal reporting and other notification of irregular conduct that may entail the commission of an

act that runs counter to the law or the Company's policies or procedures or to the rules of action contained in Aena's Code of Conduct.

The Complaints Channel is managed by the Compliance Monitoring and Control Body (OSCC) which ensures that all reports received are analysed independently and guarantees the confidentiality of the identity of the person making the complaint and the person reported by only informing the people who are strictly necessary in the process. The OSCC evaluates the complaints received, decides whether they meet the conditions to be admitted for processing, and entrusts the investigation of the complaint to the most appropriate department or body. The OSCC follows up the complaints made and makes its final decision based on the information provided by the department or body which carried out the investigation.

In 2019, 53 complaints were received. All of them were processed and the appropriate measures were taken. None of the complaints referred to fraud or errors in financial information.

In January and July 2019, the Board of Directors was informed of the actions taken by the OSCC and the Compliance Unit, and these reports included the complaints processed.

• Training and regular refresher programmes for the personnel involved in the preparation and review of the financial information, as well as the assessment of the SCIIF which at least covers accounting rules, auditing, internal control and risk management.

For the Departments involved in the preparation and review of the financial information, as well as the assessment of the Internal Control System, specific training actions on accounting rules, auditing, internal control and risk management have been carried out, to enable the persons responsible to carry out their duties correctly.

Aena also has a training plan whose main mission is to become a key factor in the achievement of strategic objectives and personal and professional development of its workers, covering both the training required for job performance and that designed for the development of the skills required to perform jobs of greater responsibilities. It includes special training in master's, languages and skills development programmes and seminars and training forums with professionals from the corresponding sectors, among others.

A total of 159 people were trained, with 2,020 hours of training, mainly on accounting standards; management of internal control applications and regulatory compliance; cash and means of payment; corporate and international taxation; auditing; and investment analysis.

Furthermore, and as mentioned in Section 2 in point F.1.2., all employees do legal courses about the Regulatory Compliance Model which encompasses the implementation of the Code of Conduct and the establishment of the Complaints Channel. During 2019, 7,195 employees have been trained, for a total of 14,612 hours, including those who joined the

workforce or who had not yet done so. Ninety-seven percent of the total workforce took part in this training initiative.

Since this exercise, Aena and other relevant companies have taken part in the common SCIIF initiative to share experiences, knowledge and best practices in this field.

F.2 Financial reporting risk assessment

Provide information on at least the following:

F.2.1. The main characteristics of the risk identification process, including risks of error and fraud, regarding:

- **Whether the process exists and is documented.**

Aena has documented all SCIIF processes related to transactions, book accounts and any other financial reporting associated with risks that may involve a material error.

To this end, in order to determine the scope of the SCIIF, we consider the calculation of the materiality of the Consolidated Annual Accounts of Aena and its subsidiaries, applying both quantitative risk factors and factors inherent to the business (growth trends, unusual transactions, possible corporate transactions, processes that generate provisions, depreciations, estimates or calculations based on subjective criteria, and processes with the risk of fraud). As a result, a total of 16 processes with an impact on financial reporting have been identified, which encompass both general business and also management and support activities.

These processes describe the relevant control activities that enable an adequate sufficiently in advance response to the risks associated with the reliability and integrity of the financial information.

Based on the closed financial statements for the previous year, in every financial year the model's coverage is reviewed based on quantitative and qualitative materiality and relevant amendments are made.

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

All financial information preparation processes developed in Aena aim at recording all financial transactions, valuing the assets and liabilities in accordance with applicable legislation and breaking down the information in accordance with the requirements of regulators and needs of the market.

Aena analyses each of these material processes in order to ensure that the risks are reasonably covered by the Internal Control System and that this system operates efficiently. It is updated when significant changes in processes occur or as the outcome of the periodic revisions that are performed throughout the financial year.

In each of the process matrices, among other theoretical control data, the objectives of the financial information are clearly marked (existence and occurrence; completeness; assessment; presentation, breakdown and comparability; and rights and obligations) covered by each one.

• The existence of a process of identification of the scope of consolidation, taking into account, among other aspects, the possible existence of complex corporate structures, instrumental entities or special purpose vehicles.

The Group encompasses all of the entities that comprise the scope of consolidation.

To identify the entities that should be part of the scope of consolidation, a procedure is implemented as part of the SCIIF reporting and consolidation process which is essentially controlled by the Accounting Consolidation and Regulation divisions at Aena SME, SA, and the Legal Advice Department at Aena Desarrollo Internacional S.M.E., S.A., a subsidiary which currently holds the shares of companies in the group and associates which comprise Aena Group's scope of consolidation.

This procedure allows for the identification not only of those entities over which the Group is able to gain control via the voting rights granted by the direct or indirect participation in their capital, but also of those other entities over which control is exercised by other means. This procedure enables the analysis of whether the Group controls the entity, has rights there over or is exposed to the variable returns thereof, and whether it has the capacity to use its power to influence the amount of the returns. If after this analysis the conclusion is that the Group has control, the entity is added to the scope, which is revised on a quarterly basis, and is consolidated by the global integration method. If this is not the case, it is examined whether significant influence or joint control exist. If this is the case, the entity is also added to scope of consolidation and is valued according to the equity method.

• Whether the process takes into account the effects of other types of risks (operational, technological, financial, legal, tax compliance, reputational, environmental, etc.) insofar as these might affect the financial statements.

As detailed in chapter E above, Aena has implemented a Risk Management System that identifies risks of any nature that could affect the Company, categorising them into strategic, operational, financial, compliance and information risks. All risks identified are evaluated in terms of impact (financial, operational and reputational) and probability of occurrence, and are classified according to their criticality in a Corporate Risk Map that is approved annually by the Board of Directors.

In line with the above, the financial information internal control model is applied not only to the processes of preparation of the aforementioned information, but also for all those of an operational or technical nature which may have a relevant impact on the accounting or management figures.

- **Which governance body in the Company supervises the process.**

The supervision of the efficacy of the SCIIF is the responsibility of the Audit Committee. This function must include the risks of Aena's financial reporting targets and the controls set by senior management to mitigate them.

This supervision is carried out by the Audit Committee on three levels:

- ✓ Risk supervision and management: the risks that affect the reliability of financial information are evaluated and supervised.
- ✓ Quality and reliability supervision: supervision of the effectiveness of the internal control of the financial information and the preparation of the financial statements.
- ✓ Audit supervision: supervision of the work of internal auditors and establishment of the appropriate relations with the external auditors within the framework of their accounts auditing task.

The purposes of the Management and Audit Committees in the general process of identifying Aena's risks are described in greater detail in Chapter E above.

F.3 Control activities

State, mentioning the main features, whether your entity has at least:

F.3.1. Procedures for review and authorisation of financial information and description of the SCIIF, for publication in the securities markets, indicating persons responsible, as well as documentation describing the flows of activities and controls (including those relating to fraud risk) of the various types of transactions that might materially affect the closing of the accounts and the specific review of the relevant judgements, estimates, valuations and projections.

The Company has an *Accounting Policy Handbook* which has been recently updated for 2019 to include the amendments derived from the new IFRS applicable in 2019 (specially IFRS 16). This Handbook is distributed to the finance departments of the subsidiaries along with duly updated instructions on closing and reporting. Based on this *Handbook*, the economic-financial information is developed on an individual basis in each of these Group subsidiaries on a monthly basis and is reviewed by the persons in charge of the closing of the accounts in each of them.

On a quarterly basis, in accordance with the securities markets publication schedule, information on the close of each quarter is supervised in accordance with the following procedure:

- Once the quarterly closure has been carried out and verified in each of the units of the Group, in accordance with the closing instructions issued by the Financial Department, the information is sent to the Accounting Consolidation and Regulation area, which is responsible for verifying it to then prepare the consolidated information of the Group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

- The Financial Department, following review and supervision, presents it to the Management Committee for approval.
- Once approved, it is sent to the Audit Committee, which supervises the preparation, presentation and integrity of the mandatory financial information, compliance with regulatory requirements, proper demarcation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria. It also contains the report on procedures agreed upon regarding the revision of certain consolidated financial information of the Group prepared by its external auditors.

In the closing of the accounts which come at the end of the six-month period, the Audit Committee also gathers the conclusions of the limited review conducted by the Group's external auditors.

Likewise, the Audit Committee must inform the Board of Directors, prior to the adoption by the Board of the relevant decisions on the financial information which, in light of its listed status, the Company must regularly make public.

- For the closing of the year, the plenary of the Board of Directors approves the formulation of the Annual Accounts, the Management Report and the proposed application of the Company's results, as well as the Consolidated Annual Accounts and Management Report, and their submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting. Additionally, for the closing of the quarterly and biannual accounts, it reserves the competency to approve the financial information that the Company should periodically make public.
- Lastly, the information is published in the markets and other public bodies.

The preparation of the accounts uses estimates made by the units responsible for the risk to value some of the assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and commitments that are contained in them. Basically these estimates refer to:

- Possible impairment of intangible assets, tangible fixed assets and investment property.
- Useful life of PPE.
- Evaluation of litigation, provisions, commitments, assets and contingent liabilities at closing date.
- Fair value of derivative financial instruments.
- Hypotheses used in the determination of liabilities for commitments to pensions and other commitments to the personnel.

Some of these accounting policies require the application of a significant degree of judgement by Management in selecting the appropriate assumptions to calculate these estimates. These assumptions and estimates are based on their historical experience, the advice of external experts, forecasts and other circumstances and expectations at the close of the period in questions. The valuation of the Management is considered in relation to the global economic situation of the industry of the Group, taking into account the future

development of the business. Due to their nature, these judgements are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty and therefore actual results may materially differ from the estimates and assumptions used. In such cases, the values of assets and liabilities would be adjusted.

As has already been mentioned in Section F.2.1., in its internal control model, Aena has documented all the processes that it considers carry a risk of material impact in the preparation of the financial information. They are classified into three groups:

- a) General: control environment matrix and information systems.
- b) Business: aeronautical revenue, commercial revenue and parking.
- c) Management and support: fixed assets, legal, procurement, human resources, tax compliance, financing, cash, budgets, accounting closing, reporting and consolidation and collections and payments.

These processes are shown via risk and control matrices, as well as flowcharts and narratives, which describe the relevant control activities that enable an adequate and sufficiently far in advance response to the risks associated with the reliability and integrity of the financial information.

As noted earlier in this chapter, Aena conducts regular reviews with the support of the functional management units to ensure that these flowcharts and descriptions are consistent with the actual operation of the processes.

The review activities that have been carried out during 2019 are:

- The parent company's review of the Information Systems process for all Group companies.
- The implementation of the control system at the International Airport of the Region of Murcia.
- Definition and implementation of the control environment matrix at Luton airport, adapted to the conditions and control procedures of the airport and ensuring compliance with Aena standards.

The SAP GRC Process Control application is used to ensure adequate control of the integral management of the SCIIF. It documents all processes and risks, and manages the entire evaluation of controls by introducing evidence that demonstrates the control activity carried out. This assessment allows, if possible, the identification and information of weaknesses and necessary action plans.

The managers of the SCIIF request evidence that the controls are being made by the units involved in it, in accordance with the frequency stipulated in each case.

Each SCIIF process and sub-process has a person in charge of the analysis and control of each of the risks associated with the area. In addition, each identified control area has two persons responsible for the evaluation of the efficacy, who carry out the functions of documentation and supervision, in accordance with the established systematic frequency.

Additionally, every year, a system certification process is issued within the SAP GRC tool, whereby the supervisors of the different levels of internal control validate the SCIIF to reasonably guarantee the reliability of the financial information. No significant deficiencies were detected during the 2019 financial year.

As a result of this evaluation, Management concludes that the Group maintains an effective Internal Financial Information Control System (SCIIF) at 31 December 2019.

All of Aena's internal control operations are detailed in the *Handbook for Compliance with the Internal Financial Information Control System (SCIIF)*, which was update in 2019.

F.3.2. Internal control policies and procedures for information systems (including secure access, control of changes, system operation, continuity and segregation of duties) supporting key processes regarding the preparation and publication of financial information.

In the Information Systems environment, Aena has the necessary policies and procedures to cover the risks in that environment that might affect the process of preparation of financial information and gain reasonable security as to the operation of the SCIIF.

To facilitate control of those risks, Aena has implemented a solution which entails comprehensive management of the control and compliance process through the development of a matrix defined for the Information Systems process. It includes all the controls needed to mitigate the existing risks in this area. This solution is supported by the Company's Department of Information and Communication Technologies. This matrix is reviewed periodically by said Department and the Internal Control Department. For the improvement recommendations identified, action plans are designed for its resolution.

Below we describe the main policies and procedures associated with the Company's information systems.

By executing an Annual Plan of Security Audits of Information Systems based on information security requirements, results from past audits and legal or regulatory requirements, the aim is to verify the situation in the production environment of security of the systems and communications, as well as detect potential technical vulnerabilities. In addition, Information Security Policies and other Information Systems regulations have been implemented which establish mechanisms of system access control, and there are also operational procedures which define the security requirements of infrastructures and developments.

Operating systems, databases and applications are continuously monitored in order to detect possible security incidents. In addition, security procedures and configurations of items associated with telecommunications networks (firewalls, routers, etc.) are reviewed, as well as response mechanisms to a potential cyber-attack or incident arising from malware infection. Tools are also available to regulate control of access to the

Company's network and improve protection against advanced persistent threats while implementation of a security event and information management system is in progress.

A User Applications Management Standard has been defined and implemented, which considers the various movements that may form part of the life cycle of an entity in Aena, and guarantees that only users who have been duly authorised by their superiors may access the applications and have the right profile for the performance of their functions. An identity management tool is being implemented that will improve service quality and lessen security risks.

Through the monitoring carried out on the users accessing with administration permits or privileges to platforms and systems which support the business units, one can control that only authorised users are using the system. A privileged accounts management tool, to help monitoring, has almost been completely deployed. This will reinforce monitoring of user accounts with administration privileges (superusers). Furthermore, in order to restrict access at the physical security level, an Access Procedure for Aena's DPCs has been implemented.

There is also an ICT Disaster Recovery Plan designed to ensure recovery of information systems considered as critical by the business areas and which is regularly reviewed. In addition, procedures are in place to monitor systems and applications (system availability, storage, network capacity, etc.) and make backups.

In the area of development and management of changes, methodologies based on ITIL good practices are used. It also uses a Secure Development Rule, a Change Management Policy and a Procedure for Applications Deployment to ensure the quality of the software produced, as well as an appropriate methodology when maintaining and implementing new infrastructures (networks, servers, base software, etc.).

Finally, in order to be informed of the situation of the systems at all times, Aena has an updated Systems Operation Plan featuring the information on the inventory or systems and actions planned for them.

In addition to the above and in order to complete the current security measures for information systems, Aena has a Cybersecurity Plan approved by the Board of Directors for the period 2018-2021, which has entailed the execution of the following jobs:

- ICT Security Management System. Improvement of the ICT Security Office to cover the actions envisaged in the Cybersecurity Plan. In 2018, this service implemented an ICT Security Incident Response Centre (CSIRT) which provides information security incident management services, monitors corporate systems and reviews the security rules and controls implemented in security management systems with a 24x7 point of contact for stakeholders.
- Automation of DPC infrastructure management. Tools for managing and automating ICT processes to improve efficiency and security.
- Preventing information loss and managing mobile devices. Tools to reduce information loss risks and improve security in mobile devices.

- Antivirus add-ons. New Antivirus features (Advanced Protection, Response, Remediation and White Lists).

Lastly, a Strategic Information Systems Plan has been defined, for which a number of actions are planned to improve the level of information security and its management mechanisms.

F.3.3. Internal control policies and procedures for overseeing management of outsourced activities and the appraisal, calculation or valuation services commissioned from independent experts when these may materially affect the financial statements.

Generally speaking, Aena does not outsource any activity regarded as relevant and/or significant that could materially affect financial information.

In 2019, the only actions in this area concerned valuation of pension liabilities in a subsidiary, valuation of the Group's real estate portfolio, estimating the provision needed to meet employment commitments and similar obligations, support work for the fixed asset inventory review at some airports, and drawing up the Transfer Pricing Dossier which analyses and values transactions performed with companies considered as related parties for Aena.

In all cases, Aena assures the competency and technical and legal qualifications of the professionals hired in accordance with the evaluation and technical solvency criteria established in Aena's General Rules on Internal Contracting. Aena has also implemented SCIIF controls over the contracting process and the execution of any activity subcontracted to a third party.

F.4 Information and communication

State, mentioning the main features, whether your entity has at least:

F.4.1. A specific function in charge of defining and maintaining accounting policies (accounting policy area or department) and settling doubts or disputes over their interpretation, which is in regular communication with the team in charge of operations, and a manual of accounting policies regularly updated and communicated to all the entity's operating units.

The Accounting Consolidation and Regulation area, which is part of the Financial Department and is responsible for the preparation, implementation, communication and update of the Group's accounting policies.

It is also responsible for permanently keeping the Accounting Policy Handbook of the Group updated and to ensure proper dissemination of it.

To do so, this area analyses whether new accounting features affect the accounting policies of the Group as well as the date of entry into force of each of the rules. When it is deemed that the new regulations or their interpretations have an effect on the accounting policies of the Group, these are added to the Handbook, also communicating this fact to

the people responsible for preparing the financial information of the Group via appropriate instructions.

As noted in Section F.3.1, the Group's Accounting Policy Handbook was updated in 2019.

F.4.2. Mechanisms in standard format for the capture and preparation of financial information, which are applied and used in all units within the entity or group, and support its main financial statements and accompanying notes as well as disclosures concerning the SCIIF.

The process of consolidation and preparation of the financial information is carried out in a centralised manner coordinated by the Accounting Consolidation and Regulation area, supervised by the Financial Department. All this process is controlled using Aena's accounting closing and reporting and consolidation matrices.

For the purposes of the preparation of the annual, half-yearly, quarterly and monthly financial information, the Group has a procedure that works in the following way to obtain the information required for its preparation:

The financial information obtained on a half-yearly basis from each individual entity is reviewed and supervised by the managers of these companies. It is homogenised centrally at Group level and reviewed by a series of established controls.

In order to prepare annual, half-yearly, quarterly and monthly consolidated financial statements, there is a homogeneous reporting package which has been developed internally that allows all the information to be centrally added in relation to the breakdowns required by international regulations.

Specific controls are carried out to validate the information received at the centralised level and on the resulting consolidated financial information. These controls are designed to validate equity items, significant variations and other verifications that the Consolidation area deems necessary to ensure that the financial information has been properly captured and processed.

Every year the reporting package is updated with any regulatory modifications which might have been made and require information to be received from the Group subsidiaries.

This homogenised information is added via the internal consolidation tool and the necessary adjustments are made to obtain the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The financial information reported to the Spain's Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (National Stock Market Commission - CNMV) is prepared on the basis of consolidated financial statements, as well as certain additional information reported by the subsidiaries, required for the preparation of the annual and/or half-yearly report. In parallel, specific controls are carried out to validate that information.

F.5 Supervision of the system's operation

Report, stating its main characteristics, on whether it has at least:

F.5.1. The SCIIF supervision activities carried out by the Audit Committee as well as whether the entity has an Internal Audit function whose duties include providing support to the Committee in its task of supervising the internal control system, including the SCIIF. State the extent of the SCIIF evaluation carried out in the year and the procedure used by the person carrying out the evaluation to notify its results, whether the company has an action plan with details of the possible corrective measures, and if the impact on financial reporting has been taken into account.

The Audit Committee has carried out, among others, the following activities during the year in regard to the SCIIF supervision activities:

- It has reviewed the Group's Consolidated Annual Accounts and the regular financial information – quarterly and half-yearly - that must be provided to the markets and to the regulator, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and the proper application in their preparation of generally accepted accounting principles.
- It has reviewed the scope of the professional mandate of the external auditors, supervising compliance with their contract and with independence requirements and regularly evaluating their results.
- It has approved the annual report on the activities of the Internal Audit Department, the budget and the annual audit plan.
- It has analysed the annual audit plan of the external auditors which includes the audit objectives based on the assessment of financial information risks, as well as the main areas of interest or significant transactions subject to review in the year.
- It has reviewed along with the external auditors and Internal Audit any recommendations for improvement of the Internal Control System detected in the course of the various auditing and review tasks, finding out about the proposed actions plans designed to resolve them.

As noted in Section F.1.1., Internal Audit has functions in oversight of Internal Control. They are carried out by providing independent and objective assurance and advice designed to add value and improve the transactions in the organisation which contributes towards good corporate governance and lessens the impact of the risks in the achievement of Aena targets to reasonable levels.

The Internal Audit team spearheads the development of its functions, and uses external companies for support in certain tasks.

The scope of action of Internal Audit includes all companies that belong to the Aena Group. It is therefore a centralised function with a corporate scope which carries out its work in any national or international company, process, area or system managed by Aena or the subsidiaries it controls.

Internal Audit drafts a multi-year plan for regular review of the SCIIF that is submitted for the approval of the Audit Committee once a year. This multi-year plan involves the performance of reviews of the SCIIF for the significant processes and components of the financial statements of the Group, establishing review priorities according to risks identified and the materiality of the balances and transactions affected.

In particular, the following are reviewed: the design, effective operation and adequate documentation of key transactional and supervision codes and the general controls of the main software applications involved in the preparation of the financial information. In order to carry out its tasks, Internal Audit uses different auditing techniques, mainly interviews, analytical reviews, specific control tests and substantive tests.

The results of the work, along with the corrective measures proposed, if any, are reported to the Financial Department and to the units responsible for the audited process or centre. The implementation of these measures is subject to subsequent monitoring by Internal Audit.

During fiscal year 2019, Internal Audit issued reports on four of the fifteen corporate processes identified in AENA's SCIIF: Collections and Payments, Financing, Budgeting and Information Systems. It also reviewed the SCIIF controls applicable at two of the network's airports, Madrid-Barajas and London-LUTON. Likewise, it conducted detailed follow-up of the reviews carried out in previous years.

F.5.2. Whether the company has a discussion procedure whereby the auditor (in accordance with what is set forth in the NTAs), the Internal Audit staff and other experts are able to inform senior management or company Directors of any significant internal control weaknesses identified during the processes of review of the annual accounts or any others entrusted to them. In addition, state whether there is an action plan to try to correct or mitigate any observed weaknesses.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors of Aena establish that the competencies of the Audit Committee include the following:

- Regularly receive from external auditors information on the results of the execution of the audit plan and verify that senior management takes its recommendations into account.
- Establish the appropriate relations with the accounts auditor to receive information on the issues related to the accounts auditing process, as well as the communications set forth in the legislation on accounts auditing and auditing regulations.
- Discuss with the accounts auditor any significant weaknesses of the Internal Control System detected in the course of the audit.
- Ensure that the Board of Directors presents the Accounts to the General Shareholders' Meeting without reservations or qualifications in the audit report.

In accordance with these Regulations, in the meetings prior to the preparation of the financial information held between the Audit Committee and the external auditors, any

potential discrepancies in criteria are discussed. In turn, the external auditors report, as the case may be, on the main aspects for improvement of the internal control that they have identified in the course of their work.

In this respect the Audit Committee has welcomed the external auditor to five of its meetings in 2019.

In addition, the Regulations of the Board of Directors of Aena establish that the functions of the Audit Committee include receiving regular information on Internal Audit activities and verifying that senior management takes its conclusions and recommendations into account.

Internal Audit regularly monitors the incidents and recommendations included in their reports with the departments/units concerned.

Subsequently it informs both the Management Committee and the Audit Committee of the status of the main points outstanding and the evolution of the associated action plans.

F.6 Other relevant information

No other relevant information.

F.7 External auditor report

Indicate whether:

F.7.1. Whether the SCIIF information sent to the markets has been reviewed by the external auditor, in which case the company must include the corresponding report as an annex. If this is not the case, it should explain why.

Aena has requested the External Auditor to examine, with a reasonable degree of independent assurance, the Internal Financial Information Control System (SCIIF) system of Aena S.M.E., S.A. (parent company) and subsidiaries (the Aena consolidated Group or the Group) at 31 December 2019, based on the criteria established in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

It has made this request to the External Auditor pursuant to ISAE Standard 3000 Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

In its opinion, the Group maintains, in all material respects, an effective internal control system over financial reporting as of 31 December 2019.

G EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Specify the extent to which the company has complied with the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance of listed companies.

In the event that any recommendation is not complied with or only in part, a detailed explanation of the reasons must be provided so that shareholders, investors and the market in general have enough information to judge the decision of the company. General explanations are not acceptable.

1. **That the bylaws of listed companies do not limit the maximum number of votes that one shareholder may cast or contain other restrictions which hinder taking control of the company by means of acquisition of its shares on the market.**

Complies Explanation

2. **That when the parent company and a subsidiary are listed on the stock market, both should publicly and specifically define:**

- a) **The respective areas of activity and possible business relationships between them and also those of the listed subsidiary with other group companies**
- b) **The mechanisms in place to resolve any conflicts of interest that may arise.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable

3. **That during the course of the ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting and in addition to the distribution of a written Annual Corporate Governance Report, the chairman of the Board of Directors makes a detailed verbal report to the shareholders regarding the most material aspects of corporate governance of the company, and in particular:**

- a) **Changes that have occurred since the last General Shareholders' Meeting.**
- b) **Specific reasons why the company did not follow one or more of the recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance and, if so, the alternative rules which were followed instead.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation

4. **That the company has defined and promoted a policy of communication and contact with shareholders, institutional investors and voting advisers that complies in all aspects with rules preventing market abuse and gives equal treatment to similarly situated shareholders.**

And that the company has made such policy public on its website, including information about the way it has been put into practice and identifying the contact people or others responsible for implementing it.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

5. **That the Board of Directors should not propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting any proposal for delegation of powers allowing the issue of shares or convertible securities without pre-emptive rights in an amount greater than 20% of equity at the time of delegation.**

And that whenever the Board of Directors approves any issue of shares or convertible securities without pre-emptive rights, the company immediately publishes reports on its website regarding such exclusions as referred to in applicable company law.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

6. **That listed companies which draw up the reports shown below, whether under obligation or voluntarily, publish them on their website sufficiently far in advance of the General Shareholders' Meeting even when their publication is not mandatory:**

- a) **Report on the auditor's independence.**
- b) **Reports on the operation of the audit and Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committees.**
- c) **Report from the audit committee on related-party transactions.**
- d) **Report on corporate social responsibility policy.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

The Company has decided to accept the proposal submitted to the CNMV for consultation, which consists in the elimination of section d) because this information is already an integral part of the EINF.

7. That the company broadcasts the proceedings of the general shareholders' meetings live via its website.

Complies X Explanation

8. That the audit committee ensures the board of directors presents accounts to the general shareholders' meetings which do not have qualifications or reservations in the audit report and that, in the exceptional circumstances in which there may be qualifications, the chairman of the audit committee and the auditors clearly explain to the shareholders the content and scope of such qualifications or reservations.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

9. That the company permanently maintains on its website the requirements and procedures for certification of share ownership, the right of attendance at general shareholders' meetings, and the exercise of the right to vote or to cast a proxy vote.

And that such requirements and procedures encourage attendance and exercise of their rights by shareholders and are applied in a non-discriminatory way.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

10. That when a verified shareholder has exercised their right to add points to the agenda or to make new proposals for resolutions in advance of the general shareholders' meeting, the company:

- a) Immediately distributes the additions and new proposals for resolutions.
- b) Publishes the attendance card credential or proxy form or remote voting form with the changes required so that the new agenda items and alternative resolution proposals may be voted on under the same terms and conditions as the proposals made by the board of directors.
- c) Submits all such points and alternative proposals to voting and applies the same voting rules as the ones applied to those suggested by the board of directors including, in particular, the assumptions or default positions on votes for or against.
- d) That after the general shareholders' meeting it discloses the breakdown of the vote on such additional points or alternative proposals.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable

11. **That if the company plans to pay for attendance at the general shareholders' meeting, it establishes in advance a general and regular policy concerning such payments.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable X

12. **That the board of directors performs its duties with unity of purpose and independent judgement, treats all shareholders in the same position equally and is guided by the best interests of the company, where this means the pursuit of a profitable and sustainable business in the long term that promotes continuity and maximisation of the economic value of the company.**

And that in the pursuit of the company's interest, in addition to complying with applicable law and rules and conduct based on good faith, ethics and respect for commonly accepted best practice, it endeavours to reconcile its own company interests with any legitimate interests of its employees, suppliers, customers and other stakeholders as well as the impact of its corporate operations on the community at large and the environment.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

13. **That the board of directors has the right size to achieve effective and participative operation, which means its recommended size is between five and fifteen members.**

Complies X Explanation

14. **That the board of directors approves a director selection policy that:**

- a) **Is specific and verifiable.**
- b) **Ensures that the proposals for appointment or re-election are based on prior analysis of the needs of the board of directors.**
- c) **Encourages diversity of knowledge, experience and gender.**

That the result of the prior analysis of the board of directors is contained in the explanatory report from the appointments committee that is published at the call for the general shareholders' meeting at which the ratification, appointment or re-election of each director is to be made.

And that the director selection policy promotes the target that by 2020 the number of women directors accounts for at least 30% of total directors on the board.

The appointments committee shall annually verify compliance with the director selection policy and shall report on its findings in the annual corporate governance report

Complies X Partially complies Explanation

- 15. That the proprietary and independent directors are a substantial majority of the board of directors and that the number of executive directors is kept to a minimum, taking into account the complexity of the corporate group and the percentage share of the executive directors in the capital of the company.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 16. That the number of proprietary directors as a percentage of total non-executive directors is not larger than the proportion between the equity interest in the company represented by such proprietary directors and the remaining share capital.**

This criterion may be relaxed:

- a) In companies with a high market capitalisation where there are few shareholdings that can be legally considered significant.**
- b) In companies in which there is a diversity of shareholders represented on the board and there are no ties among them.**

Complies X Explanation

- 17. That the number of independent directors accounts for at least half of the total number of directors.**

However, when the company does not have a high level of market capitalisation or it is a high capitalisation company with one shareholder or a group of shareholders acting in concert who together control more than 30% of the share capital, the number of independent directors represents at least one third of the total number of directors.

Complies X Explanation

- 18. That companies disclose and update the following information about their directors on the corporate website:**

- a) Professional profile and biography.**

- b) **Other boards of directors they belong to, whether or not they are listed companies, as well as other remunerated activities carried out irrespective of type.**
- c) **Indication of the category of director to which they belong, stating in the case of proprietary directors the shareholder they represent or to which they are related.**
- d) **Date of first appointment as director of the company as well as subsequent re-elections.**
- e) **Company shares and options thereon which they own.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

19. **That the annual corporate governance report, following verification by the appointments committee, sets out the reasons why proprietary directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders whose shareholding is less than 3% of the capital. It should also explain, where applicable, why formal requests from shareholders for a presence on the board have not been met when their equity interest is equal to or exceeds that of other shareholders whose proposal for proprietary directors has been accepted.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable X

20. **That the proprietary directors present their resignation when the shareholder they represent disposes of its entire equity interest. They should also resign, in the appropriate proportion, when this shareholder reduces its percentage equity interest to a level that requires a reduction in the number of its proprietary directors.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable X

21. **That the board of directors does not propose any dismissal of any independent director before the end of the term for which they have been appointed, unless the board of directors finds just cause and following a report from the appointments committee. In particular, just cause is deemed to exist when the director takes on new positions or undertakes new obligations that prevent them from dedicating the necessary time to the tasks inherent in the role of director, fails to perform the duties inherent in their post or enters into any of the circumstances that cause them to lose their status as independent in accordance with applicable law.**

The dismissal of independent directors may also be proposed as a result of takeover bids, mergers or similar corporate transactions which lead to a change in the company's shareholder structure, when such changes in the

structure of the board of directors are brought about by the proportionate representation criterion referred to in recommendation 16.

Complies X

Explanation

22. That companies set out rules which oblige the directors to inform and, as the case may be, resign in cases that might harm the credibility or reputation of the company. In particular directors must be required to report to the board of directors any criminal actions with which they are charged and the consequent legal proceedings.

And that if a director is indicted or a court order issued to bring them to trial for any of the crimes listed in corporate legislation, the board of directors shall examine the case as soon as possible and, in light of the specific circumstances, decide whether or not the director should continue in office. And that the board of directors shall provide a reasoned explanation thereof in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies X

Complies Partially

Explanation

23. That all directors should clearly state their opposition when they consider any proposal submitted to the board of directors to be against the company's interests. This applies in particular to independent and other directors not affected by the potential conflict of interest in the event of decisions which may harm the shareholders that are not represented on the board of directors.

Furthermore, when the board of directors adopts significant or reiterated decisions about which the director has serious reservations, the director should draw the appropriate conclusions and if they decide to resign, explain the reasons for their decision in the letter referred to in the next recommendation.

This recommendation is also applicable to the secretary of the board of directors, even when they are not a director.

Complies X

Complies Partially

Explanation

Not Applicable

24. That when whether due to resignation or any other reason a director leaves before the completion of their term, they must explain the reasons in a letter addressed to all the members of the board of directors. Irrespective of whether the resignation has been reported as price sensitive information, it must be included in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies X

Complies Partially

Explanation

Not Applicable

25. That the appointments committee ensures that the non-executive directors have sufficient time availability to properly carry out their duties.

And that the board regulations establish the maximum number of company boards of which its directors may be members.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 26. That the board of directors meets with the frequency required to perform its duties efficiently and at least eight times a year according to the schedule of dates and matters established at the start of the year and allowing each director individually to propose items which do not originally appear on the agenda.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 27. That directors are only absent in unavoidable cases and such absences are quantified in the annual corporate governance report. And when a director has to be absent, they appoint a proxy with instructions.**

Complies X Partially complies Explanation

- 28. That when the directors or the secretary express a concern about any proposal or, in the case of directors, about the performance of the company and such concerns are not resolved at the board of directors meeting, they are included in the minutes at the request of whoever has raised them.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable

- 29. That the company establishes the appropriate channels for directors to obtain the advice needed to carry out their duties including, if required by the circumstances, external advice at the company's expense.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 30. That, irrespective of the knowledge required for directors to perform their duties, companies must also offer their directors refresher programmes when called for.**

Complies X Explanation Not Applicable

- 31. That the agenda for meetings clearly states the matters about which the Board of Directors is to take a decision or adopt a resolution so that the directors may study or collate all relevant information ahead of time.**

When exceptionally for reasons of urgency the chairman should wish to submit to the board decisions or agreements not on the agenda, the prior and express consent of the majority of attending directors will be necessary and will be duly recorded in the minutes.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 32. That the directors are regularly informed of changes in the shareholding structure and of the opinions of significant shareholders, investors and rating agencies concerning the company and its group.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 33. That the chairman, as the person responsible for the efficient operation of the board of directors and in addition to carrying out their duties required by law and the bylaws, should prepare and submit to the board of directors a schedule of dates and matters to discuss; organise and coordinate the regular evaluation of the board and, if applicable, of the company's chief executive; be responsible for the management of the board and its efficiency; ensure that sufficient time is dedicated to discussion of strategic matters; and approve and review the refresher programmes for each director when so required.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 34. That when there is a coordinating director, the bylaws or the regulations of the board of directors should afford them the following competencies in addition to those conferred by law: chair the meeting in the absence of the chairman and the deputy chairmen, if any; express the concerns of non-executive directors; liaise with investors and shareholders to find out their points of view to address their concerns, in particular as those concerns relate to corporate governance of the company; and coordinate a succession plan for the chairman.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable

- 35. That the secretary of the board of directors should particularly ensure that in its actions and decisions the board of directors applies the good governance recommendations contained in this Code of Good Governance and which are applicable to the company.**

Complies X Explanation

- 36. That once a year the full board of directors meets to evaluate and where applicable adopt an action plan to remedy any shortcomings identified regarding:**

- a) **The quality and efficiency of the operation of the board of directors.**
- b) **The operation and composition of its committees.**
- c) **The diversity in membership and competencies of the board of directors.**
- d) **The performance of the chairman of the board of directors and the chief executive officer of the company.**
- e) **The performance and input of each director, paying special attention to the heads of the various board committees.**
- f)

In order to evaluate the various committees, the board of directors will use a report from the committees themselves as a starting point and a report from the appointments committee for the evaluation of the board.

Every three years the board of directors shall be assisted in its evaluation by an external consultant, whose independence shall be verified by the appointments committee.

The business relationships that the consultant or any company in its group has with the company or any company in its group shall be specified in the annual corporate governance report.

The process and areas evaluated shall be described in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 37. That when there is an executive committee, the proportion of each different director category must be similar to that of the board of directors itself, and its secretary is to be the secretary of the board.**

Complies Complies Partially X Explanation Not Applicable

The chair and its secretary are the same as on the Board of Directors, but the proportion is not the same as that of the board itself, since art. 42. 4. of the Company Bylaws and 22 (i) 3 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, establish:

“The Executive Committee shall be formed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, three (3) Proprietary Directors and one (1) Independent Director”

This composition is the result of the privatisation of Aena, whose privatisation committee approved the abovementioned composition and which appears in the prospectus for admission to trading.

38. That the board of directors is always aware of the matters discussed and decisions made by the executive committee and that all the members of the board receive a copy of the minutes of the executive committee's meetings.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable

39. That the members of the audit committee and especially its chairman are appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience in accountancy, auditing and risk management, and that the majority of its members are independent directors.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

40. That under the supervision of the audit committee, there must be a unit in charge of internal audits which ensures that information and internal control systems operate correctly and which reports to the non-executive chairman of the board or of the audit committee.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

41. That the head of the unit performing the internal audit function presents its annual work plan to the audit committee, reports directly on any issues arising during the implementation of this plan, and presents an activity report at the end of each year.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable

42. That in addition to the provisions of applicable law, the audit committee should be responsible for the following:

1. In relation to information systems and internal control:

- a) **Supervise the process of preparation and the integrity of the financial information of the company and, if applicable, of the group, reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the proper demarcation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria.**
- b) **Ensure the independence of the unit which has the internal audit function; propose the selection, appointment, re-election and dismissal of the head of internal audit service; propose the budget for this service; approve its goals and work plans, ensuring that its activity is focused primarily on material risks to the company; receive information regularly 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 enables employees to report confidentially and, if possible and appropriate, anonymously any irregularities of potential importance, particularly financial and accounting ones, which they may have observed within the company.

2. In relation to the external auditor:

- a) In the event of the external auditor's resignation, examine the circumstances leading to it.
- b) Ensure that the remuneration of the external auditor for its work does not compromise its quality or independence.
- c) Ensure that the company reports the change of auditor as price sensitive information to the CNMV along with a statement on any disagreements with the outgoing auditor and their content.
- d) Ensure that the external auditor annually holds a meeting with the board of directors to inform it of the work done and the evolution of the accounting situation and risks of the company.
- e) Ensure that the company and the external auditor comply with applicable rules regarding provision of services other than auditing, proportional limits on the auditor's billing and in general all other rules on the independence of the auditors.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

43. That the audit committee may summon any employee or manager of the company, and even decide that they appear without the presence of any other manager.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

44. That the audit committee is informed of any corporate and structural changes planned by the company for prior analysis and a report to the board of directors on their economic conditions and accounting impact and especially any exchange ratio proposed.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable

45. **That the risk and management control policy identifies at least:**
- a) **The different types of financial and non-financial risks (including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational) to which the company is exposed, where financial and economic risks include contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks.**
 - b) **Setting the level of risk that the company deems acceptable.**
 - c) **The measures in place to mitigate the impact of identified risks, in the event that they should materialise.**
 - d) **The information and internal control systems that will be used to manage said risks, including contingent liabilities and off-balance sheet risks.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

46. **That under the direct supervision of the audit committee or, as the case may be, a specialist committee of the board of directors, an internal risk control and management function is carried out by an internal department or unit of the company that has been expressly assigned the following roles:**
- a) **Ensure the good working order of the risk control and management systems and, in particular, that all the important risks affecting the company are identified, managed and quantified.**
 - b) **Participate actively in the preparation of the risk strategy and in important decisions on risk management.**
 - c) **Ensure that the risk control and management systems adequately mitigate the risks as defined by the policy issued by the board of directors.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

As is described in paragraph E of this Annual Corporate Governance Report, among the responsibilities of the Internal Audit Department of Aena is coordination of the activities defined in the Risk Management and Control Policy; the supervision of the proper operation of the Risk Management System; the homogenisation and consolidation of the information regarding risk identification and assessment and its relevant monitoring areas, prepared by the corporate and operational areas.

In addition, within the framework of its independent assurance activity, the Internal Audit Department carries out regular audits of certain risks, analysing both strategy

and risk management, and making the recommendations for improvement deemed appropriate.

- 47. That the members of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee - or of the appointments committee and the remuneration committee, if separate – are appointed ensuring that they have the knowledge, ability and experience required for the duties they are to perform and that the majority of such members are independent directors.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 48. That high market capitalisation companies have separate appointments committee and remuneration committee.**

Complies Explanation X Not Applicable

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

Consequently, it is held that it would be impractical and totally inefficient to split the Appointments, Remunerations and Corporate Governance Committee into two separate committees since the above regulations specify that the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration has authority over remuneration issues.

- 49. That the appointments committee consults with the chairman of the board of directors and the chief executive of the company especially in relation to matters concerning executive directors.**

And that any director may ask the appointments committee to consider potential candidates they consider appropriate to fill a vacancy on the board of directors.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

50. That the remuneration committee performs its duties with independence and that, in addition to the functions assigned to it by law, it has the following:

- a) Propose to the board of directors the basic conditions of employment for senior managers.**
- b) Verify compliance with the remuneration policy established by the company.**
- c) Regularly review the remuneration policy applied to directors and senior managers, including share remuneration packages and their application, as well as guarantee that their individual remuneration is in line with that paid to other directors and senior managers of the company.**
- d) Ensure that potential conflicts of interest do not undermine the independence of the external advice provided to the committee.**
- e) Verify the information on remuneration of directors and senior managers contained in the various corporate documents including the annual director remuneration report.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation

The functions mentioned in this Recommendation are included in art. 24 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors which regulates the competencies of the Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee, although it cannot fulfil some of them or act independently in matters involving remuneration as it is subject to prevailing public regulations.

51. That the remuneration committee consults with the chairman and chief executive of the company, especially in matters relating to executive directors and senior managers.

Complies Complies Partially Explanation

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

The remuneration of the directors is predetermined by public regulation set by the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation, and therefore the appointments and remunerations committee has no authority to make changes with respect to remuneration issues concerning the chairman and chief executive of the company.

- 52. That the rules of composition and operation of the supervisory and control committees are included in the regulations of the board of directors and are consistent with those applicable to legally mandatory committees in accordance with the above recommendations, including:**
- a) That they are exclusively made up of non-executive directors with a majority of independent directors.**
 - b) That their chairmen are independent directors.**
 - c) That the board of directors designates members of these committees taking into consideration the knowledge, abilities and experience of the directors and the tasks of each committee and discusses their proposals and reports; and that it reports on their activities and work performed at the first full board meeting held after their meetings.**
 - d) That the committees are able to call in outside advice when deemed necessary for the performance of their duties.**
 - e) That minutes are drawn up of their meetings and made available to all directors.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation Not
Applicable

- 53. That verification of compliance with corporate governance rules, internal codes of conduct and corporate social responsibility policy is assigned to one or several committees of the board of directors, which may be the audit committee, the appointments committee, the corporate social responsibility committee, if any, or a specialist committee that the board of directors decides to set up for this purpose in the exercise of its powers of self-organisation, and to which at least the following duties are specifically assigned:**
- a) Supervision of compliance with the internal codes of conduct and corporate governance rules of the company.**
 - b) The supervision of the communication strategy and relationship with investors and shareholders, including small- and medium-sized shareholders.**
 - c) Regular evaluation of the suitability of the company's corporate governance system in order to ensure it fulfils its purpose of promoting**

the company's interest and takes into account, where applicable, the legitimate interests of all other stakeholders.

- d) Review of the company's corporate social responsibility policy, ensuring that this is geared towards value creation.**
- e) Follow-up of corporate social responsibility strategy and practice and evaluation of degree of compliance.**
- f) Supervision and evaluation of the way relations with stakeholders are handled.**
- g) Evaluation of all issues related to the company's non-financial risk, including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks.**
- h) Coordination of the process for reporting non-financial information and on diversity in accordance with applicable regulation and international benchmarks.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

54. That the corporate social responsibility includes the principles or commitments the company voluntarily takes on in its relationship with its stakeholders, and identifies at least:

- a) The objectives of the corporate social responsibility and the development of support instruments.**
- b) Corporate strategy related to sustainability, the environment and social issues.**
- c) Specific practices related to: shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, social issues, the environment, diversity, fiscal responsibility, respect for human rights and prevention of unlawful conduct.**
- d) The methods or systems to monitor results of the application of the specific practices mentioned in the previous point, associated risks and their management.**
- e) The supervision mechanisms for non-financial risk, ethics and business conduct.**
- f) The channels for communication, participation and dialogue with stakeholders.**
- g) Responsible communication practices that impede tampering with information and protect honour and integrity.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 55. That the company reports in a separate document or in the management report on matters concerning corporate social responsibility and using internationally recognised methodologies for this purpose.**

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation

- 56. That director remuneration be sufficient in order to attract and retain directors who meet the desired professional profile and to adequately compensate them for the time, qualifications and responsibility demanded by their posts, while not being so high as to compromise the independent judgement of non-executive directors.**

Complies Explanation X

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

Consequently, the remuneration of directors is predetermined by public regulation which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation and therefore the Company cannot change such remuneration to adapt it to the requirements contained in this recommendation.

- 57. That only executive directors should receive variable remuneration linked to the results of the company and personal performance, as well as remuneration by way of shares, options or rights to shares or instruments whose value is indexed to share value and long-term savings systems such as pension plans, retirement schemes and other pension systems.**

Shares may be given to non-executive directors on condition that they retain such shares until they leave their posts as directors. This shall not apply to any shares that the director may need to sell to meet the costs related with their acquisition.

Complies Complies Partially Explanation X

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

The remuneration of executive directors, including variable remuneration, is predetermined by public regulation which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation and therefore the Company cannot change such remuneration to adapt it to the requirements contained in this recommendation.

- 58. That in the event of variable remuneration, remuneration policies should include limits and administrative safeguards to ensure that such remuneration is in line with the professional performance of its beneficiaries and is not only based on general developments in the markets or in the sector in which the company operates or other similar circumstances.**

And in particular that variable remuneration components:

- a) Are tied to pre-established and measurable performance criteria and that such criteria take into account the risk accepted to achieve a given outcome.**
- b) Promote the sustainability of the company and include non-financial criteria that are geared towards creating long term value, such as compliance with the company's rules and internal operating procedures and risk management and control policies.**
- c) Are based upon balancing objectives in the short, medium and long term which makes it possible to reward continuous performance over a period of time long enough to assess its contribution to sustainable value creation so that the items used to measure this performance are not solely one-off, occasional or extraordinary events.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation X Not Applicable

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

Consequently, the remuneration of directors, which does not include variable remuneration for non-executive directors, is predetermined by public regulation which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation and therefore the Company cannot change such remuneration to adapt it to the requirements contained in this recommendation.

- 59. That payment of a material portion of variable remuneration components is deferred for a minimum period of time sufficient to verify that previously established performance criteria have been met.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation X Not Applicable

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

Consequently, the remuneration of directors, which only includes variable remuneration for the executive director, is predetermined by public regulation which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation and therefore the Company cannot change the conditions of payment of such remuneration to adapt it to the requirements contained in this recommendation.

- 60. That the remuneration related to company results takes into account any reservations which might be contained in the external auditor's report which would diminish such results.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation X Not Applicable

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

Consequently, the remuneration of directors is predetermined by public regulation which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation and therefore the Company cannot take into account any reservations which might be contained in the external auditor's report in regard to remuneration linked to the company's results when such reservations diminish the results.

- 61. That a material portion of the variable remuneration paid to executive directors is linked to the delivery of shares or financial instruments indexed to their value.**

Complies Complies Partially Explanation X Not Applicable

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

Consequently, the remuneration of directors, which only includes variable remuneration for the executive director, is predetermined by public regulation which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation and does not provide for a material portion of the executive directors' variable remuneration being linked to the delivery of shares or financial instruments indexed to their value.

- 62. That once shares or options or rights to shares arising from remuneration schemes have been delivered, directors are prohibited from transferring ownership of a number of shares equivalent to two times their annual fixed remuneration and may not exercise options or rights until at least three years have elapsed since they were assigned such shares.**

This shall not apply to any shares that the director may need to sell to meet the costs related with their acquisition.

Complies Complies Partially Explanation X Not Applicable

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

Consequently, the remuneration of directors is predetermined by public regulation which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation and does not provide for a material portion of the executive directors' variable remuneration being linked to the delivery of shares or financial instruments indexed to their value, and therefore the Company cannot comply with this recommendation.

63. That contractual agreements include a clause which allows the company to claim reimbursement of variable remuneration components when the payment has not been in line with performance criteria or when they have been paid on the basis of data that has subsequently been proven to be inaccurate.

Complies Complies Partially Explanation X Not Applicable

Aena, S.M.E., S.A., is a listed State-owned corporation which, in accordance with the Report by the Government Attorney's Office dated 15 February 2016, is subject to the applicable regulations governing the public sector which prevail over private law regulations given the imperative and special character of public regulations.

Specifically, in terms of remuneration Aena, S.M.E., SA is subject to the public remuneration policy mainly set in Royal Decree Act 3/2012, of 10 February, on urgent measures relating to remuneration for public sector heads and managers and its implementing regulations, in particular Royal Decree 451/2012, of 5 March, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration Order of 8 January 2013.

As a result of the foregoing, both the remuneration of the directors and the contractual clauses related thereto are predetermined by public regulation which prevails over corporate enterprises regulation and the Company cannot adapt them to this recommendation.

64. That payments for contract termination do not exceed an amount equivalent to two years of total annual remuneration and that such payments are not made until the company has been able to verify that the director has met all previously established performance criteria.

Complies X Complies Partially Explanation Not Applicable

H OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. If there are any material aspects relating to corporate governance of the company or the group entities which have not been addressed in this report but which ought to be included in order to provide more complete and well-grounded information about the structure and practices for governance in the company or its group, briefly describe them.
2. Any other information, clarification or qualification related with the foregoing sections of the report may be included in this section provided they are significant and not repetitive.

Specifically, state whether the company is subject to corporate governance legislation other than that of Spain and, if so, include the information you are obliged to provide if different to that required in this report.

3. The company may also state whether it has voluntarily adhered to other codes of ethics or good practices whether international, sector or other. If so, identify the code in question and date of adhesion. In particular, state whether the company has adhered to the Code of Good Tax Practices of 20 July 2010.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 21 February 2017, the Company agreed to adhere to the Code of Good Tax Practices drawn up by the Tax Agency and the Large Companies Forum and reported to the Agency on 11 April 2017. The purpose of this Code is to enhance transparency and cooperation in the Company's tax compliance practice and to increase legal certainty in the interpretation of tax regulations.

This Annual Corporate Governance Report has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting on 25 February 2020.

State whether any Directors voted against or abstained from voting on approval of this Report.

Yes No X

Name of company name of the Director who has not voted in favour of the approval of this Report.	Reasons (voted against, abstention, non-attendance)	Explain the reasons
Remarks		