



ENAIRe 

PUBLIC CORPORATE ENTITY "ENAIRe"

FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON
31 DECEMBER 2021

Ground-to-air antenna array on Pico
de la Gorra (Gran Canaria)



The attached document includes the External Auditor's Report issued in Spanish and the Financial Statements for period ended 31 December 2021.

The Financial Statements have been originally issued in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.



AUDITORÍA DE CUENTAS INDIVIDUALES

ENAIRE Ejercicio 2021

Plan de Auditoría 2022

Código AUDInet 2022/225

Oficina Nacional de Auditoría



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INFORME DE AUDITORÍA DE CUENTAS ANUALES EMITIDO POR LA INTERVENCIÓN GENERAL DE LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DEL ESTADO (IGAE)

A la Presidenta de ENAIRE.

I. Opinión

La Intervención General de la Administración del Estado, en uso de las competencias que le atribuye el artículo 168 de la Ley 47/2003, de 26 de noviembre, General Presupuestaria, ha auditado las cuentas anuales de ENAIRE, que comprenden el balance a 31 de diciembre de 2021, la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias, el estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto, el estado de flujos de efectivo y la memoria correspondiente al ejercicio terminado en dicha fecha.

En nuestra opinión, las cuentas anuales adjuntas expresan, en todos los aspectos significativos, la imagen fiel del patrimonio y de la situación financiera de la entidad a 31 de diciembre de 2021, así como de sus resultados y flujos de efectivo correspondientes al ejercicio terminado en dicha fecha, de conformidad con el marco normativo de información financiera que resulta de aplicación (que se identifica en la nota 2 de la memoria) y, en particular, con los principios y criterios contables contenidos en el mismo.

II. Fundamento de la opinión

Hemos llevado a cabo nuestra auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente para el Sector Público en España. Nuestras responsabilidades de acuerdo con dichas normas se describen más adelante en la sección “Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales” de nuestro informe.

Somos independientes de la entidad de conformidad con los requerimientos de ética y protección de la independencia que son aplicables a nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales para el Sector Público en España según lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas de dicho Sector Público.

Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoría que hemos obtenido proporciona una base suficiente y adecuada para nuestra opinión.



III. Cuestiones clave de la auditoría

Las cuestiones clave de la auditoría son aquellas cuestiones que, según nuestro juicio profesional, han sido de la mayor significatividad en nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales del periodo actual. Estas cuestiones han sido tratadas en el contexto de nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales en su conjunto, y en la formación de nuestra opinión sobre estas, y no expresamos una opinión por separado sobre estas cuestiones.

III.1) Ingresos por servicios de navegación aérea en ruta y cuentas a cobrar derivadas de los mismos.

Como muestra el desglose de la nota 13.2 de la memoria adjunta, los principales ingresos de ENAIRE proceden de las tasas de navegación aérea en ruta, cuyo importe fue de 314.098 miles de euros en 2021 (243.352 miles de euros en 2020), lo que representa un 69% (65% en 2020) de la cifra total de negocio en el ejercicio que ascendió a 455.467 miles de euros (371.926 miles en 2020).

En la citada nota 13.2 se explica que dichas tasas están reguladas a nivel europeo, mediante reglamentos comunitarios que establecen un sistema común de tarificación y de evaluación del rendimiento de los servicios, basado en el principio de compartición de riesgos entre los proveedores de los servicios (como es ENAIRE) y los usuarios (las compañías aéreas), partiéndose del Plan de Rendimientos a 5 años que contempla un escenario de costes y tráfico, así como objetivos de coste-eficiencia. Los proveedores de servicios asumen las desviaciones de los costes reales frente a los planificados, sean a favor o en contra, mientras que las desviaciones del tráfico real frente al planificado se comparten entre proveedores y usuarios, de forma que la variación de ingresos por tasas en un año debida a diferencias de tráfico, se tiene en cuenta en el cálculo de las tasas de los años siguientes. El sistema también conlleva la delegación en Eurocontrol¹ de la facturación y cobro en nombre de ENAIRE a las compañías aéreas (nota 8.1.2 de la memoria).

Debido a la relevancia de estos ingresos para ENAIRE, la complejidad del sistema, el elevado volumen de operaciones y el riesgo existente en la facturación delegada a un tercero impuesta por la normativa, estas partidas de ingresos de navegación aérea y los saldos pendientes de cobro derivados de los mismos se han considerado cuestión clave de auditoría.

¹ Eurocontrol: Organización Europea para la Seguridad de la Navegación Aérea es un organismo de servicio público internacional del que forma parte la Unión Europea.



Nuestros procedimientos de auditoría para su verificación han comprendido, entre otros, los siguientes:

- El análisis de los procedimientos y de los controles internos establecidos por la entidad sobre estos ingresos, efectuando pruebas sobre el funcionamiento de los mismos y los mecanismos de remisión de información e incorporación a los estados financieros.
- Una estimación global de estos ingresos sobre la base de las tarifas establecidas y las variaciones en el número de unidades de vuelo facturables.
- La obtención de confirmación de Eurocontrol sobre la facturación del ejercicio y sobre las cantidades adeudadas a final de ejercicio.
- La verificación de que las cuentas anuales y, en concreto, la memoria de la entidad, en lo atinente a estas rúbricas, recoge la información adecuada y suficiente conforme a los requerimientos del marco de información financiera aplicable a la misma.

III.II) Estimaciones del Plan Nacional de Rendimientos y su efecto en la información financiera:

ENAIRE, como proveedor de servicios de navegación aérea, está sometido a la regulación europea de tasas de navegación. Este sistema, descrito en la nota 13.2 de la Memoria, implica la realización de un plan para 5 años con las estimaciones de costes y tráfico aéreo para el periodo, como hemos mencionado en el apartado anterior III.I.

La desviación del tráfico real sobre el previsto genera el efecto opuesto en la tarifa de dos años después a que se produzca y, en consecuencia, cuánto más difiera el tráfico real del tráfico estimado, mayor será el efecto correctivo, positivo o negativo, sobre la tarifa de dos ejercicios posteriores. Asimismo, ante una mayor volatilidad del tráfico, las cuentas presentarán una mayor fluctuación de beneficios-pérdidas en el periodo.

Además, las proyecciones de resultados a 10 años, afectadas por este marco específico, impactan en la cuantificación en balance de los Activos por impuesto diferido (bases imponibles negativas de ejercicios anteriores, deducciones pendientes de compensar y diferencias temporarias) detalladas en el punto 12.6 de la Memoria, que han ascendido en 2021 a 91.872 miles de euros (70.951 miles de euros en 2020) y en la información en la memoria como activo contingente, como describe el punto 11.2 de la Memoria, por importe de 139.273 miles de euros de Bases Imponibles Negativas (76.566 miles en 2020) y 41.584 miles de euros de Diferencias Temporarias (43.622 miles en 2020).



El sistema de tasas de Navegación Aérea en ruta se ha visto afectado por la situación de pandemia. En los años anteriores a 2020, la evolución del tráfico al alza respecto al considerado en el Plan Nacional de Rendimientos, preveía una reducción de las tarifas en los siguientes años. Sin embargo, esta tendencia se ha visto interrumpida, debido a la pandemia, con una drástica caída del tráfico que ha llevado a la aplicación en 2020 y 2021 de tasas menores a las que habrían sido necesarias para recuperar los costes del servicio, cayendo sustancialmente los ingresos de ambos ejercicios por este concepto respecto de 2019, como hemos indicado en el punto III.1 anterior, generándose un déficit tarifario de 431 millones de euros (nota 11.2 de la Memoria).

Por ello, se aprobó el 12 de octubre de 2020 una revisión excepcional del Reglamento de Rendimientos y Tarifas (UE 2019/317) que contemplaba la necesidad de un nuevo Plan de Rendimientos RP3 (2020-2024), con un nuevo calendario de elaboración y nuevos objetivos, en el que los años 2020-2021 se consideraran como un solo periodo agregado a efectos de coste-eficiencia. El Proyecto Revisado de Plan de Rendimiento de España para el tercer periodo de referencia 2020-2024, que fue remitido por España a la Comisión Europea el 17 de noviembre de 2021, ha sido aprobado por Decisión (UE) 2022/776 de la Comisión de 13 de abril de 2022 (publicado en el DOUE el 18 de mayo de 2022) y recoge que será a partir de 2023 cuando comiencen a recuperarse los costes de 2020 y 2021 durante un periodo de 7 años.

Dada la complejidad de la normativa y sus relevantes efectos en la información financiera de la entidad, se ha considerado una cuestión clave de auditoría.

Nuestros procedimientos de auditoría para la verificación de estas estimaciones y demás efectos descritos, han comprendido, entre otros, los siguientes:

- Hemos realizado pruebas procedimentales y analíticas tendentes a ampliar el conocimiento sobre el funcionamiento del sistema.
- También hemos realizado pruebas sobre el control interno existente para valorar la consistencia y razonabilidad de las estimaciones empleadas en los diferentes aspectos enumerados anteriormente.
- Hemos verificado los cálculos de las estimaciones y su ajuste al marco normativo comunitario al que ENAIRE está sujeto.



III.III) Deuda financiera:

Las deudas de ENAIRE con entidades de crédito, a fin de 2021, ascendían a 4.165.648 miles de euros (4.715.007 miles de euros en 2020), como se refleja en las correspondientes rúbricas a corto y largo plazo del Pasivo del balance y se detalla en la nota 8.2 “Pasivos financieros” de la memoria. Relacionada con esta deuda, en el activo financiero, se recogen créditos a empresas del grupo (AENA, S.A.) a largo y corto plazo, por importe de 4.170.291 miles de euros en 2021 (4.717.571 miles de euros en 2020). De modo que la práctica totalidad de las deudas de ENAIRE con bancos corresponden a AENA, SME, S.A.

Tal y como explica el punto 17.1 de la memoria, este crédito supone el derecho frente a AENA SME, S.A., filial al 51% de ENAIRE, de recuperar la parte de los préstamos de las que, en origen fue beneficiaria y de los que actualmente ENAIRE abona las cuotas de devolución a las distintas entidades financieras prestamistas.

Debido a la significatividad de estas partidas, tanto el derecho de cobro frente a AENA S.A., como la deuda de ENAIRE con las entidades de crédito (64% del balance total en 2021, 65% en 2019) la multiplicidad de préstamos que conforman la deuda y la complejidad de los cálculos que afectan tanto a activos como a pasivos, ingresos y gastos financieros de la entidad, se ha considerado como cuestión clave de auditoría la información financiera afectada por estas deudas.

Nuestros procedimientos de auditoría para su verificación han comprendido, entre otros, los siguientes:

- El análisis de los mecanismos establecidos por la entidad para garantizar la calidad de la información sobre la deuda financiera y créditos correlacionados, realizando pruebas procedimentales sobre el tratamiento de la información financiera y de control interno para la detección de posibles errores materiales en la misma.
- Análisis mediante informe de expertos del proceso informático de captura y contabilización de la información de los préstamos a través de la aplicación informática ad-hoc de la entidad.
- La confirmación con las entidades financieras de la situación de las deudas.
- La confirmación con la sociedad AENA, SME, S.A. de los derechos y obligaciones respectivas.
- El recálculo y simulación de cuotas para confirmar el correcto reflejo en las cuentas anuales.



- La verificación de que las cuentas anuales y, en concreto, la memoria de la entidad, en lo atinente a estas rúbricas, recoge la información adecuada y suficiente conforme a los requerimientos del marco de información financiera aplicable a la misma.

IV. Otra información: Informe de gestión e informe sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de carácter económico-financiero que asumen las entidades del sector público estatal sometidas al Plan General de Contabilidad de la empresa española y sus adaptaciones como consecuencia de su pertenencia al Sector Público.

La "otra información" consiste en el informe de gestión del ejercicio 2021 y en el informe sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de carácter económico-financiero que asumen las entidades del sector público estatal sometidas al Plan General de Contabilidad de la Empresa española y sus adaptaciones como consecuencia de su pertenencia al Sector Público y no forman parte integrante de las cuentas anuales.

Nuestra opinión de auditoría sobre las cuentas anuales no cubre la "otra información". Nuestra responsabilidad sobre la "otra información", de conformidad con lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas, consiste en evaluar e informar sobre la concordancia de la misma con las cuentas anuales, a partir del conocimiento de la entidad obtenido en la realización de la auditoría de las citadas cuentas y sin incluir información distinta de la obtenida como evidencia durante la misma. Asimismo, nuestra responsabilidad con respecto al informe de gestión consiste en evaluar e informar de si su contenido y presentación son conformes a la normativa que resulta de aplicación. Si, basándonos en el trabajo que hemos realizado, concluimos que existen incorrecciones materiales, estamos obligados a informar de ello.

Sobre la base del trabajo realizado, según lo descrito en el párrafo anterior, no tenemos nada que informar respecto al informe sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de carácter económico-financiero que asumen las entidades del sector público estatal sometidas al Plan General de Contabilidad de la empresa española y sus adaptaciones como consecuencia de su pertenencia al Sector Público y la información que contiene el informe de gestión concuerda con la de las cuentas anuales del ejercicio 2021 y su contenido y presentación son conformes a la normativa que resulta de aplicación.



V. Responsabilidad del órgano de gestión en relación con las cuentas anuales

La Presidenta de ENAIRE es responsable de formular las cuentas anuales adjuntas, de forma que expresen la imagen fiel del patrimonio, de la situación financiera, y de los resultados de la entidad, de conformidad con el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable a la entidad en España, y del control interno que consideren necesario para permitir la preparación de cuentas anuales libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error.

En la preparación de las cuentas anuales, la Presidenta es responsable de la valoración de la capacidad de la entidad para continuar como empresa en funcionamiento, revelando, según corresponda, las cuestiones relacionadas con la empresa en funcionamiento y utilizando el principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento excepto si el órgano de gestión tiene la intención o la obligación legal de liquidar la entidad o de cesar sus operaciones o bien no exista otra alternativa realista.

VI. Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales

Nuestros objetivos son obtener una seguridad razonable de que las cuentas anuales en su conjunto están libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error, y emitir un informe de auditoría que contiene nuestra opinión.

Seguridad razonable es un alto grado de seguridad, pero no garantiza que una auditoría realizada de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas para el Sector Público vigente en España siempre detecte una incorrección material cuando existe. Las incorrecciones pueden deberse a fraude o error y se consideran materiales si, individualmente o de forma agregada, puede preverse razonablemente que influyan en las decisiones económicas que los usuarios toman basándose en las cuentas anuales.

Como parte de una auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente para el Sector Público en España, aplicamos nuestro juicio profesional y mantenemos una actitud de escepticismo profesional durante toda la auditoría.

También:

- Identificamos y valoramos los riesgos de incorrección material en las cuentas anuales, debida a fraude o error, diseñamos y aplicamos procedimientos de auditoría para responder a dichos riesgos y obtenemos evidencia de auditoría suficiente y adecuada para proporcionar una



base para nuestra opinión. El riesgo de no detectar una incorrección material debida a fraude es más elevado que en el caso de una incorrección material debida a error, ya que el fraude puede implicar colusión, falsificación, omisiones deliberadas, manifestaciones intencionadamente erróneas, o la elusión del control interno.

- Obtenemos conocimiento del control interno relevante para la auditoría con el fin de diseñar procedimientos de auditoría que sean adecuados en función de las circunstancias, y no con la finalidad de expresar una opinión sobre la eficacia del control interno de la entidad.
- Evaluamos si las políticas contables aplicadas son adecuadas y la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contables y la correspondiente información revelada por el órgano de gestión.
- Concluimos sobre si es adecuada la utilización, por la Presidenta de ENAIRE del principio contable de gestión continuada y, basándonos en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida, concluimos sobre si existe o no una incertidumbre material relacionada con hechos o con condiciones que pueden generar dudas significativas sobre la capacidad de la entidad para continuar como empresa en funcionamiento. Si concluimos que existe una incertidumbre material, se requiere que llamemos la atención en nuestro informe de auditoría sobre la correspondiente información revelada en las cuentas anuales o, si dichas revelaciones no son adecuadas, que expresemos una opinión modificada. Nuestras conclusiones se basan en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida hasta la fecha de nuestro informe de auditoría. Sin embargo, los hechos o condiciones futuros pueden ser la causa de que la entidad deje de ser una empresa en funcionamiento.
- Evaluamos la presentación global, la estructura y el contenido de las cuentas anuales, incluida la información revelada, y si las cuentas anuales representan las transacciones y hechos subyacentes de un modo que logran expresar la imagen fiel.

Nos comunicamos con la entidad en relación con, entre otras cuestiones, el alcance y el momento de realización de la auditoría planificados y los hallazgos significativos de la auditoría, así como cualquier deficiencia significativa del control interno que identificamos en el transcurso de la auditoría.

Entre las cuestiones que han sido objeto de comunicación a la entidad, determinamos las que han sido de la mayor significatividad en la auditoría de las cuentas anuales del periodo actual y que son, en consecuencia, las cuestiones clave de la auditoría.



Describimos esas cuestiones en nuestro informe de auditoría salvo que las disposiciones legales o reglamentarias prohíban revelar públicamente la cuestión.

El presente informe de auditoría ha sido firmado electrónicamente a través de la aplicación CICEP.Red de la Intervención General de la Administración del Estado por una Auditora Nacional Directora de Área y la Jefe de División de Auditoría Pública II de la Oficina Nacional de Auditoría, en Madrid, a 19 de mayo de 2021.

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BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

(Stated in thousands of Euros)

ASSETS	Notes	Period 2021	Period 2020
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	Note 5	196,113	159,994
Development		38,010	32,888
Computer software		147,984	118,924
Other intangible assets		10,119	8,182
Property, plant and equipment	Note 6	437,827	432,337
Land and buildings		105,480	109,757
Technical installations and machinery		146,622	144,887
Other installations, equipment and furniture		49,614	46,809
Other property, plant and equipment		22,078	26,197
Under construction and advances		114,033	104,687
Non-current investments in group companies and associates		4,960,279	5,490,588
Equity instruments	Note 8.3	1,335,681	1,330,706
Loans to companies	Note 8.1 and 17	3,624,598	4,159,882
Non-current financial investments	Note 8.1.1	1,079	527
Equity instruments		525	526
Other financial assets	Note 8.1.1	554	1
Long term Current tax assets	Note 12.1	4	6
Deferred tax assets	Note 12.6 and 12.7	91,872	70,951
Trade and other non-current receivables	Note 12.1	4,475	2,561
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		5,691,649	6,156,964
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	Note 10	359	388
Trade and other receivables		140,314	252,084
Trade receivables	Note 8.1.2	74,763	63,246
Trade receivables from group companies and associates	Note 8.1 and 17	9,239	21,383
Other receivables	Note 8.1.2	3,978	13,177
Personnel		199	489
Current tax assets	Note 12.1	-	128,451
Public entities, other	Note 12.1	52,135	25,338
Current investments in group companies and associates	Note 8.1 and 17	545,693	557,689
Loans to companies		545,693	557,689
Current financial investments		40,358	209,969
Other financial assets	Note 8.1.3 and 19	40,358	209,969
Current accruals		1,950	1,157
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 8.1.4	115,729	89,473
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		844,403	1,110,760
TOTAL ASSETS		6,536,052	7,267,724

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes	Period 2021	Period 2020
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves without valuation adjustments	Note 9	1,956,627	2,242,766
Capital	Note 9	1,813,395	1,814,606
Reserves		516,890	711,269
Statutory	Note 9	516,890	517,021
Other Reserves	Note 9	-	194,248
Prior periods' losses	Note 9	(88,861)	-
Profit/(loss) for the period		(284,797)	(283,109)
GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED	Note 16	55,606	18,180
Grants, donations and bequests received		55,606	18,180
TOTAL EQUITY		2,012,233	2,260,946
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current provisions	Note 11.1	152,267	151,853
Long-term employee benefits		152,267	151,853
Non-current payables		3,620,483	4,155,808
Debt with financial institutions	Note 8.2.1	3,618,176	4,155,003
Other financial liabilities	Note 8.2.2	2,307	805
Deferred tax liabilities	Note 12.1 and 12.8	18,535	6,060
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,791,285	4,313,721
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current provisions	Note 11.1	62,694	27,405
Current payables		571,687	575,140
Debt with financial institutions	Note 8.2.1	547,472	560,004
Other financial liabilities	Note 8.2.2	24,215	15,136
Group companies and associates, current	Note 17	1,962	1,065
Trade and other payables		96,191	89,447
Other payables	Note 8.2.3	13,283	14,314
Personnel	Note 8.2.3	52,977	50,776
Public entities, other	Note 12.1	27,806	22,823
Advances from customers		2,125	1,534
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		732,534	693,057
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,536,052	7,267,724

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached Report form an integral part of the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2021.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2021

(Stated in thousands of Euros)

	Notes	Period 2021	Period 2020
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	Note 13.2	455,467	371,926
Work carried out by the company for assets	Notes 5 and 6	3,320	1,857
Supplies	Note 13.1	(19,262)	(13,702)
Raw materials and other consumables used		(137)	(255)
Subcontracted work		(19,125)	(13,447)
Other operating income		3,849	4,003
Non-trading and other operating income		2,795	2,740
Operating grants taken to income	Note 16	1,054	1,263
Personnel expenses	Note 13.3	(568,796)	(536,500)
Salaries and wages		(482,342)	(456,369)
Employee benefits expense		(68,684)	(65,205)
Provisions		(17,770)	(14,926)
Other operating expenses		(98,005)	(97,709)
External services	Note 13.4	(93,741)	(87,666)
Taxes		(3,756)	(3,968)
Losses, impairment and changes in trade provisions	Note 8.1.2	1,547	(4,128)
Other operating expenses		(2,055)	(1,947)
Amortisation and depreciation	Notes 5 and 6	(89,477)	(87,346)
Non-financial and other capital grants	Note 16	3,012	2,449
Provision surpluses		194	-
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets	Note 13.6	(255)	(223)
Other results	Note 13.5	278	646
RESULTS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(309,675)	(354,599)
Finance income	Note 13.7	36,339	53,993
Dividends	Note 17.1	5,057	10,114
Group companies and associates		5,057	10,114
Marketable securities and other financial instruments		31,282	43,879
Group companies and associates	Note 17.1	31,083	37,688
Of third parties		199	6,191
Finance expenses	Note 13.7	(32,381)	(39,244)
Other		(32,381)	(39,244)
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments	Note 13.7	(1)	(38)
Gains/(losses) on disposal and other		(1)	(38)
NET FINANCE INCOME/(EXPENSES)	Note 13.7	3,957	14,711
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(305,718)	(339,888)
Income tax expense	Note 12.4	20,921	56,779
PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		(284,797)	(283,109)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		(284,797)	(283,109)

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached Report form an integral part of the Income statement at 31 December 2021.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2021

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE

(Stated in thousands of Euros)

	Notes	Period 2021	Period 2020
A) Profit/(loss) for the period		(284,797)	(283,109)
Income and expense recognised directly in equity			
Grants, donations and bequests received	Note 16	52,913	5,582
Tax effect	Note 12.3	(13,228)	(1,395)
B) Total income and expense recognised directly in equity		39,685	4,187
Amounts transferred to the income statement			
Grants, donations and bequests received	Note 16	(3,012)	(2,449)
Tax effect	Note 12.3	753	612
C) Total amounts transferred to the income statement		(2,259)	(1,837)
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE (A + B + C)		(247,371)	(280,759)

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached Report form an integral part of the Statement of recognised income and expense at 31 December 2021.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2021

B) STATEMENT OF TOTAL CHANGES IN NET EQUITY

(Stated in thousands of Euros)

	Capital	Statutory Reserves	Other Reserves	Prior periods' losses	Interim dividend	Profit / (Loss) for the period	Grants, donations and bequests received	Total Equity
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2019	1,821,537	517,542	100,132	-	(529,880)	623,996	15,830	2,549,157
Adjustments for changes in criteria 2019 and prior periods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADJUSTED BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY 2020	1,821,537	517,542	100,132	-	(529,880)	623,996	15,830	2,549,157
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	-	(283,109)	2,350	(280,759)
Application of profit / loss from previous year	-	-	94,116	-	529,880	(623,996)	-	-
Other transactions with equity holders or owners	(6,931)	(521)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,452)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2020	1,814,606	517,021	194,248	-	-	(283,109)	18,180	2,260,946
Adjustments for changes in criteria 2020 and prior periods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADJUSTED BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY 2021	1,814,606	517,021	194,248	-	-	(283,109)	18,180	2,260,946
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	-	(284,797)	37,426	(247,371)
Other transactions with shareholders and owners	-	-	(194,248)	(88,861)	-	283,109	-	-
Other transactions with equity holders or owners	(1,211)	(131)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,342)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	1,813,395	516,890	-	(88,861)	-	(284,797)	55,606	2,012,233

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached Report form an integral part of the statement of total changes in net equity at 31 December 2021.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2021

(Stated in thousands of Euros)

	Notes	Period 2021	Period 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (I)	Note 4.16	(70,997)	(100,264)
Profit/(loss) for the period before tax		(305,718)	(339,888)
Adjustments for:		130,130	101,296
Amortisation and depreciation (+)	Notes 5 and 6	89,477	87,346
Valuation allowances for impairment losses (+/-)	Notes 8.1.1 and 8.1.2	(1,546)	4,166
Change in provisions (+/-)		52,213	28,624
Grants recognised in the income statement (-)	Note 16	(3,012)	(2,449)
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets (+/-)		255	223
Finance income (-)	Note 13.7	(36,339)	(53,993)
Finance expenses (+)	Note 13.7	32,381	39,244
Other income and expenses (-/+)		(3,299)	(1,865)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(28,248)	4,700
Inventories (+/-)	Note 10	29	(73)
Trade and other receivables (+/-)	Note 8.1	6,706	35,102
Other current assets (+/-)	Note 8.1	(31,179)	210
Trade and other payables (+/-)	Note 8.2	(3,050)	(34,001)
Other non-current assets and liabilities (+/-)	Note 8.1 and 8.2	(754)	3,462
Other cash flows from operating activities		132,839	133,628
Interest paid (-)		(32,860)	(39,190)
Dividends received (+)	Note 17	5,037	10,100
Interest received (+)		32,210	44,714
Income tax received (paid) (+/-)	Notes 4.16 and 12.1	128,452	118,004
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (II)		617,224	448,761
Payments for investments (-)		(314,125)	(494,858)
Group companies and associates: loans	Note 8.3	(4,975)	-
Intangible assets		(65,399)	(63,434)
Property, plant and equipment		(58,751)	(36,424)
Other financial assets	Notes 4.16 and 8.1.3	(185,000)	(395,000)
Proceeds from sale of investments (+)		931,349	943,619
Group companies and associates: loans		546,349	633,619
Other financial assets	Notes 4.16 and 8.1.3	385,000	310,000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (III)		(519,971)	(633,261)
Proceeds from and payments for equity instruments		28,413	2,290
Grants, donations and bequests received (+)	Note 16	28,413	2,290
Proceeds from and payments for financial liability instruments		(548,384)	(635,551)
b) Redemption and repayment of		(548,384)	(635,551)
<i>Debt with financial institutions (-)</i>	Note 8.2.1	(548,384)	(635,551)
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III+IV)		26,256	(284,764)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	Note 8.1.4	89,473	374,237
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	Note 8.1.4	115,729	89,473

Notes 1 to 19 described in the attached Report form an integral part of the statement of cash flows at 31 December 2021.

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1. ACTIVITY

The Public Corporate Entity ENAIRES, hereinafter ENAIRES or the Entity, was created by virtue of Article 82 of Law 4/1990 of 29 June 1990 on the General State Budget for 1990. Its effective constitution took place on 19 June 1991, once its Statute, approved by Royal Decree 905/1991 of 14 June, came into force.

Until the publication of Law 18/2014 of 15 October, it was called Entidad Pública Empresarial Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea (Aena).

The Public Corporate Entity is configured as a public law entity attached to the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda, with its own legal personality and independent from that of the State, carrying out its activity within the framework of the Government's general transport policy.

According to the European System of Accounts (ESA), the Entity is classified under the heading "S.11001 Non-financial Public Companies: Central Administration", being 100% owned by the Spanish state. ENAIRES's activity is classified as "522 Activities incidental to transport" in the CNAE (National Economic Activities Classification Code).

ENAIRES is governed by its Statute approved by Royal Decree 905/1991 of 14 June 1991, which was subsequently amended by Royal Decree 1993/1996 of 6 September 1996, Royal Decree 1711/1997 of 14 November 1997 and Royal Decree 2825/1998 of 23 December 1998.

ENAIRES's activity is regulated by Law 18/2014 of 15 October, according to which ENAIRES exercises the competences in the field of Air Navigation and airspace and, in addition, the national and international operational coordination of the national air traffic management network and others related to uses for the efficient management of airspace, taking into account the needs of users.

ENAIRES is the leading Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) in Spain, positioning itself as the third largest Air Navigation service operator in Europe. The Entity's main objective is to offer maximum safety, quality and efficiency in the development and operation of the Spanish Air Navigation system, as well as to participate prominently and actively in all European Union projects related to the implementation of the Single Sky.

The Entity's governing bodies are its Board of Directors and its President, a position held by the Secretary of State for Transport, Mobility and the Urban Agenda, while the management bodies are the Director General, as well as those others to whom this status is attributed when the Board of Directors approves the Entity's management structure, in accordance with the provisions of section b) of Article 18 of the Statute still in force.

ENAIRES provides its services within the Spanish airspace, with an area of 2.2 million km², which is divided into two areas (Peninsula and Canary Islands), providing these Air Navigation services from five control centers in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Palma de Mallorca and the Canary Islands and control towers at 21 airports

(including the 5 with the most traffic in Spain).

The registered office and tax domicile of the Public Corporate Entity is located in Madrid, Avenida de Aragón s/n, Bloque 330, portal 2, Parque Empresarial Las Mercedes.

The Entity is the head of a group of subsidiaries and, in accordance with current legislation, is obliged to prepare separate consolidated financial statements. The consolidated annual accounts of ENAIRES and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2021 show a consolidated loss of 369,817 Thousand of Euros and consolidated equity of 7,053,971 Thousand of Euros (-437,128 Thousand of Euros and 7,376,930 Thousand of Euros respectively at 31 December 2020) and were presented by the General Manager on 30 March 2022, as were these accounts.

The Consolidated Financial Statements for 2020 were approved by the Board of Directors of the Entity on 27 May 2021 and are available on the ENAIRES website.

These accounts, together with those of the Entity, are published in the "Registro de Cuentas Anuales del Sector Público", whose reference was published in the B.O.E. of 31 July 2021, by the General intervention of the State Administration (IGAE), in accordance with article 136.3 of the General Budgetary Law, modified by Order HAC/360/2021, of 14 April.

The Entity's main subsidiary is Aena S.M.E., S.A., in which it holds 51% of the share capital at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

Aena S.M.E., S.A. began its activity on 8 June 2011 (by Ministerial Order FOM/1525/2011 of 7 June) under the name of Aena Aeropuertos, S.A., changing its name to Aena, S.A. after the approval of Law 18/2014 of 15 October.

Aena S.M.E., S.A. was created through the non-monetary contribution of the assets, rights, debts and obligations of ENAIRES that were assigned to the development of airport and commercial activities and other state services linked to airport management, including aerodrome air traffic services. In other words, Aena S.M.E., S.A., from 8 June 2011, took over the activities mentioned in the Statute of the Entity in these matters.

ENAIRES was the sole shareholder of Aena S.M.E., S.A. until 11 February 2015, after the IPO of 49% of the shares, it remains the majority shareholder with 51% of the capital.

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2.1 Legal framework for financial information applicable to the Entity

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Entity, which is set out in:

- Code of Commerce and other commercial legislation in force.
- General Accounting Plan in force and Order EHA/733/2010 of 25 March on accounting aspects of public companies operating in certain circumstances.
- The mandatory rules approved by the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC) under the General Accounting Plan and its complementary rules.
- The rest of the applicable Spanish accounting legislation.

2.2 Fair presentation

The accompanying annual accounts have been obtained from the Entity's accounting records and are presented in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to it and, in particular, with the accounting requirements, principles and criteria contained therein, so as to present fairly the Entity's net worth, financial position, profit / loss of operations and cash flows for the year.

The figures contained in all the financial statements forming part of the annual accounts (Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement) and in the notes to the annual accounts are expressed in thousands of euros, rounded off to the nearest thousand, except in those cases explicitly expressed in millions of euros, the euro being the functional and presentation currency of the Entity.

The Entity's annual financial statements for the year 2020, prepared under the current regulatory framework, were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 May 2021. The annual accounts for the financial year 2021, presented by the Chief Executive Officer of the Entity, will be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Entity for approval and are expected to be approved without modification.

2.3 Accounting Principles Applied

These annual accounts have been presented taking into account all mandatory accounting principles and standards that have a material effect on these annual accounts. There are no mandatory accounting principles that are no longer applied.

2.4 Critical issues regarding the measurement and estimation of uncertainties

In preparing the accompanying financial statements estimates were made by the Entity's directors in order to measure certain of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments reported herein. These estimates relate basically to:

- The assessment of possible impairment losses on certain assets (note 4.3).
- The useful life of tangible and intangible assets (notes 4.1 and 4.2).
- The calculation of provisions (notes 4.10 and 4.11).
- The market value of certain financial instruments (note 4.5).
- Recoverability of deferred tax assets (note 12.6).

These estimates and assumptions are based on the best information available at the reporting date and are reviewed periodically. However, it is possible that either the availability of additional information or future events may make it necessary to change the estimates at the accounting close of future periods. In such a case, the effects of changes in estimates would be recognised prospectively.

2.5 Comparative information

In accordance with current regulations, the directors present for comparative purposes, in each of the items of the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and the quantitative information required in the notes to the financial statements, in addition to the figures for the financial year 2021, the figures for the previous year.

Health Crisis Effect COVID-19

In financial year 2021, the Entity's activity continued to be significantly affected by the exceptional effects of the pandemic of the COVID-19 virus on air traffic. The evolution of the pandemic and the emergence of new variants around the world have made it necessary to maintain certain restrictions on mobility.

In this regard, the Council of Ministers approved on 3 November an extension of the third State of Alarm declared by Royal Decree 926/2020, for a period of 6 months from 9 November 2020 to 9 May 2021.

Consequently, the reactivation of air traffic began to be felt in the Entity's activity in June 2021, as the aforementioned end of the State of Alarm was coupled with the progress of the vaccination campaigns, which led to a decrease in the number of vaccinations.

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7. LEASES

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The EU has been able to reduce the demand for air traffic and, in some cases, to remove certain mobility restrictions that limited air traffic demand.

In 2020, the effects of the crisis began to affect ENAIRE's turnover from 15 March with the establishment of the State of Alarm, with air traffic evolving relatively normally until that date.

Taking this context into account, the traffic recorded in the financial year 2021, measured in Service Units, accounted for 55% of that recorded in 2019, a normal year prior to the crisis, while in the financial year 2020 it accounted for 39% (see note 13.2).

Thus, the comparison of the different figures between the financial year 2021 and 2020 must take these circumstances into account.

2.6 Aggregation of items

Certain items in the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement are grouped together for ease of understanding, although, to the extent material, the required disclosures have been included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

2.7 Changes in accounting policies

The effect of any change in fundamental accounting policies is recorded as follows: if the change in policy has affected the Profit and Loss Account of previous years, the cumulative effect at the beginning of the year is adjusted in reserves, while the effect in the current year is recorded against profit or loss. Furthermore, in these cases, the financial data for the comparative year presented together with the current year are expressed. In 2021, there has been no change in criteria compared to the criteria applied in 2020.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT OR APPLICATION OF LOSSES

The Entity's profit/ (loss) for 2021 amounts to a loss of 284,797 Thousand of Euros, mainly due to ENSAIRE's own activity, mainly as a provider of Air Navigation services, which has been significantly affected by the fall in traffic as a result of the COVID-19 health crisis (see note 8.4).

Taking this into account, the application of the losses for the financial year 2021 presented by the Director General of the Public Corporate Entity, in accordance with the Statutes, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros
Basis for distribution:	
Balance from the Income Statement	(284,797)
Distribution / application:	
Prior Periods' losses	(284,797)

The application of the losses for the year 2020, approved by the Board of Directors of the Entity on 25 March 2021, as included in the notes to the Annual Accounts for the year 2020, is presented in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

4. RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT STANDARDS

The main recording and valuation standards used in the preparation of the annual accounts of the Public Corporate Entity, in accordance with the provisions of the Spanish General Accounting Plan, were as follows:

4.1 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated on the assets side of the balance sheet at acquisition cost, production cost or market value adjusted for amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the various assets using the following time periods:

Concept	Years of Estimated Useful Life
Development	4
Software	4-8
Other Intangible Assets	4-8

In June 2020, based on new information derived from experience, existing reality and the technology used in the design of the associated systems, the average useful life of some specific Air Navigation applications (SACTA, ICARO and COMETA) was analysed and revised to adapt the amortisation period to their real useful life.

The useful life of these applications was changed from 6 years at year-end 2019 to 8 years at present. This modification was a change of estimate due to new information provided by experience, analysis of the accumulated operating periods of the various systems and applications and analysis of the maintenance performed for the current equipment.

Additionally, it was contrasted with the additional information obtained regarding the depreciation periods used by other European Air Navigation service providers and governed by the Eurocontrol Principles, verifying that this useful life is aligned with them.

Development expenses

Development expenses is recognised as an expense when incurred, but is capitalised when the following conditions are met:

- Be specifically individualised by projects and their cost clearly established so that it can be spread over time.
- Have sound reasons for the technical success and economic profitability of the project.

Expenses included under assets are depreciated using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each project, not exceeding 4 years.

In the event that the favourable circumstances of the project that allowed the capitalisation of the Development Expenses change, or there are reasonable doubts about the technical success or profitability of the project, the unamortised portion is charged directly to Loss for the year.

Computer software

This includes amounts paid for access to ownership or for the right to use software and applications, whether acquired from third parties or developed by the Entity itself.

They are amortised systematically on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which normally do not exceed 8 years.

Maintenance costs for the global revision of systems or recurrent costs resulting from the modification or updating of these applications are recorded directly as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

4.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at acquisition cost, production cost or market value adjusted for accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, in accordance with the criteria described in section three of this note.

Property, plant and equipment on secondment is valued at its market value at the time of secondment, as determined by an independent appraisal.

Subsequent additions are valued at their acquisition price, which includes all costs necessary to bring the asset to working condition.

Interest and other financial charges incurred on the financing of buildings or other assets while they are in the process of being manufactured and provided that the duration of the manufacturing process exceeds 12 months are treated as an increase in the cost of the assets.

Replacements or renewals of complete items that increase the useful life of the asset, or its economic capacity, are recognised as an increase in property, plant and equipment, with the consequent write-off of the replaced or renewed items.

Periodic maintenance, upkeep and repair expenses are expensed on an accrual basis as a cost in the year in which they are incurred.

The Public Corporate Entity depreciates its property, plant and equipment once they are in a usable condition using the normal method, distributing the book value of the assets over the years of estimated useful life, except in the case of land and works of art, which are not depreciated. For fixed assets on secondment, the useful life at the time of secondment was estimated on the basis of the degree of utilisation of the various items under each heading. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Concept	Years of Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	10-40
Technical Installations	4-18
Machinery	5-12
Other installations	6-20
Furniture	5-13
Other property, plant and equipment	5-20

In June 2020, based on new information derived from experience, existing reality and the technology used in the design of the associated systems, the average useful life of some of the equipment associated with Surveillance Systems and Radio Aid Systems was analysed and revised to adapt the depreciation period to their real useful life.

The useful life of Radars and Radio Aids was modified from 15 years at year-end 2019 to 18 years at present. This modification was a change of estimate due to new information provided by experience, the analysis of the accumulated operating periods of the different systems and applications, the analysis of the maintenance performed for the current equipment.

Additionally, the additional information obtained regarding the depreciation periods used by other European Air Navigation service providers and governed by the Eurocontrol Principles was contrasted, verifying that this useful life is aligned with them.

4.3 Impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

In accordance with the provisions of Order EHA 733/2010, the Entity considers all its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to be non-cash generating assets, as the conditions required for this are met:

- Necessary condition: this Order is compulsory for the Entities that form part of the State Public Business Sector that must apply the Accounting Principles and Standards set out in the Code of Commerce and in the PGC and that, considering the

strategic or public utility nature of their activity, regularly deliver goods or provide services to other Entities or users without consideration, or in exchange for a fee or a political price set, directly or indirectly by the Public Administration.

- Sufficient condition: these are assets that are held for a purpose other than to generate a commercial return, such as the social economic flows generated by such assets that benefit the community, i.e. their social benefit or service potential.

In accordance with the aforementioned Order, the impairment of these assets corresponds to a decrease in the profit that the asset provides to the Entity that controls it.

At least at the end of each reporting period, the Entity assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. An impairment loss must be recognised for a non-cash-generating asset or operating or service unit if its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount at the date the impairment loss is determined. For this purpose, recoverable amount is the higher of:

- Its fair value less costs to sell, and,
- Its value in use.

This value is determined, unless there is better evidence, by reference to its depreciated replacement cost, which is defined as the replacement cost of the asset less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of that cost, so as to reflect the working order, use and enjoyment already made of the asset, without prejudice to the consideration of any technical obsolescence that may affect it.

Given the losses recorded in 2021 and 2020 and those forecast for 2022 as a result of the effects of the global health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on air traffic, it could be understood that there are indications of impairment of the Entity's assets, However, in accordance with Order EHA 733/2010, as the Entity's assets are not cash-generating, they would not be considered to be impaired, as they continue to provide the same income to the Entity due to the fact that their value in use remains the same as their replacement cost does not vary.

In view of the above, at year-end 2021 no indication of any significant impairment of the Entity's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets has been detected.

4.4 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases if the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the lessee. Other leases are classified as operating leases. At 31 December 2021, the Entity does not have any outstanding contracts classified as finance leases. Likewise, ENAIRE does not have any outstanding contracts considered as Finance Leases as lessor.

Finance leases

In finance leases in which the Entity acts as lessee, at the inception of the lease term it recognises an asset, according to its nature, and a financial liability for the same amount, which is the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the agreed minimum lease payments discounted at the explicit interest rate in the lease and, if this cannot be determined, the Entity's interest rate for similar transactions. Initial direct costs are included as an increase in the value of the asset. Minimum payments are divided between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding debt.

The finance charge is distributed over the term of the lease in the income statement in order to obtain a constant interest rate in each year on the balance of the debt to be repaid. The payment obligation arising from the lease, net of the finance charge, is presented in non-current or current payables according to their maturity.

Contingent lease payments are recorded as expenses when it is probable that they will be incurred.

Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated in accordance with the criteria applied by the Entity to assets of the same nature. If, at the inception of the lease, there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term, the property, plant and equipment acquired is depreciated and amortised over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating Leases

Income and expenses relating to operating lease agreements are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which they accrue.

Any collections or payments that may be made under an operating lease are treated as prepayments and are taken to profit or loss over the term of the lease.

4.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial Assets held by the Entity are classified into the following categories:

I. Loans and receivables: are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities exceeding 12 months from the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in "Trade and other receivables" in the balance sheet. These financial assets are initially measured at fair value, including directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost. Notwithstanding the above, trade receivables maturing in less than one year are measured, both on initial recognition and subsequently, at nominal value provided that the effect of not dis-

counting the flows is not material.

At least at year-end, the necessary impairment adjustments are made if there is objective evidence that not all amounts due will be collected.

The amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate at initial recognition. If the recoverable amount of these assets is estimated to be lower than their amortised cost, taking into account the solvency of the debtor and the age of the debt, the Entity establishes the corresponding impairment provision for the amount of the difference.

Value adjustments and their reversal, if any, are recognised in the profit and loss account.

II. Financial Assets Held for Trading: are those held for the purpose of selling them in the short term or those that form part of a portfolio for which there is evidence of recent actions for this purpose. This category also includes financial derivatives that are neither financial guarantee contracts (e.g. guarantees) nor designated as hedging instruments. As at 31 December 2021 and 2020 no assets in this category have been recorded.

III. Investments in the equity of Group companies, associates and jointly controlled entities: Group companies are those linked to the Entity by a controlling relationship, and associates are those over which the Entity exercises significant influence. In addition, the multi-group category includes companies over which, by virtue of an agreement, joint control is exercised with one or more partners.

Investments in Group companies, associates and jointly controlled entities are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. These corrections are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, understood as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows from the investment.

IV. Cash and cash equivalents: cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks and deposits and other financial assets that are convertible into cash and have a maturity of three months or less at the time of acquisition, are not subject to a significant risk of changes in value and form part of the Entity's normal cash management policy. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition.

V. Available-for-sale financial assets: these are equity instruments of other companies. This category includes debt securities and equity instruments that are not classified in any of the above categories. They are included in Non-Current Assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date. They are measured at fair value, with changes recognised directly in equity until the asset is disposed of or impaired, at which time accumulated gains and losses in equity are taken to the income statement, provided that the fair value can be determined. Otherwise, they are recorded at cost less impairment losses. In the case of available-for-sale financial assets,

impairment losses are recognised if there is objective evidence that their value is impaired as a result of a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows in the case of debt instruments acquired or due to the lack of recoverability of the asset's carrying amount in the case of equity investments. The valuation adjustment is the difference between cost or amortised cost less any valuation adjustment previously recognised in the income statement and the fair value at the time of valuation. In the case of equity instruments that are measured at cost because their fair value cannot be determined, the impairment loss is determined in the same way as for equity investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Entity recognises the cumulative impairment losses previously recognised in equity as a reduction in fair value in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the Profit and Loss Account for equity instruments are not reversed through the Profit and Loss Account. The fair values of quoted investments are based on current purchase prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Entity establishes fair value by employing valuation techniques that include the use of recent transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, references to other instruments that are substantially the same, estimated future cash flow discounting methods and option pricing models making maximum use of observable market data and relying as little as possible on subjective judgements by the Entity.

Financial assets are derecognised when the related rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Entity has substantially transferred the risks and rewards of ownership. In the specific case of receivables, this is generally understood to occur if the risks of default and delinquency have been transferred. Assets that are designated as hedged items are subject to the valuation requirements of hedge accounting.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between its carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received, net of transaction costs, including any assets obtained or liabilities assumed and any gain or loss deferred in income and expense recognised in equity, is recognised in profit or loss.

The criteria for recognising the derecognition of financial assets in transactions in which the Entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are based on an analysis of the degree of control retained.

Financial liabilities

This category includes trade payables and non-trade payables. These borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Entity has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Payables and payables are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration received, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, such liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Notwithstanding the above, trade payables maturing in less than one year and which do not have a contractual interest rate are measured, both initially and subsequently at nominal value, when the effect of not discounting cash flows is not material.

In the case of renegotiation of existing debts, no material modification of financial liabilities is deemed to exist when the lender of the new loan is the same as the lender of the original loan and the present value of the cash flows, including net fees, does not differ by more than 10% from the present value of the outstanding cash flows of the original liability calculated under the same method.

Derivative instruments

The Entity uses Derivative Financial Instruments mainly to hedge interest rate fluctuations.

The Entity documents hedging relationships and verifies at the end of each reporting period that the hedge is effective, i.e. that changes in cash flows of the hedged item can be expected to be almost completely offset by those of the hedging instrument and that, retrospectively, the results of the hedge have ranged within a range of 80-125% of the results of the hedged item.

Derivative financial instruments classified as hedges in accordance with the preceding paragraph are recognised as assets or liabilities, depending on their sign, at fair value, with a balancing entry in equity under "Hedging transactions" until maturity, when they are recognised in the income statement together with the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is transferred to profit or loss for the period.

4.6 Inventories

Inventories include spare parts and miscellaneous materials held at the Logistics Support Centre, and are initially valued at acquisition cost. The acquisition cost is determined on the basis of the historical price for the items identified in the purchase records.

Subsequently, if the replacement cost of the inventories is lower than the acquisition price, the corresponding value adjustments are made. If the circumstances that led to the write-down of the inventories no longer exist, the amount of the write-down is reversed.

4.7 Transactions, balances and flows in foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Entity is the euro. Consequently, transactions in currencies other than the euro are deemed to be denominated in "foreign currencies" and are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Exchange differences on foreign currency monetary items arising both on settlement and on translation at the year-end exchange rate are, as a general rule, recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

4.8 Income Tax Expense

The income tax expense or income comprises the current tax expense or income and the deferred tax expense or income. Both the current and deferred tax expense (income) is recognised in the income statement. However, the tax effect related to items that are recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the amount payable by the Entity as a result of income tax assessments relating to a financial year. Deductions and tax loss carry forwards applied in the year result in a lower amount of current tax.

Deferred tax expense or income relates to the recognition, variation and reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities comprising temporary differences which are identified as those amounts expected to be payable or recoverable arising from differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Negative tax loss Carry Forwards and tax credit Carry Forwards are recognised as deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Unused tax deductions for the year are recorded as positive tax adjustments. Such amounts are recorded by applying to the relevant temporary difference or credit the tax rate at which they are expected to be recovered or settled.

However, tax losses and tax deductions from previous years that are applied to the tax do not represent a higher or lower expense as they are capitalised in previous years.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is considered probable that future taxable profit will be available to the Entity against which they can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from transactions charged or credited directly to equity are also recognised with a balancing entry in equity.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted if there are doubts as to their future recoverability. In addition, deferred tax assets not recognised in the balance sheet are assessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it becomes probable that they will be recoverable against future taxable profits. As a result of the application of the resolution of the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) of 9 February 2016, a correction of 86.1 million euros was recognised in 2017, reducing the balance of deferred tax assets. In 2018, after a new ten-year tax planning exercise, specifically for the period 2019-2028, updating the evolution of air traffic and fares, it

was necessary to adjust the tax assets again, reducing them by 1,412 Thousand of Euros. In 2019, after tax planning for the period 2020-2029, tax assets were increased by 611 Thousand of Euros. The increase in tax credits in 2020 amounted to 57,207 Thousand of Euros, which included the generation of a deferred tax asset of 3,505 Thousand of Euros corresponding to the deductions generated in 2020.

Once the corporate income tax has been estimated, given the losses for the 2021 financial year and the negative taxable income, a theoretical activation of 81,873 Thousand of Euros of tax credits would result (90,575 Thousand of Euros in 2020) (taxable income, temporary differences and deductions). However, when carrying out tax planning, these have had to be reduced by 60,661 Thousand of Euros (33,368 Thousand of Euros in 2020), so that the increase in tax credits for the year was 21,212 Thousand of Euros (including the generation of a Deferred Tax Asset of 4,678 Thousand of Euros corresponding to the deductions generated in the year 2021 pending offset at the close of that year).

4.9 Income and Expenses

Income and expenses are recognised on an accruals basis, i.e. when the actual flow of goods and services they represent occurs, regardless of when the related monetary or financial flow arises.

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods delivered and services rendered in the ordinary course of the Entity's business, fewer returns, rebates, discounts and value added tax.

The Entity recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity and the specific conditions for each of the activities are met. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies related to the sale have been resolved. The Entity bases its estimates on historical results, taking into account the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specific terms of each agreement.

Interest received on financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and dividends are recognised when the shareholder's right to receive them is declared. In either case, interest and dividends on financial assets accrued after the time of acquisition are recognised as income in the profit and loss account. If the dividends distributed arise from earnings generated prior to the date of acquisition, they are not recognised as income and the carrying amount of the investment is reduced.

Dividends declared by investees are treated as income in the year in which they are declared.

4.10 Provisions and contingencies

In the presentation of the Annual Accounts, the Public Corporate Entity differentiates between:

Provisions

The Entity records provisions in its Balance Sheet when it has a present obligation, whether it is a legal, contractual, constructive or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

For provisions made for obligations with no defined maturity, or with a maturity of one year or less and whose financial effect is not material, no discounting is applied. For all other obligations, provisions are recognised at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount required to settle or transfer the obligation to a third party, and adjustments arising from the discounting of the provision are recognised as a finance cost as they accrue, in order to reflect the best current estimate of the corresponding liability at each point in time.

When, based on experience, the uncertainty as to the calculation of the amount and the date of payment of the amounts provided for is reduced, the Entity classifies the liabilities under the appropriate heading on the basis of their nature (see notes 2.5; 4.11; 8.2.3 and 11.1).

Contingent liabilities

Possible obligations that arise from past events and whose future realisation is conditional on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events beyond the control of the Entity. Contingent liabilities are not recognised, but are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Contingent assets

Possible claims arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Like contingent liabilities, contingent assets are not recognised, but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (see note 11.2).

4.11 Provisions for labour Commitments

The cost of obligations arising from personnel commitments is recognised on an accruals basis according to the best estimate calculated on the basis of the data available to the Public Corporate Entity.

The Entity is committed to pay long-term defined contribution and defined benefit employee benefits. In the case of defined contribution remuneration, remuneration liabilities exist when unpaid accrued contributions are recognised at year-end. In the case of defined benefit remuneration, the amount to be recognised as a provision corresponds to the difference between the present value of the committed remuneration and the fair value of any assets assigned to the commitments against which the obligations will be settled.

In particular, the accompanying balance sheet includes the following provisions for work commitments:

Length of service awards

Article 138 of the 1st Collective Bargaining Agreement of the ENAIRE Group of companies (Entidad Pública Empresarial ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A.) and article 14.1 of the 2nd Air Traffic Controllers' Agreement establish long-service bonuses for services effectively rendered over a period of 25 and 30 years, in the first case, and 25 and 35 years, in the second. The Entity provides for the present value of the best possible estimate of future obligations, based on an actuarial calculation. The most relevant assumptions taken into account to obtain the actuarial calculation are as follows:

	2021	2020
Prime Rate:	0.89%	0.41%
Increase of award amounts:	2% in 2022 and 1% thereafter	1.00%
Mortality chart:	PERMF 2020 1st Order	PERMF 2020 1st Order
Financial system used:	Individual Capitalisation	Individual Capitalisation
Accrual method:	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Retirement age:	In accordance with Law 27/2011	In accordance with Law 27/2011
Disability charts:	Disability Ministerial Order 1977	Disability Ministerial Order 1977

Early retirement award

Article 154 of the 1st Collective Bargaining Agreement of the ENAIRE Group of companies (Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A.) establishes that any employee aged between 60 and 64 who, in accordance with the provisions in force, is entitled to do so may voluntarily take early retirement and shall receive an indemnity which, added to the consolidated rights in the Pension Plan at the time of termination of their contract, is equivalent to four monthly payments of the calculation basis and the seniority supplement for each year remaining until they reach 64, or the corresponding proportional part.

In 2014 an actuarial study was carried out for the year end, which showed that the liability that may arise from the present value of the committed remuneration was practically nil, together with the fact that the new regulation of ordinary retirement makes it very unlikely that any employee will avail themselves of this right, means that the Entity considers that there is no liability in these years at the end of 2021 and 2020.

Remuneration for Air Traffic Controllers

This heading includes accrued and unpaid salary items relating to remuneration arising from agreements entered into between ENAIRE and the Air Traffic Controllers' Trade Union in prior years. These provisions are measured at their nominal value, as they do not differ significantly from their present value.

Special Paid Leave (Licencia Especial Retribuida, LER) and Active Reserve (Reserva Activa, RA)

This provision includes the actuarial liability that values the commitments acquired with those employees of the air traffic controllers group who are on Special Paid Leave or Active Reserve status, as well as the best estimate of the employees who could be placed on Active Reserve status in the future.

The main actuarial assumptions used for the calculation are as follows:

	2021	2020
Prime rate:	0.21%	0.00% (Reserve); 0.43% (Active)
Long-term salary increase:	1.00%	1.00%
Maximum base increase	2.50%	2.50%
Mortality chart:	PERMF 2020 1st Order	PERMF 2020 1st Order
Financial system used:	Individual Capitalisation	Individual Capitalisation
Accrual method:	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Retirement age:	In accordance with Law 27/2011	In accordance with Law 27/2011

As this is not a post-employment benefit, the impacts generated by changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded in the Profit and Loss Account.

4.12 Compensation for dismissal

In accordance with current labour regulations, the Entity is obliged to pay Severance Indemnities to employees terminated under certain circumstances.

Termination benefits are paid to employees as a result of the Entity's decision to terminate their employment before the normal retirement age or when the employee agrees to resign voluntarily in exchange for these benefits. The Entity recognises these benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminating employees' employment in accordance with a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or to providing termination benefits as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits that will not be paid within twelve months of the balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

At year-end there are no plans to reduce the number of employees that would require the creation of a provision for this item.

4.13 Activities with an environmental impact

An environmental activity is any operation whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce or repair damage to the environment.

Investments in environmental activities are measured at acquisition cost and capitalised as an increase in the cost of fixed assets in the year in which they are incurred, in accordance with the criteria described in the second section of this note.

Environmental protection and enhancement expenses are expensed in the year in which they accrue, irrespective of when the resulting monetary or financial flow arises.

Provisions for probable or certain liabilities, litigation in progress and outstanding indemnities or obligations of an undetermined amount of an environmental nature, not covered by the insurance policies taken out, are established when the liability or obligation giving rise to the indemnity arises.

4.14 Grants, Donations and Bequests Received

Non-refundable grants, donations and legacies are accounted for as such when there is an individualised grant agreement, the grant conditions have been met and there is no reasonable doubt as to the receipt of the grant.

Since 2009, as a result of the approval of Order EHA/733/2010, of 25 March, approving accounting aspects of public companies operating in certain circumstances, in the case of subsidies granted for the construction of an asset whose execution has not been completed, the subsidy is classified as non-refundable in proportion to the work executed provided that there are no reasonable doubts that the construction will be completed in accordance with the conditions established in the grant agreement.

In general, they are measured at the fair value of the amount or the asset granted and are recognised in equity, net of the tax ef-

fect, and taken to income in proportion to the depreciation of the assets financed by the grants, except in the case of non-depreciable assets, in which case they are taken to income in the year in which the assets are disposed of or the valuation adjustment is made. Government grants awarded to offset costs are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods over which the costs they are intended to balance are spread.

Grants, donations and bequests that are repayable are recorded as liabilities until they become non-repayable or are repaid.

Operating subsidies are credited to income when they are granted. If they are granted to finance specific expenses, they are recognised as the expenses financed accrue and are recorded as a liability or as equity depending on whether they are considered to be reimbursable or not.

4.15 Related-party transactions

The Entity carries out all transactions with related parties at fair value. The directors of the Public Entity consider that there are no significant risks in this respect that could give rise to material liabilities in the future.

In general, transactions between Group companies are initially recognised at fair value. If the agreed price differs from the fair value, the difference is recognised on the basis of the economic reality of the transaction. Subsequent valuation is carried out in accordance with the relevant standards.

Notwithstanding the above, in mergers, spin-offs or non-monetary contributions of a business, the constituent elements of the acquired business are valued at the amount corresponding to them, once the transaction has been carried out, in the consolidated annual accounts of the group or subgroup.

When the parent company of the group or sub-group and its subsidiary do not intervene, the annual accounts to be considered for these purposes shall be those of the group or larger sub-group in which the assets and liabilities are included, the parent company of which is Spanish.

In such cases, the difference that might become apparent between the net value of the assets and liabilities of the acquired company, adjusted by the balance of groupings of grants, donations and bequests received and adjustments for changes in value, and any amount of capital and share premium, if any, issued by the acquiring company is recorded in reserves.

On 31 October 2017 ENAIRE and its subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. signed an agreement for the use of car parks in the Aena network by ENAIRE employees.

The services provided under this agreement are charged to ENAIRE at market value with a 75% discount on the amounts paid.

Taking into account Accounting and Valuation Standard 21, which indicates that the difference between the price agreed in a transaction and its fair value must be recorded based on the economic

reality of the transaction and in order to value the transaction at market prices, ENAI has recognised the loan of 52.8 Thousand of Euros (36.8 Thousand of Euros in 2020) to comply with article 18 of the Corporate Income Tax Law. Given that the turnover amounted to 13.2 Thousand of Euros (9.2 Thousand of Euros in 2020), ENAI has recognised services in 2021 at market value, 51% (corresponding to the percentage shareholding in Aena S.M.E., S.A.) of the difference as dividend income and the remaining 49% as extraordinary income.

On 30 April 2018, the Entity and the ENAI Foundation signed a document authorising the free use of the property in which the Foundation carries out its activities and which is owned by ENAI (note 6). In line with the above, ENAI has recognised the provision of services in 2021 at market value, as self-consumption in the amount of Euros 72.6 thousand (Euros 72.6 thousand in 2020), recording income of Euros 60 thousand corresponding to the value before tax (Euros 60 thousand in 2020) and Euros 12.6 thousand as output VAT (Euros 12.6 thousand in 2020).

On 27 January 2020, ENAI transferred free of charge to the ENAI Foundation a set of movable assets in use by the Foundation for the development of its activity, following a prior request from the Foundation and in accordance with the requirements set out in Article

143.3 of Law 33/2003 of 3 November on Public Administration Assets. ENAI recorded this free transfer at market value as an expense in the amount of 13.5 Thousand of Euros, recording income of 11.2 Thousand of Euros corresponding to the value before tax and 2.3 Thousand of Euros as output VAT.

4.16 Statement of Cash Flows

The cash flow statement reports the cash movements during the year. The following expressions are used in these cash flow statements in the sense given below:

- Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash or cash equivalents, defined as highly liquid investments with a term of less than three months and a low risk of changes in value.
- Operating activities: these are the activities that constitute the Entity's main source of ordinary income, as well as other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities.

- Investing activities: the acquisition, sale or disposal by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents. Receivables from loans to Group companies and the associated transaction fees are considered as divestment proceeds.
- Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and financial liabilities. Debt novation fees paid are included as an increase in the value of the financing received.

Receipts and payments on investments in Other Financial Assets include cash movements arising from fixed-term deposits with a term of more than three months.

Income tax receipts and payments in 2021 mainly include the 2019 income tax collection of EUR 128.45 million.

In addition, income tax receipts and payments in 2020 mainly included the 2018 income tax collection of EUR 117.21 million.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movements in the accounts included in Intangible Fixed assets in the financial years 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Period 2021

Changes	Thousand of Euros			
	Development	Computer Software	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Cost:				
Opening balance	152,757	466,673	10,052	629,482
Additions	14,673	50,507	2,898	68,078
Disposals / derecognition	-	(8,085)	(16)	(8,101)
Transfers (Note 6)	1,364	3,375	173	4,912
Closing Balance	168,794	512,470	13,107	694,371
Amortisation:				
Opening balance	(119,869)	(347,749)	(1,870)	(469,488)
Charges	(10,915)	(24,822)	(1,134)	(36,871)
Disposals / derecognition	-	8,085	16	8,101
Transfers (Note 6)	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	(130,784)	(364,486)	(2,988)	(498,258)
Net:	38,010	147,984	10,119	196,113

The main additions in 2021 were made under the heading Computer Applications, corresponding to the acquisition of ITEC FDP user licences, evolutionary developments and new functionalities of the SACTA software applications used for air traffic control and other business management applications, including workforce planning and shift management and the SYSRED H24 EYWA network operational monitoring system.

During the financial year 2021, EUR 1,560 thousand (EUR 884 thousand in 2020) of expenses incurred by the Entity for the production of property, plant and equipment have been included in property, plant and equipment.

The main derecognitions recorded during 2021 relate to the renewal of SACTA's perimeter security system as well as the Saccan-ECA UP ADS system.

1. ACTIVITY	7. LEASES	13. INCOME AND EXPENSES
2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION	8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	14. BANK AND OTHER SIMILAR GUARANTEES
3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT OR APPLICATION OF LOSSES	9. CAPITAL AND RESERVES WITHOUT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	15. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS
4. RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT STANDARDS	10. INVENTORIES	16. GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED
5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	11. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	17. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES
6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	12. PUBLIC ENTITIES AND TAX STATUS	18. SEGMENT INFORMATION
		19. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Period 2020

Changes	Thousand of Euros			
	Development	Computer Software	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Cost:				
Opening balance	146,554	425,018	7,300	578,872
Additions	8,892	32,393	2,534	43,819
Disposals / derecognition	(2,691)	(1,495)	-	(4,186)
Transfers (Note 6)	2	10,757	218	10,977
Closing Balance	152,757	466,673	10,052	629,482
Amortisation:				
Opening balance	(111,215)	(328,056)	(987)	(440,258)
Charges	(11,345)	(21,188)	(883)	(33,416)
Disposals / derecognition	2,691	1,495	-	4,186
Transfers (Note 6)	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	(119,869)	(347,749)	(1,870)	(469,488)
Net:	32,888	118,924	8,182	159,994

The main additions in 2020 were in the area of Software Applications, which corresponded to evolutionary developments and new functionalities of the SACTA software applications used for air traffic control, the SYSRED H24 EYWA network operational monitoring system, as well as various business management tools, including workforce planning and shift management.

During the financial year 2020, Euros 884 thousand (Euros 739 thousand in 2019) of expenses incurred by the Entity for the pro-

duction of intangible assets were added to intangible assets.

The main derecognitions during 2020 were related to the renewal of airspace organisation models and T/A communications coverage in radio space.

Details of intangible assets acquired from Group and associated companies are as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros			
	2021		2020	
	Carrying Amount (gross)	Accumulated Amortisation	Carrying Amount (gross)	Accumulated Amortisation
Development	6,396	(128)	5,480	(1,028)
Computer Software	3,017	(238)	2,893	(121)
Other Intangible Assets	2,335	(49)	1,925	(14)
Total	11,748	(415)	10,298	(1,163)

Of the total capitalised costs at 31 December 2021 for the various classes of intangible assets, assets under construction are included as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Development	12,129	9,360
Computer Software	50,526	35,190
Other Intangible Assets	5,457	3,861
Total	68,112	48,411

No Financial Expenses have been activated during the financial years 2021 and 2020.

At 31 December 2021 there are Intangible Assets in use which are fully amortised as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Development	113,243	102,634
Computer Software	267,829	264,773
Other Intangible Assets	346	-
Total	381,418	367,407

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of all movements during the financial years 2021 and 2020 in the accounts included in Property, plant and equipment is as follows:

Period 2021

Description	Thousand of Euros							Total
	Land	Buildings	Technical Installations and Machinery	Other Installations, Equipment and Furniture	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Advances on property, plant and equipment	Under construction	
Cost								
Opening Balance	14,235	232,733	802,175	193,255	90,493	19,730	84,957	1,437,578
Additions	317	2,514	6,711	6,008	2,180	-	53,409	71,139
Disposals / derecognition	(1,629)	(2,634)	(22,825)	(2,799)	(1,833)	(6,077)	(21)	(37,818)
Transfers (Note 5)	-	1,048	27,113	3,097	1,795	(11,840)	(26,125)	(4,912)
Closing Balance	12,923	233,661	813,174	199,561	92,635	1,813	112,220	1,465,987
Amortisation								
Opening Balance	-	(137,211)	(657,288)	(146,446)	(64,296)	-	-	(1,005,241)
Charges	-	(6,368)	(31,930)	(6,859)	(7,449)	-	-	(52,606)
Disposals / derecognition	-	2,475	22,664	2,721	1,827	-	-	29,687
Transfers (Note 5)	-	-	2	637	(639)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	(141,104)	(666,552)	(149,947)	(70,557)	-	-	(1,028,160)
Net:	12,923	92,557	146,622	49,614	22,078	1,813	112,220	437,827

Period 2020

Description	Thousand of Euros							Total
	Land	Buildings	Technical Installations and Machinery	Other Installations, Equipment and Furniture	Other Property, Plant and Equipment	Advances on property, plant and equipment	Under construction	
Cost								
Opening Balance	20,669	237,509	791,066	193,208	79,852	700	97,426	1,420,430
Additions	-	845	4,039	1,297	3,494	19,730	26,105	55,510
Disposals / derecognition	(6,434)	(6,448)	(10,350)	(3,106)	(1,047)	-	-	(27,385)
Transfers (Note 5)	-	827	17,420	1,856	8,194	(700)	(38,574)	(10,977)
Closing Balance	14,235	232,733	802,175	193,255	90,493	19,730	84,957	1,437,578
Amortisation								
Opening Balance	-	(135,762)	(635,126)	(141,859)	(58,273)	-	-	(971,020)
Charges	-	(7,144)	(32,426)	(7,352)	(7,009)	-	-	(53,931)
Disposals / derecognition	-	5,695	10,258	2,765	992	-	-	19,710
Transfers (Note 5)	-	-	6	-	(6)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	(137,211)	(657,288)	(146,446)	(64,296)	-	-	(1,005,241)
Net:	14,235	95,522	144,887	46,809	26,197	19,730	84,957	432,337

1. ACTIVITY	7. LEASES	13. INCOME AND EXPENSES
2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION	8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	14. BANK AND OTHER SIMILAR GUARANTEES
3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT OR APPLICATION OF LOSSES	9. CAPITAL AND RESERVES WITHOUT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	15. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS
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6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	12. PUBLIC ENTITIES AND TAX STATUS	18. SEGMENT INFORMATION
		19. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Details of property, plant and equipment acquired from Group companies and associates are as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros			
	2021		2020	
	Carrying Amount (gross)	Accumulated Amortisation	Carrying Amount (gross)	Accumulated Amortisation
Buildings	2	-	43	-
Technical Installations and Machinery	1,485	(48)	703	(69)
Other Installations, Equipment and Furniture	163	(2)	42	(1)
Property, plant and equipment underway	4,514	-	1,915	-
Total	6,164	(50)	2,703	(70)

No Financial Expenses have been activated during the financial years 2021 and 2020.

Additions to property, plant and equipment

The main additions recorded in 2021 relate to the refurbishment of the Entity's headquarters, as mentioned in note 7, as well as additions to technical surveillance facilities, most notably the MSSR-S radar at Paracuellos.

The main additions to the Property, Plant and Equipment in Progress relate to additions to Air Navigation installations related to the Automated Air Traffic Control System SACTA, primary PSR radars and the SCVoIP IP-based Voice Communications Systems, as well as the construction of the new operational technical building of the Madrid ACC (Area Control Centre) and the valuation of the real estate included in the regularisation of the assets of the properties owned by the Ministry of Defence, which said Ministry has considered not necessary for its purposes and which are being used in support of civil air navigation, and which will therefore be assigned to ENAIRE by means of a demanial assignment act, according to ministerial order.

The registry regularisation of these properties entails, according to the agreement, the budgetary compensation of 5,507 Thousand of Euros to the Ministry of Defence by ENAIRE (see note 17.2).

In addition, in 2021, the fixed assets associated with the properties that make up the Atlantic Broadcasting Radioelectric Complex in Montaña Fagundo located in the municipality of San Cristóbal de la Laguna (Santa Cruz de Tenerife) were registered for assignment, following receipt of the notification of the rectification agreement by the Ministry of Finance on 7 June 2021, which rectifies the cadastral ownership in favour of ENAIRE requested on the basis of the Ministerial Order of 13 May 2015 approved in the Act of 23 June 2015, which agreed the concurrent allocation and assignment of said properties in favour of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism and the Public Entity ENAIRE. The value of the assigned land and buildings amounted to 316 Thousand of Euros and 126 Thousand of Euros, respectively.

In 2020, the main additions related to technical surveillance installations (MSSR-S radars at Randa, Barcelona and Espiñeiras, and Automatic Dependent Surveillance System (ADS-B) stations).

The main additions to Property, Plant and Equipment in the financial year 2020 corresponded to additions to Air Navigation facilities related to the Automated Air Traffic Control System SACTA, IP-based Voice Communications Systems SCVoIP.

During the financial year 2021, EUR 1,760 thousand (EUR 974 thousand in 2020) of expenses incurred by the Entity for the production of property, plant and equipment were added to property, plant and equipment.

In 2020, 21 Thousand of Euros corresponding to works of art were added following the inventory review of the ENAIRE Foundation.

Derecognition

Among the derecognitions recorded during the 2021 financial year, the most significant are those resulting from the renewal of Air Navigation installations related to the Air Traffic Control System (ATCAS), as well as radar surveillance systems.

Pursuant to the ministerial order of 7 April 2021 on the transfer of ownership of basement floor -1 of the building located at calle Arturo Soria, 109 (Madrid), the said floor has been removed, completing the total transfer of the said building, approved by the Directorate General of State Assets in favour of the Ministry of the Interior and initiated in the financial year 2020.

In the 2020 financial year, the withdrawals derived from the renewal of Air Navigation systems such as secondary radars and the Air Navigation Data Network (REDAN) stand out.

During the 2020 financial year, according to the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors held on 1 October 2020, the property located at calle Arturo Soria, 109 (Madrid), with the exception of basement floor -1, was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior, in compliance with the Order of the Ministry of Finance of 30 November 2020.

This withdrawal had as a counterpart the reduction of the Entity's Assigned Assets and the Statutory Reserve (see note 9).

Impairment

The Entity has not considered that there is any indication of impairment at year-end 2021 and 2020 that would indicate the need to include impairment losses on fixed assets.

Grants received

In 2021 the Entity has recognised EUR 39.7 million net of tax in grants related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (EUR 4.2 million in 2020). The balance sheet shows an accumulated amount at 31 December 2021 of 55.6 million euros net of tax (18.2 million euros at 31 December 2020) (see note 16).

The gross cost of the assets assigned to these grants as at 31 December 2021 is EUR 215.3 million, of which EUR 131.8 million relates to property, plant and equipment and EUR 83.5 million to intangible assets. In 2020, the gross cost of the assets assigned to these grants amounted to EUR 141.8 million, of which EUR 100.3 million related to property, plant and equipment and EUR 41.5 million to intangible assets.

Limitations

The assets assigned, until 31 December 2021, to the Public Corporate Entity are assets in the public domain, in respect of which ENAIRES has neither the ownership nor the power to dispose of them without a declaration of needlessness or encumbrance.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment in use

At 31 December 2021 and 2020 there are property, plant and equipment that are fully depreciated and still in use, as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Buildings	22,535	21,611
Technical Installations and Machinery	466,910	449,135
Other Installations, Equipment and Furniture	87,280	81,808
Other Property, Plant and Equipment	49,618	47,272
Total	626,343	599,826

Advances on property, plant and equipment

The balance of "Advances to suppliers of property, plant and equipment" at year-end 2021 amounts to Euros 1,813 thousand (Euros 19,730 thousand in 2020) and includes advances for property, plant and equipment to INDRA Sistemas, S.A. (Euros 19,375 thousand in 2020). The amount of advances in 2020 is completed with the advances that existed to Telefónica Soluciones de Informática y Comunicaciones de España S.A.U. for 355 Thousand of Euros.

Commitments

The investments still to be executed as at 31 December 2021 amount to approximately EUR 215.8 million (EUR 175 million as at 31 December 2020), including investments still to be formalised and firm investments still to be executed.

Insurance policies

The policy of the Public Corporate Entity is to take out insurance policies to adequately cover the possible risks to which the various elements of its property, plant and equipment are subject. At the end of the 2021 financial year there is no coverage deficit.

Assignment of use for consideration

Since 1 January 2015, the property located at calle Arturo Soria, 109 (Madrid) has been assigned for use, subject to a monthly fee, to the subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. under the terms of the authorisation of the Directorate General of State Assets dated 26 April 2016, for a period of 4 years, initially scheduled to expire on 31 December 2018.

After that date, and given that Aena S.M.E., S.A. needed to continue to occupy the floor where the Data Processing Centre (DPC) was located until its transfer to Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas Airport, the use of the aforementioned plan was authorised for a monthly fee, following a favourable report from the Directorate General of State Assets, initially until 31 August 2019, with the period being extended successively until 28 December 2020, the date on which the authorisation for use ended.

The Board of Directors of the Entity held on 1 October 2020 declared the property located at Calle Arturo Soria, 109 (Madrid) to be unnecessary, after the Ministry of the Interior sent an official letter on 25 July 2020 to the Subdirector General of State Assets, accompanied by a report, requesting the assignment and change of ownership of the aforementioned property.

As indicated above, the -1 floor of the building located at Calle Arturo Soria, 109 (Madrid), previously in use by AENA S.M.E., has been vacated, in accordance with the ministerial order of 7 April 2021 of the agreement on the transfer of ownership of the -1 basement floor of said building.

Authorisation for use free of charge

On 30 April 2018, authorisation was granted to the Fundación ENAIRE, F.S.P. for the use of the property located at Calle General Pardiñas 116 3º, in Madrid, assigned to ENAIRE, on a free-of-charge basis for the performance of its activities, for a period of 4 years, extendable for equal periods at the formal request of the Foundation.

This authorisation does not imply the transfer of the public domain or of ENAIRE's ownership rights, and is granted subject to the provisions of article 90.1 of Law 33/2003, of 3 November, on Public Administration Assets. This authorisation does not entail any type of charge or encumbrance on the property, nor any limitation of ENAIRE's ownership rights over the same.

This authorisation is recorded for accounting purposes as a self-assessment at market value (see note 4.15).

7. LEASES

The Entity uses various assets under operating leases to third parties, the most significant of which are detailed below, together with the main characteristics of the corresponding contracts:

Asset	Location	Maturity Date	Annual income excluding VAT (in thousands of Euros)	Remarks
Building in Pegaso City	Madrid	15/03/2022	873	The amount corresponds to the Allende Building, as the contract for the cafeteria in the Lamela Building ended on 15/03/2020.
Building in Las Mercedes Business Park	Madrid	28/02/2030	1,227	There is one contract for Building 2 and the ground floor of Building 7 of the Business Park and a separate contract for the fourth floor of Building 7.

Due to operational needs, a new contract has been signed in 2021 with the company Larma S.P.V. for the rental of offices and parking spaces in the Las Mercedes Business Park which, in addition to Building 2 which was already included in the contract in force in 2020, also includes the ground floor of Building 7 together with an additional 50 parking spaces. This contract came into force on 1 March 2021 and has a grace period of 18 months (until 31 August 2022) for this new contracted area, relating to the square metres of Building 7 only. The amount of 1,227 Thousand of Euros only includes the costs relating to Building 2.

On the other hand, another lease contract has been signed with the same company for the fourth floor of Building 7 of the Las Mercedes Business Park, which came into force on 1 October 2021, with a 14-month grace period (until 30 November 2022), which is why there are no expenses for this item at 31 December 2021, although there are committed payments.

Leases subject to non-cancellable payments as at 31 December 2021, excluding inflationary increases, amount to EUR 15.5 million, of which EUR 15.4 million for the location in the Mercedes Building and EUR 0.1 million for the Pegaso City Building (EUR 2.32 million as at 31 December 2020, EUR 1.26 million for the Mercedes Building and EUR 1.06 million for the Pegaso City Building).

The breakdown of future minimum payments by term is as follows:

Operating Leases	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Less than one year	1,457	2,137
Between one and five years	9,685	186
More than five years	4,322	-
Total	15,464	2,323

There is an addendum to the lease contracts for the buildings at the Las Mercedes Business Park, relating to the refurbishment work on these buildings. The cost of this work is borne in full by ENAIRE and amounts to Euros 4,865 thousand, of which Euros 2,742 thousand had already been paid at the date of preparation of these financial statements and the remaining Euros 2,123 thousand are being paid from March 2021 until the end of the contract, at a rate of Euros 2 per square metre of office space.

Of the total amount of 4,865 Thousand of Euros, 4,784 Thousand of Euros have been recorded as property, plant and equipment of the Entity, having accrued in the year 2021, and the remainder as an expense.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

8.1 Financial Assets

The carrying amount of each of the categories of financial assets established in the Recognition and Measurement Standard of financial instruments of the Spanish General Accounting, except for investments in the equity of Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates, is as follows:

Categories	Thousand of Euros							
	Types						Total	
	Non-current Financial Instruments				Current Financial Instruments			
	Equity Instruments		Other credit derivatives		Other credit derivatives			
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Loans, Cash and Receivables	-	-	3,625,152	4,159,883	789,959	955,426	4,415,111	5,115,309
Available-for-sale assets at cost	525	526	-	-	-	-	525	526
Total	525	526	3,625,152	4,159,883	789,959	955,426	4,415,636	5,115,835

The breakdown of financial assets at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, by balance sheet heading, is as follows:

Categories	Note	Thousand of Euros					
		Non-Current Assets		Current Assets		Total	
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Investments in Group Companies and Associates		3,624,598	4,159,882	545,693	557,689	4,170,291	4,717,571
Loans to Companies	17	3,624,598	4,159,882	545,693	557,689	4,170,291	4,717,571
Financial Investments		1,079	527	40,358	209,969	41,437	210,496
Equity Instruments	8.1.1	525	526	-	-	525	526
Other Financial Assets	8.1.1 and 8.1.3	554	1	40,358	209,969	40,912	209,970
Trade and Other Receivables		-	-	88,179	98,295	88,179	98,295
Trade Receivables	8.1.2	-	-	74,763	63,246	74,763	63,246
Trade Receivables from Group Companies and Associates	17	-	-	9,239	21,383	9,239	21,383
Other receivables	8.1.2	-	-	3,978	13,177	3,978	13,177
Personnel		-	-	199	489	199	489
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8.1.4	-	-	115,729	89,473	115,729	89,473
Total		3,625,677	4,160,409	789,959	955,426	4,415,636	5,115,835

8.1.1 Non-current financial investments

The balance of the accounts under the heading "Non-current financial investments" at the end of the financial years 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Equity instruments	525	526
Other financial investments	554	1
Total	1,079	527

The amount contained in Other financial assets corresponds in full to non-current guarantees, most of which relates to the guarantee given to AENA, S.M.E., S.A., for 553 Thousand of Euros derived from the DEA-237/2021 "Flight verification service" contract.

Equity instruments

The detail of this balance sheet item as at 31 December 2021, as well as the most significant information on the holdings it includes, is as follows:

Name / Address	% direct capital	Capital	Thousand of Euros (*)		Other Equity / Assets	Total Equity	Carrying Amount
			Profit 2021				
			Operation	Net			
GroupEAD Europe S.L. Technology Consultants Avenida de Castilla 2, P.E. San Fernando San Fernando de Henares Madrid	36.00%	1,000	584	409	552	1,961	360
Grupo Navegación por Satélite Sistemas y Servicios, S.L. Technology Consultants C/ Gobelos, 41 Madrid	19.30%	1,026	(9)	(9)	(197)	821	159
Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A.U. (EMGRISA) Environment C/Velázquez, 105 Madrid	0.10%	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	525

(*) Data obtained from the financial statements as at 31 December 2021 provisional.

The following table shows the movements during the year in the balance of equity instruments:

	Thousand of Euros		
	Balance at 31.12.20	Variation	Balance at 31.12.21
Equity instruments			
Available-for-sale financial assets			
Valued at cost:			
Cost			
GroupEAD Europe S.L.	360	-	360
Grupo Navegación por Satélite Sistemas y Servicios, S.L.	198	-	198
Empresa para la Gestión de Residuos Industriales, S.A.U. (EMGRISA)	6	-	6
Impairment			
Grupo Navegación por Satélite Sistemas y Servicios, S.L.	(38)	(1)	(39)
Total	526	(1)	525

8.1.2 Trade receivables

The balance of "Trade receivables for sales and services" in the accompanying balance sheet at year-end 2021 and 2020 breaks down as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Trade receivables	74,763	63,246
Doubtful trade receivables	10,604	12,602
Provision for Impairment	(10,604)	(12,602)
Total	74,763	63,246

In the above doubtful balances, the Public Entity includes, at 31 December 2021, 236 Thousand of Euros (236 Thousand of Euros in 2020) of debts in legal proceedings relating to airport activities, which were not contributed to the new company Aena S.M.E., S.A. as they are unavailable credits, and which remain provisioned at that date.

A significant portion of the balances included in the customer caption belong to Eurocontrol (Euros 80,860 thousand at 31 December 2021 and Euros 74,004 thousand at 31 December 2020), which is the body to which the Entity has delegated the invoicing and collection of en route and approach charges from airlines. Of these, 10,238 Thousand of Euros remained provisioned at the end of 2021 (12,179 Thousand of Euros at the end of 2020).

The losses, impairment and provisions for trading operations in the financial years 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Variation in Provision for Impairment	1,998	1,222
Losses for Write-offs	(451)	(5,350)
Total	1,547	(4,128)

During 2021 and 2020, the breakdown of sales to external customers to whom Eurocontrol has invoiced the most relevant amounts on behalf of ENAIRES is as follows (in the case of the Aerodrome Service provided to AENA, S.M.E., S.A., ENAIRES invoices it directly, the information on which is detailed in note 13.2):

	Thousand Euros gross (VAT INCLUDED)	
	2021	2020
RYANAIR DAC	57,005	43,207
VUELING AIRLINES, S.A.	29,153	21,448
IBERIA LINEAS AEREAS DE ESPAÑA S.A.	19,362	13,911
TRANSPORTES AÉREOS PORTUGUESES, S.A.	14,680	12,194
AIR EUROPA LINEAS AEREAS, S.A.	11,585	11,224
AIR FRANCE	10,703	8,654
ROYAL AIR MAROC	10,536	6,023
EASYJET EUROPE GMBH	8,621	6,379
IBERIA EXPRESS S.A.U.	8,075	5,626
LUFTHANSA	7,926	5,523
EASYJET UK LIMITED	7,104	7,874
AIR NOSTRUM LINEAS AEREAS S.A.	6,757	4,933
Total	191,507	146,996

Other receivables

The balance of "Other receivables" at year-end 2021 amounts to Euros 3,978 thousand and includes advances on invoices for supplies and services to Telefónica de España S.A.U. and Evolutio Cloud Enabler, S.A. (Euros 13,177 thousand in 2020 to INDRA SISTEMAS, S.A., Telefónica de España S.A.U., Telefónica Soluciones Informática y Comunicaciones de España S.A.U., Telefónica Soluciones Informática y Comunicaciones de España S.A.U. and Evolutio Cloud Enabler, S.A.), Telefónica de España S.A.U., Telefónica Soluciones de Informática y Comunicaciones de España S.A.U. and Evolutio Cloud Enabler, S.A.). In addition to these advances, advances to suppliers of fixed assets are included in note 6.

8.1.3 Current financial investments

The balance of the accounts recorded under the heading "Current Financial Investments" at the close of the years 2021 and 2020 is as follows (in Euros):

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Bonds	30,395	9
Short-Term Guarantees and Deposits	9,963	209,960
Total	40,358	209,969

The amount of bonds includes Euros 30,061 thousand and Euros 332 thousand delivered to Aena S.M.E., S.A., in the first case deriving from the contract for File DEA-384/2021 "Air Navigation Services at Aena Airports", and in the second case it corresponds to the provisional bond for the contract for File DEA-237/2021 "Flight Verification Service". At the date of preparation of these accounts, both bonds have already been recovered, as described in note 19.

The final guarantee for the contract DEA-237/2021 "Flight Verification Service" of 553 Thousand of Euros is recorded on a long-term basis as indicated in note 8.1.1.

The amount of interest-free fixed-term deposits with a term of more than 3 months amounts to EUR 10,000 thousand in 2021 and 210,000 thousand 2020, available for use at any time without penalty.

8.1.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of the accounts recorded under the heading "Cash and Cash Equivalents" at the close of the years 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Cash and Banks	15,729	89,473
Term Deposits < 3 months	100,000	-
Total	115,729	89,473

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, all cash and cash equivalents are available for use at any time without penalty. In addition, the entity has no bank overdrafts.

Taking into account fixed-term deposits of longer maturity at 3 months from the previous point, the Entity's cash position at 31 December 2021 is EUR 125,729 thousand (EUR 299,473 thousand in 2020).

8.2 Financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial liabilities identified in the fourth recognition and measurement standard are as follows:

Categories	Thousand of Euros									
	Classes									
	Non-current Financial Instruments				Current Financial Instruments				Total	
	Debt with Financial Institutions		Trade and other payables		Debt with Financial Institutions		Trade and other payables			
2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Debts and payables	3,618,176	4,155,003	2,307	805	547,472	560,004	94,562	82,825	4,262,517	4,798,637
Total	3,618,176	4,155,003	2,307	805	547,472	560,004	94,562	82,825	4,262,517	4,798,637

The breakdown of financial liabilities by balance sheet heading at the end of 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Categories	Note	Thousand of Euros					
		Non-current		Current		Total	
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Payables		3,620,483	4,155,808	571,687	575,140	4,192,170	4,730,948
Debt with financial institutions	Note 8.2.1	3,618,176	4,155,003	547,472	560,004	4,165,648	4,715,007
Other Financial Liabilities	Note 8.2.2	2,307	805	24,215	15,136	26,522	15,941
Group companies and associates, current	Note 17	-	-	1,962	1,065	1,962	1,065
Trade and Other Payables		-	-	68,385	66,624	68,385	66,624
Other Payables	Note 8.2.3	-	-	12,641	13,638	12,641	13,638
Group Companies and Associates, Payable	Note 17	-	-	642	676	642	676
Personnel	Note 8.2.3	-	-	52,977	50,776	52,977	50,776
Advances from customers		-	-	2,125	1,534	2,125	1,534
Total		3,620,483	4,155,808	642,034	642,829	4,262,517	4,798,637

8.2.1 Debt with financial institutions

The evolution of loans with financial institutions in the last 5 years is shown below (thousands of euros):

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
6,891,930	6,022,081	5,341,582	4,706,032	4,157,647

Details of "Non-current debt" and "Current debt" on the liability side of the balance sheets as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are presented below:

Description	Thousand of Euros					
	2021			2020		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Loans	3,620,263	537,384	4,157,647	4,157,648	548,384	4,706,032
Adjustment Loan Balance using Cost-Effectiveness Approach	(2,087)	(274)	(2,361)	(2,645)	(319)	(2,964)
Non-matured accrued interest	-	10,362	10,362	-	11,939	11,939
Total	3,618,176	547,472	4,165,648	4,155,003	560,004	4,715,007

Approximately 41% of loans and credits are arranged at fixed interest rates ranging from 0.064% to 4.88% p.a. and the remaining percentage are arranged at variable rates generally referenced to 3-month Euribor (in 2020, 41.69% of loans and credits were arranged at fixed or revisable fixed interest rates ranging from 0.064% to 4.88% p.a. and the remaining percentage at variable rates generally referenced to 3-month Euribor).

At 31 December 2021 the average maturity of the debt is 8.70 years and the average annual cost of debt is 0.69% (in 2020 9.51 years and 0.73%).

The Public Corporate Entity has undertaken to comply with certain general obligations in order to avoid early repayment of the aforementioned loans and receivables. The Entity's directors consider that at year-end 2021 and 2020 all obligations related to these loans were met.

The publication of Bank of Spain Circular 2/2016, in implementation of the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR), although it did not expressly modify ENAIRE's risk weighting, excluded the Entity in its Rule 5 from the application of the category of "exposures to public sector entities" (as it exclusively included in this category the entities included in the general government sector in the European System of National Accounts). This implied that ENAIRE was tacitly excluded from the 0% risk category, and the weighting was changed to 100%.

The loans with various financial institutions contain a series of clauses in the event that the Entity's risk weighting is not 0%, which could lead to an increase in the cost of financing and in some cases early repayment.

The Entity considers that the Loan Agreements remain fully valid under their current terms and conditions, since in short, there has been no reduction in ENAIRE's creditworthiness as there has been no change in the legal nature of either ENAIRE or Aena S.M.E., S.A. as co-creditor, or in the implicit guarantees.

The maturity schedule of outstanding loan and credit facility instalments at year-end 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Fees with maturity	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
2021	-	548,384
2022	537,384	537,384
2023	515,384	515,384
2024	766,648	513,581
2025	397,737	650,805
2026	376,487	376,487
Following	1,564,007	1,564,007
Total	4,157,647	4,706,032

The detail of the principal amount of the debt with credit institutions and its movements in 2020, as well as the portion properly attributable to the Entity, is shown in the following table:

	Entity	31.12.2020	Amortisation schedule	Early redemption	31.12.2021
(A)	BEI	2,869,923	(346,493)	-	2,523,430
Total Debt	ICO	1,329,975	(138,625)	-	1,191,350
Liabilities	FMS	506,134	(63,267)	-	442,867
(A) Total Debt		4,706,032	(548,385)	-	4,157,647
(B)	BEI	2,844,328	(341,038)	-	2,503,290
AENA Mirror Credit	ICO	1,323,855	(137,605)	-	1,186,250
Balance Sheet Assets	FMS	506,134	(63,267)	-	442,867
	ADJUSTMENTS VALUE	34,544	(4,439)	-	30,105
(B) Total Mirror Credit with Aena		4,708,861	(546,349)	-	4,162,512
(A) - (B)	BEI	25,595	(5,455)	-	20,140
Debt attributable to ENAIRE	ICO	6,120	(1,020)	-	5,100
	ADJUSTMENTS VALUE	(34,544)	4,439	-	(30,105)
(A) - (B) Total Debt attributable to ENAIRE		(2,829)	(2,036)	-	(4,865)

The breakdown between short and long term by Bank at year-end 2020 and 2021 is as follows:

	Debts with financial institutions		Mirror Credit with Aena	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Non-current:				
BEI	2,187,938	2,523,431	2,172,691	2,503,290
ICO	1,052,725	1,191,350	1,048,645	1,186,250
FMS	379,600	442,867	379,600	442,867
ADJUSTMENTS VALUE	-	-	25,740	30,105
Total non-current	3,620,263	4,157,648	3,626,676	4,162,512
Current:				
BEI	335,492	346,492	330,599	341,038
ICO	138,625	138,625	137,605	137,605
FMS	63,267	63,267	63,267	63,267
ADJUSTMENTS VALUE	-	-	4,365	4,439
Total current	537,384	548,384	535,836	546,349

Accrued and unpaid interest at year-end 2021 and 2020 amounts to Euros 10,362 thousand and Euros 11,939 thousand, respectively.

The Entity had interest rate risk hedging transactions in place until 13 December 2017, since which date none have been in force.

At 31 December 2021 and 2020 the Entity has no undrawn financial debt.

Debt covenants:

As shown in the table above, ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A., on a co-credited basis, have loans outstanding at 31 December 2021 with the EIB, ICO and FMS for a total outstanding amount, at 31 December 2021, of 4,158 million, including the obligation to comply with the following financial ratios (covenants) by both entities:

Net Financial Debt / EBITDA < or = 7
EBITDA / Financial Expenses > or = 3

These covenants are reviewed annually in June and December each year.

Taking into account the EBITDA and financial expenses of Aena S.M.E., S.A. for the last 12 months and the net financial debt at the end of the period.

As a result of the reduction in air and airport activity caused by the COVID-19 health crisis and its effect on the Group's profit / loss, Aena S.M.E., S.A. has negotiated with these banks the contracts that include financial covenants in order to avoid reclassifying long-term debt as current liabilities.

In December 2020, temporary waivers were obtained until at least June 2022 from the ratios established in the current financing contracts with the three entities, EIB, ICO and FMS.

In the negotiations with the banks in 2020, in order to obtain these waivers, it was necessary to carry out a Novation Amendment to the FMS Contract, relating to the debt attributable to Aena S.M.E., S.A. with this entity for 506 million euros, reducing the repayment period from June 2028 to December 2025.

On 23 December 2021, temporary waivers were again obtained, until 30 June 2023, from the financial ratios established in the current financing agreements with the three institutions, EIB, ICO and FMS.

At that date and as a result of the negotiations to obtain these waivers, it was necessary to enter into a Novation Amendment to the FMS Contract, bringing forward the amortisation from December 2025 to December 2024.

8.2.2 Other financial liabilities

The balances of these headings at year-end 2021 and 2020 are detailed below:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Current payables to suppliers of fixed assets	23,854	14,772
Current guarantees and deposits received	361	364
Other Non-current Financial Liabilities	2,307	805
Total	26,522	15,941

8.2.3 Trade and Other Payables

The balances of these items at year-end 2021 and 2020 are detailed below:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Other Payables	13,283	14,314
Personnel	52,977	50,776
Total	66,260	65,090

"Other payables" includes balances with Group companies and associates at year-end 2021 and 2020 amounting to Euros 642 thousand and Euros 676 thousand, respectively (see note 17).

8.2.4 Information on Deferred Payments made to Suppliers Third Additional Provision. "Duty to Provide Information" of Law 15/2010, of 5 July.

At 31 December 2021 there are outstanding deferred payments with suppliers amounting to EUR 3,266 thousand for purchases of goods and services rendered in the year (EUR 2,775 thousand in 2020).

This balance refers to suppliers which by their nature are trade payables for the supply of goods and services, and therefore includes the data relating to the items "Trade and other payables", "Group companies and associates, current" on the current liabilities side of the balance sheet.

In principle, as the Entity is included among those included in article 2.2 of Organic Law 2/2012 of 27 April, it should apply the third additional provision of Royal Decree 635/2014 of 25 July, which regulates the calculation of the average payment period to suppliers.

However, article 2 of this Royal Decree, which defines the subjective scope of application, stipulates that it is applicable to all subjects provided for in article 2.1 of Organic Law 2/2012 of 27 April, which does not include the Entity.

In view of this discrepancy and given that the commercial companies, including Aena S.M.E., S.A. are subject to the Resolution of 29 January 2016 of the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC), which would mean that if ENAIRE applies the methodology of Royal Decree 635/2014 of 25 July, in the consolidated accounts this information would have to be homogenised with the criteria of the parent company and given the difficulty that this could entail, understanding that the application of the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) Resolution means better information, ENAIRE has decided to apply it to both its individual and consolidated accounts.

The detail of payments for commercial transactions made during the financial year 2021 and 2020 pending payment at year-end in relation to the maximum legal deadlines set out in Law 31/2014,

in accordance with the Resolution of 29 January 2016 of the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) is as follows:

	2021	2020
	Days	
Average term of payment to suppliers	33.70	38.04
Ratio of paid transactions	34.84	39.55
Ratio of transactions pending payment	15.10	3.76
	Amount (thousands)	
Total Payments Made	53,043	63,053
Total pending payments	3,266	2,775

8.3 Financial Investments in Group Companies and Associates

The principal amounts of capital, equity, profit or loss and book value related to the Group Companies at the end of the financial years 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Period 2021

Name / Address / Activity	Fraction of Direct Capital (%)	Capital	Profit / loss 2021		Other Equity/ Assets	Total Assets	Carrying Amount (*)
			Operation	Net			
Aena S.M.E., S.A. Peonías, 12 Madrid Operating, Conservation, Management and Administration of Airports (1).	51.00%	1,500,000	(8,056)	(19,972)	5,135,447	6,615,475	1,326,443
STARTICAL, S.L. Avda Aragón, 303 Madrid Development and provision of satellite services for surveillance, ADS-B (Automatic Dependent Surveillance System), VHF voice and data communications. (2)	50%	3,000	(1,137)	(1,155)	6,950	8,795	4,975
Ingeniería y Economía del Transporte, S.A. (INECO) Pº de la Habana, 138 Madrid. Consultancy (3).	45.85%	8,251	19,771	7,557	66,693	82,500	3,783
Centro de Referencia Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación ATM. A.I.E. (CRIDA) Avenida de Aragón 402, Edificio Allende, Madrid Carrying out R+D+i Activities in the ATM Field (4)	66.66%	720	138	136	990	1,846	480
Total							1,335,681

(*) None of these holdings has registered any impairment in the year or cumulative impairment; they have been valued at their cost price.

(**) Data obtained from the Individual Annual Financial Statements for the year 2021.

(1) Company audited by KPMG.

(2) Company audited by Price Waterhouse Coopers, L.L.P.

(3) Company audited by PKF ATTEST.

(4) Company audited by CET Auditores.

Period 2020

Name / Address / Activity	Fraction of Direct Capital (%)	Capital	Profit / loss 2020		Other Equity/ Assets	Total Assets	Carrying Amount (*)
			Operation	Net			
Thousand of Euros (**)							
Aena S.M.E., S.A. Peonías, 12 Madrid Operating, Conservation, Management and Administration of Airports (1).	51.00%	1,500,000	93,710	(5,290)	5,126,001	6,620,711	1,326,443
Ingeniería y Economía del Transporte, S.A. (INECO) Pº de la Habana, 138 Madrid. Consultancy (2).	45.85%	8,251	17,508	10,481	69,465	88,197	3,783
Centro de Referencia Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación ATM. A.I.E. (CRIDA) Avenida de Aragón 402, Edificio Allende, Madrid R+D+i Activities in the scope of ATM (3).	66.66%	720	37	36	954	1,710	480
Total							1,330,706

(*) No shareholding has been impaired in the year or accumulated, being valued at cost price.

(**) Data obtained from the Individual Annual Financial Statements for 2020.

(1) Company audited by KPMG.

(2) Company audited by PKF ATTEST.

(3) Company audited by CET Auditores.

At 31 December 2021 and 2020 the share capital of Aena S.M.E., S.A. is represented by 150,000,000 fully paid-up ordinary shares with a nominal value of 10 euros each. These shares have equal voting and dividend rights.

The share price of Aena S.M.E., S.A. shares at 31 December 2021 was 138.8 euros per share (142.2 euros per share in 2020). The average share price in the last quarter of 2021 was 139.87 euros (132.39 euros in 2020).

The administration and custody expenses corresponding to the holding of shares in Aena S.M.E., S.A. during 2021 billed to ENAIRES amounted to 233.7 Thousand of Euros.

According to the information available, at 31 December 2021 the only shareholding of more than 10% of the capital of Aena S.M.E., S.A. is that of ENAIRES with 51%.

CRIDA (R+D+i Reference Centre ATM, A.I.E.) is an Economic Interest Grouping in which ENAIRES holds 66.66% directly and INECO S.M.E.M.P., S.A. holds 7.64% indirectly.

At the meeting of the Council of Ministers of 18 May 2021, the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRES was authorised to acquire shares in order to set up the limited liability company called "STARTICAL" for innovation in the provision of satellite services for air navigation.

On 19 May 2021, ENAIRES, as one of the main partners in the Europe's leading Air Navigation Services providers, together with IN-DRA, as a technological partner and also an international leader in air traffic systems, signed a Partners' Agreement to work jointly on the development of technological and operational solutions aimed at improving the safety, capacity and efficiency of air traffic, through the provision of air navigation satellite services. To this end, the company STARTICAL S.L. was incorporated on 27 May 2021, owned equally and exclusively by ENAIRES and IN-DRA, with tax identification number B06836357.

The initial share capital of STARTICAL S.L. is set at 3 million euros, represented by 3,000 shares with a par value of 1,000 euros each, and a share premium of 6,950 Thousand of Euros. Both the initial share capital and the share premium have been assumed in equal parts by ENAIRES and IN-DRA.

Both entities plan to carry out a capital increase in 2022 for the same amount as the previous one, i.e. 3,000 shares with a nominal value of 1,000 euros for a total amount of 3 million euros, and a share premium of 6,950 Thousand of Euros. Agreeing on a maximum total contribution of each Entity of 9,950 Thousand of Euros.

This agreement states that the participation in STARTICAL S.L. may be carried out by the signatory entities directly or indirectly through a company wholly owned by any of the parties.

The equity of STARTICAL S.L. will be decreasing in the coming years, during Phase I of the initial development of the Project, without this implying the existence of any indication of impairment in the value of the shareholding, in accordance with the expectations of the approved Business Plan.

8.4 Information on the nature and risk exposure

The Entity's activities are exposed to various types of risk, both operational and financial. Operational risks include Regulatory Change Risks and Operating and Service Risks, while Financial Risks include Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

I. Regulatory change risks: Regulatory change risks are understood as significant and persistent changes in the variables that condition the annual unit rate determination mechanism. These include macroeconomic costs or factors, such as traffic or inflation, whose variation largely affects the setting of the routing rate, which has a direct impact on the net turnover and therefore on the Entity's profit / loss and cash position.

II. The Air Navigation System is a highly regulated system at both national and international level, and therefore changes or the creation of new regulations, as well as their possible interpretations, could have a negative impact on the Entity's operating profit / loss and financial position (ENAIRES's activity is economically regulated through the Regulation on yields and charges (EU Regulation 2019/317) (note 13.2).

III. Operating risks: The Entity's activity is exposed to external and internal factors that entail Operating Risks, the most significant of which are:

- Economic situation and traffic development
- Competence.
- Airport Operators and Customers.
- Availability of Trained Human Resources.
- Tailored Resource Planning.
- Operational Efficiency.
- Dependence on Third Party Services
- Cybersecurity and Physical Security.
- Prevention of Occupational Risks.
- Weather conditions.
- Natural Disasters
- Health Crises (Pandemics)
- Availability of Systems and Infrastructures.

The current COVID-19 health crisis impacts on Operational Risk mainly through the following risks:

Activity Risk:

ENAIRES's activity in 2021 and 2020 has been substantially affected by the containment and mobility restriction measures decreed in most countries in the world to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, with a drastic fall in traffic measured in Service Units, registering a variation with respect to 2019 (a normal year prior to the health crisis) of -45% in 2021 and -61% in 2020, significantly affecting the Entity's profit / loss.

The Government declared a state of alert in Spain in mid-March 2020, implementing containment measures and mobility restrictions until 21 June 2020. Subsequently, a new state of alarm was decreed from 25 October 2020, extending various mobility restrictive measures depending on the evolution of the pandemic until 9 May 2021.

The maintenance of mobility restrictions both in Spain and in the rest of the world has Spain and in the rest of the world has reduced the possibilities of increasing traffic levels during the of increasing traffic levels during the first half of the year, with the the first half of the year, but with the end of the state of alarm and the the end of the state of alarm and the progress of the vaccination campaign, there is a notable improvement in air traffic. a notable improvement in air traffic.

Despite the fact that at the close of the 2021 financial year, there is still uncertainty about the evolution of the pandemic and its effects on ENAIRES's activity, as well as the corresponding impact on its financial and equity situation, the application of the going concern principle is not at risk given the financial solvency and the liquidity and financial coverage situation of the Company.

In addition to the effect of the pandemic on the fall in traffic, which directly affects revenue from en-route and approach services, the Aerodrome Services Agreement with Aena S.M.E., S.A. has been reduced in 2021 and 2020 (see note 13.2).

As explained in note 13, ENAIRES is entitled to recover part of the lower fee income resulting from differences in traffic compared to planned traffic by including these differences in the calculation of fees in subsequent years.

As a shock plan for the effects of the healthcare crisis, the Institution has implemented efficiency measures and budgetary restrictions over the last two years, focusing its efforts on the execution of essential expenses and investments.

Within this Shock Plan and taking Eurocontrol's air traffic evolution scenarios as a reference, ENAIRES is studying how to mitigate any risk derived from the evolution of traf-

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fic, analysing and modelling these scenarios with the rest of the economic and financial variables, in order to ensure economic viability.

ENAIRES has also revised its Strategic Plan in 2021 to face the changes in the air sector, adapting the company and its transformation and modernisation process to these changes, and including new forecasts of profit / loss that take into account the requirement to update traffic in accordance with the STATFOR forecast of October 2021.

Health Risk:

In the different waves of the COVID-19 health crisis, ENAIRES has prioritised the protection of the health and safety of ENAIRES workers, in line with the health authorities, and has ensured the continuity of services in both the 2021 and 2020 financial years.

Among the measures carried out within these plans to mitigate health risks in 2021 are the following:

- **Measures for all workers:**
- Coordination with Occupational Health and Safety Committees and Prevention Delegates in close collaboration.
- **Organisational measures:**
- Reorganisation of shifts and work (as an exceptional measure in workplaces in line with the pandemic evolution).
- Teleworking for jobs that allow it.
- Digitisation and use of new technologies to enable telematic meetings and remote monitoring.
- **Review of Special Protection Measures for Vulnerable and Particularly Sensitive Personnel according to individual medical assessment in line with regulatory updates.**
- **Exceptional measures in workplaces depending on the local risk level.**
- **Hygiene measures:**
- Installation of gel stations in all workplaces.
- Hygiene and protective equipment available to employees.
- **Measures in workplaces:**
- Signage to maintain distance and organise the flow of people in work areas.
- Limitation of visits.
- Establishment of reduced capacity.
- **Family Conciliation Measures:**
- Teleworking for flexibilisation.
- Flexibilisation of the working day.
- **COVID-19 case management:**

- Monitoring of the evolution of positive employees.
- Identification of close working contacts.
- Performance of diagnostic tests.
- **Training and regular dissemination of:**
- Preventive measures and protocols for action.
- COVID-19 information for workers through digital and physical media (intranet, ENAIRES APP, Health and Safety Guide, leaflets with preventive measures, posters in work centres, etc.).

FINANCIAL RISKS

I. Interest rate risk on cash flows and fair value. The Entity's interest rate risk arises from bank debt. Loans issued at floating rates expose the Entity to cash flow interest rate risk, which is partially offset by cash held at floating rates. Fixed rate loans expose the Entity to fair value interest rate risk.

The Entity's interest rate management objective is to optimise financial expenses within the established risk limits, the risk variables being the three-month Euribor (used for long-term debt).

In addition, the value of the financial expenses risk is calculated for the horizon of the Multiannual Action Programme (MAP) and rate development scenarios are established for the period considered.

Financial Expenses are mainly due to the financial debt recognised with credit institutions.

As indicated in note 8.2.1, ratio waivers were signed in 2020 and the waiver with FMS entailed a modification of the amortisation schedule. In December 2021, all waivers were extended to 30 June 2023 and an Amending Novation of the FMS Contract was made, bringing forward the amortisation from December 2025 to December 2024.

II. Credit risk: The Entity's credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure on trade receivables and agreed transactions.

The Entity does not expect any unprovisioned losses from the default of these counterparties.

The risk variable is the credit quality of the counterparty, and the Entity's objective is therefore to minimise the credit quality of the counterparty.

The Entity maintains its cash and cash equivalents with high credit rating financial institutions. The Entity maintains its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions with a high credit rating.

On the other hand, the concentration of credit risk with customers is detailed in note 8.1.2.

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III. Liquidity risk: The main risk variables are: constraints in funding markets, increased planned investment and reduced cash generation.

In order to maintain sufficient liquidity to cover a minimum of twelve months of financial needs, a long-term financing policy has been established, as well as the possibility of contracting short and medium-term liquidity lines.

In order to meet its current investment commitments and debts, at the end of 2021 the Entity has cash of 115.7 million euros and 10 million euros in 6-month fixed-term deposits, available for use at any time without penalty, and its own operating cash flows. In these circumstances, the directors of the Entity consider that there will be no problems in meeting payment commitments.

The COVID-19 health crisis has led to an unprecedented drop in operating cash flows in both 2021 and 2020.

The Entity has been able to cope with this situation, maintaining liquidity availability without the need to resort to external financing, thanks to the favourable cash position at the start of the crisis.

Taking Eurocontrol's latest air traffic evolution forecasts as

a reference, the resulting economic and financial scenario is fully viable for ENAIRE, increasing its solvency without the need to resort to external financing.

However, prior to these forecasts, Annex III of the 2022 General State Budget included a maximum amount of 350 million euros to be contracted with credit institutions during the 2022 budget year, to be drawn down in the period 2022 to 2025, which would ensure the company's liquidity in a more adverse scenario. In any case, this debt would be fully assumable and would be settled as of 2028.

9. CAPITAL AND RESERVES WITHOUT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS

The breakdown of Own Funds as at 31 December 2021 is summarised below:

	2021	2020
Capital and reserves without valuation adjustments	1,956,627	2,242,766
Capital	1,813,395	1,814,606
Reserves	516,890	711,269
Legal and Statutory	516,890	517,021
Other Reserves	-	194,248
Voluntary Reserve	-	2,132
Voluntary Reserve Tariff Surplus	-	192,116
Prior Periods' Losses	(88,861)	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period	(284,797)	(283,109)

Equity and Assigned Equity

At the time of its constitution, facilities and buildings were assigned to the Entity, with the purpose of providing airport and air navigation services, mainly from the Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Communications (today Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda), from the Ministry of Defence, as well as from the former Autonomous Body "Aeropuertos Nacionales" (National Airports).

The IPO in February 2015 of 49% of the share capital of the subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. meant that ENAIRE now holds 51% of Aena S.M.E., S.A., compared to 100% previously.

Based on this reduction in the stake in Aena S.M.E., S.A., the Board of Directors of ENAIRE agreed to reduce the Entity's equity by 1,274,425 Thousand of Euros, corresponding to the cost value of 49% of the shares of Aena S.M.E., S.A. sold by the Entity in the IPO.

As indicated in note 6, on 7 April 2021, the ministerial order was signed for the transfer of ownership of the basement floor -1 of the building located at calle Arturo Soria, 109 (Madrid).

This completes the total mutation of this building, approved by the Directorate General of State Assets for the Ministry of the Interior and initiated in the financial year 2020, which means that this property will be completely transferred to the Entity, passing in its entirety to the Ministry of the Interior by means of a demanial mutation.

This sale of the basement floor -1 of the building located in Arturo Soria Street has led to a decrease in the Entity's Assigned Assets of 1,653 Thousand of Euros and in the Statutory Reserve of 130 Thousand of Euros.

In addition, the sale of the rest of the building, which took place in 2020 and was approved by the Board of Directors on 1 October 2020, reduced ENAIRE's Assets and Liabilities by 6,931 Thousand of Euros and the Statutory Reserve by 521 Thousand of Euros.

In addition, the addition by assignment of the fixed assets associated with the buildings that make up the Atlantic Broadcasting Radio Complex in Montaña Fagundo located in the municipality of San Cristóbal de la Laguna (Santa Cruz de Tenerife), indicated in note 6, has led to an increase in Assets on assignment of 442 Thousand of Euros.

Statutory Reserves

They have been endowed in accordance with the Statutes of the Public Corporate Entity and are intended to finance infrastructure investments.

Other Reserves

At 31 December 2021 and after application of the losses for 2020, the Entity has no Reserves other than Statutory Reserves on its Balance Sheet. The total balance of "Other Reserves", which at 31 December 2020 amounted to Euros 194,248 thousand, has been offset against part of the losses incurred in 2020, in accordance with the proposed appropriation of profit included in the notes to the annual accounts for 2020, approved by the Board of Directors on 25 March 2021.

Until 31 December 2020, this heading was broken down into the following reserves

Voluntary Reserve

The amount in this account arose from the following events:

13,706 Thousand of Euros were recognised in 2011 to 2014 as a result of the difference in the final value over the initial estimate of certain assets contributed to Aena S.M.E., S.A. prior to the transfer to private investors of part of the share capital of this Company, in accordance with the sole shareholder decisions adopted by ENAIRE on 6 June 2011 (note 1).

In 2016, there was a reduction in the Voluntary Reserves of 11,574 thousand euros due to an adjustment of personnel expenses for the years 2011 to 2015, resulting from a change in accounting criteria in the provisions set aside to meet possible claims from the air traffic controllers' collective on the basis of the different criteria used in the calculation of the wage bill for the years 2011 to 2015 by the Entity and the Air Traffic Controllers' Trade Union..

The balance at 31 December 2020 was therefore 2,132 thousand euros, fully offset in 2021 by part of the losses incurred in 2020.

Voluntary Reserve Tariff Surplus

As at 31 December 2020, the amount of the reserve for this item was 192,116 thousand euros.

The purpose of this reserve was, on the one hand, to cover the tariff reductions to be made in the period 2021 and 2022, in order to cover the resulting future losses, thus preventing the Entity from reducing its net worth and maintaining a fully viable position.

The situation caused by the COVID-19 health crisis made it necessary to assume part of the losses incurred in the financial year 2020 due to the pandemic and the reduction in en-route charges in the financial year 2020 with the full amount of the Voluntary Reserves.

Prior periods' losses

In 2021, a loss of 88,861 Thousand of Euros has been recorded under the heading "Prior periods' losses" as a result of the application of part of the losses incurred in 2020 as a result of the drop in traffic as a consequence of COVID-19 and the reduction in en-route charges in 2020.

10. INVENTORIES

The balance of inventories at year-end 2021 and 2020 is broken down as follows:

Inventories	Thousands euros	
	2021	2020
Spare parts	359	388

11. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

11.1 Provisions

The movement in the year 2021 in the accounts included under this heading was as follows:

Provisions	Special Paid Leave and Active Reserve	Remuneration Controllers	Awards	Remuneration Coll. Agreement	Other Provisions	Total
Opening balance 2021	154,828	15,293	5,374	867	2,896	179,258
Additions	19,770	33,092	346	861	407	54,476
Reversals / Surpluses	-	(1,331)	(169)	(74)	(194)	(1,768)
Applications	(14,227)	(1,058)	(152)	(760)	(808)	(17,005)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance 2021	160,371	45,996	5,399	894	2,301	214,961

Non-Current

The movement during the financial year 2021 of the different items included in the provision for labour commitments has been as follows:

Non-Current	Employee Benefits			Total
	Special Paid Leave and Active Reserve	Remuneration Coll. Agreement	Awards	
Opening balance 2021	141,259	5,383	5,211	151,853
Additions	19,770	-	346	20,116
Reversals / Surpluses	-	-	(169)	(169)
Applications	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(13,862)	(5,383)	(288)	(19,533)
Closing balance 2021	147,167	-	5,100	152,267

Current

The movement in this heading during the financial year 2021 was as follows:

Current	Special Paid Leave and Active Reserve	Remuneration Controllers	Awards	Remuneration Coll. Agreement	Other Provisions	Total
Opening balance 2021	13,569	9,910	163	867	2,896	27,405
Additions	-	33,092	-	861	407	34,360
Reversals / Surpluses	-	(1,331)	-	(74)	(194)	(1,599)
Applications	(14,227)	(1,058)	(152)	(760)	(808)	(17,005)
Transfers	13,862	5,383	288	-	-	19,533
Closing balance 2021	13,204	45,996	299	894	2,301	62,694

Special Paid Leave and Active Reserve

Part of the air traffic controllers' collective is on Special Paid Leave in accordance with the provisions of previous collective agreements, and because they meet certain requirements, workers on Special Paid Leave are entitled to receive their basic pay updated annually until retirement age.

As a result of the publication of the arbitration award of 27 February 2011 and the approval of a new collective bargaining agreement, the Special Paid Leave status was replaced by Active Reserve status. The requirements for workers to qualify for this status are more restrictive and, additionally, the benefits to be received are reduced to 75% of the ordinary fixed salary for the last twelve months, not including the Fixed Personal Adjustment Allowance, and the maximum amount to be received may not exceed twice the annual maximum limit for the receipt of public pensions established for each financial year by the General State Budget Law.

According to the actuarial studies available, the liability at 31 December 2021 accrued by the group on Special Paid Leave (LER) and Active Retirement (RA) amounts to 52,901 Thousand of Euros.

The Entity has also estimated the percentage of active employees who will benefit from the new Active Reserve status. Based on this and the corresponding actuarial study calculated, the actuarial liability for this concept accrued at 31 December 2021 amounts to 107,469 Thousand of Euros.

As at 31 December 2021 there is a long-term provision of EUR 147,167 thousand recorded for this item, as well as 13,204 Thousand of Euros in the short term.

Remuneration for Air Traffic Controllers

The Control Collective Agreement establishes a guaranteed remuneration for operational controllers with seniority prior to 5 February 2010 of an average salary of 200 Thousand of Euros gross and a salary at least equivalent to that received during the year 2010 for non-operational controllers, which together meant a maximum wage bill of 480 million euros for the financial year 2010. These same criteria determine the wage bill for each financial year of the Agreement.

For the calculation of the annual wage bill, in addition to the aforementioned amounts, provision shall be made for the new recruitments of controllers in each financial year.

The difference between the maximum guaranteed wage bill for each financial year and the wage bill actually paid shall give rise to the payment of a productivity bonus for the difference.

However, as a consequence of the health crisis, for the financial year 2021, the "Extraordinary COVID" ENAIRE Agreement for the rationalisation of costs and recovery in 2021" has been reached with the Negotiating Committee to reduce the wage bill of the Control Collective, specifically in the Productivity item.

In the 2020 financial year, a reduction in the Control Collective Salary Mass was negotiated with the Negotiating Committee, specifically in the items of Productivity and Variable Personal Adjustment Allowance (CPAV).

The Entity considers that the calculation of the wage bill is correct; however, there have been claims affecting the criteria applied, which have been estimated at 46 million euros, all of which have been classified in the short term. Provisions of EUR 33 million were set aside in the short term for this item in 2021, and provisions of EUR 1.3 million were reversed from 2020, while the amount paid out for this item totalled EUR 1.1 million.

Of the aforementioned claims, the one relating to controllers of promotions 31 onwards, since their incorporation in ENAIRE, who, by means of a claim registered under number 350/2.021 by Decree dated 10 January 2022, they requested payment of the Job Allowance regulated in article 132 of the 2nd Professional Collective Bargaining Agreement for air traffic controllers, at 60% during the internship contract and 100% during the ordinary contract for an indefinite period, alleging that this Allowance was being paid at a reduced rate because they joined the Entity after 9 March 2011. In response to this claim, the Social Division of the National High Court, by judgment 27/2022 of 18 February 2022, ruled in favour of the controllers, with ENAI-Re having to pay the amounts not paid for these concepts, plus the legal interest thereon. The estimate of these amounts totals 25.43 million euros, all of which have been provisioned for in the short term.

As well as that of the controllers of promotions 29 and 30, valued at 16.61 million euros, of which 6.8 million euros have been provided in 2021 following the ruling of the National High Court of 13 January 2022, handed down in the process of protection of fundamental rights no. 276/2022, followed at the request of the SNCA trade union in defence of the interests of the air traffic controllers in promotions 29 and 30 of the call of 20 June 2006 for 179 places for the air traffic controller course. Following this ruling, all provision for this concept is registered in the short term.

Awards

The balance of 5,399 Thousand of Euros corresponds mainly to the provision recorded in the long term for long-term bonuses (5,100 Thousand of Euros), the remainder being classified in the short term in the amount of 299 Thousand of Euros, which corresponds to payments expected in the financial year 2022.

The allocation for the financial year 2021 amounted to 346 Thousand of Euros, of which 22 Thousand of Euros corresponds to the financial cost. Furthermore, EUR 169 thousand have been reversed and EUR 152 thousand have been applied.

Remuneration Agreement

The balance corresponding to the provisions for the remuneration of Convention staff (non-controller) at the end of 2021 amounts to 894 Thousand of Euros.

The main addition corresponds to the provision for accrued leave and own business at 31 December 2021 amounting to EUR 729.6 thousand. In addition, the amount set aside as a provision for claims amounts to 115.1 Thousand of Euros. The remaining provision of 16.3 Thousand of Euros corresponds to the provision for accrued hours not compensated at 31 December 2021, making a total balance of additions of 861 Thousand of Euros at 31 December 2021.

Within the applications, the main entry of EUR 723.5 thousand relates to the provision for accrued leave and own business as at 31 December 2020, EUR 36.2 thousand from the payment of hours to be compensated for the year 2020 and EUR 1 thousand from the payment of claims.

In addition, claims that had been withdrawn in the amount of 74 thousand euro were reversed.

Other Provisions

Provisions for non-labour items amounted to 2,301 Thousand of Euros, this balance is mainly made up of: 1,931.8 Thousand of Euros in concept of possible payments of local taxes (fundamentally that derived from the land occupation tax in Begues Town Council for 1.901.3 Thousand of Euros), 21.4 Thousand of Euros in concept of contract indemnities for COVID-19 and 347.7 Thousand of Euros of the provision derived from Article 42 of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013, of 29 November, approving the Consolidated Text of the General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion, as the Entity does not meet the quota for hiring people with disabilities established in the aforementioned Royal Decree, which means that it must pay the financial compensation set out in the aforementioned provision, this provision corresponds to the 2021 financial year, having been applied during the year to the provisions for the 2017 to 2020 financial years.

Of the 406.8 Thousand of Euros added in 2021, 59 Thousand of Euros correspond to the Begues tax for the year 2021 and 347.7 Thousand of Euros from the Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013 accrued in the year 2021.

Of the 807.6 Thousand of Euros applied in 2021, 690.2 Thousand of Euros correspond to the payment of the 2019 and 2020 annual instalments of the provision derived from Article 42 of Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013, and 81 Thousand of Euros from the outstanding balance of 2017 and 2018. In addition, 31.7 Thousand of Euros have been applied for the contract indemnities for COVID-19, as well as 4.1 Thousand of Euros of local taxes.

In addition, EUR 193.9 thousand has been reversed for contract indemnities for COVID-19 that were endowed in 2020.

Other employment commitments

ENAI's non-controlling personnel are governed by the provisions of the 1st Collective Bargaining Agreement of the Aena Group, article 149 of which stipulates that any employee who can accredit a minimum of 360 calendar days of recognised service in any of the entities and/or companies that make up the Aena Group may become a participant in the Joint Promotion Pension

Plan of the Aena Group Companies. The Pension Plan covers the contingencies of retirement, disability (permanent total, absolute and severe disability) and death.

In accordance with the provisions of the LGPE, the Entity negotiated with the labour re-submission that part of the salary increase for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 be allocated to contributions to the Pension Plan. At the close of the accounts for 2021, 532 Thousand of Euros remain to be paid as remuneration pending payment and correspond to this year's contribution.

11.2 Contingent assets

Updating of tax assets

In application of the Resolution of 9 February 2016 of the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC), which implements the rules for recording, valuation and preparation of the annual accounts for the accounting of income tax, once tax planning has been carried out, the entity only recognises deferred tax assets to the extent that they are recoverable in the following ten years in accordance with the said tax planning.

Given that these assets can still be applied, as they do not expire for tax purposes, the Entity considers that they should be classified as contingent assets, as they should be recognised when the criteria of the aforementioned the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) Resolution are met.

The valuation of this Contingent Asset at year-end 2021 is the difference between the tax claim and the balance recognised in ENAI's Balance Sheet and amounts to:

- Negative Tax Bases..... 139,273 Thousand of Euros.
- Temporary Differences..... 41,584 Thousand of Euros.

Deficit in charges

As explained in note 13.2, the main source of income of the Public Corporate Entity ENAI, an air navigation service provider, is the en-route air navigation charge.

The charges applied each year are calculated on the basis of the costs and traffic for the year, as foreseen in the Revenue Plan.

The calculation of each year's fees takes into account, among other things, the amount of deviations in economic variables.

The Commission's plan is based on the planning (Performance Plan), which is based on a forecast of the economic and air traffic performance of the airports.

In the case of deviations of actual versus planned costs, these are borne by the service providers, while deviations of actual versus planned traffic are shared by the service providers and the service users, so that a large part of the lower or higher revenue from charges in one year, due to traffic differences, will be considered in the calculation of charges in the following years.

1. ACTIVITY	7. LEASES	13. INCOME AND EXPENSES
2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION	8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	14. BANK AND OTHER SIMILAR GUARANTEES
3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT OR APPLICATION OF LOSSES	9. CAPITAL AND RESERVES WITHOUT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	15. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS
4. RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT STANDARDS	10. INVENTORIES	16. GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED
5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	11. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	17. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES
6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	12. PUBLIC ENTITIES AND TAX STATUS	18. SEGMENT INFORMATION
		19. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Until the health crisis resulting from COVID-19, actual traffic was much higher than that forecast in the Revenue Plan in force at the time, with 24% more traffic recorded in 2019 than the figures forecast for calculating the tariff. Therefore, at the close of the 2019 financial year, the obligation arose to reduce the basis for calculating future charges (surplus).

However, the COVID-19 health crisis, with an unprecedented drop in traffic in both 2020 and 2021, has meant a turnaround from the starting point of a tariff surplus with which the Entity began the 2020 financial year to a tariff deficit at the end of the 2021 and 2020 financial years.

This tariff deficit, as was the case with the tariff surplus in 2019, does not meet the definition of an asset in the Conceptual Framework of the 2007 General Accounting Plan (in accordance with the report received from the National Accounting Office of the General Intervention of the State Administration, following consultation by ENAIRE), and has therefore not been recognised in the Entity's Balance Sheet. However, in the event of a change in circumstances it could be classified as an asset. The amount of this contingent asset is estimated at 431 million euros.

12. PUBLIC ENTITIES AND TAX STATUS

12.1 Balances with the Public Entities

The composition of the balances with Public Entities as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Debtor balances

Receivables from the Tax Authorities	Thousand of Euros			
	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 12.6)	-	91,872	-	70,951
VAT, Canary Islands General Direct Tax (IGIC) recoverable	10,432	-	12,417	-
Grants receivable, Tax Authorities	12,184	-	-	-
Public Administration Debtor Waivers	6,504	-	-	-
Grants receivable, European Union	22,908	4,475	12,921	2,561
Current tax assets	-	4	128,451	6
Public entities, other payables	107	-	-	-
Total	52,135	96,351	153,789	73,518

The estimate of the settlement for the 2021 financial year at the date of drafting of the Notes to the Annual Accounts shows a refundable amount of 4 Thousand of Euros, arising from the difference between the net tax payable, which in the 2021 financial year is zero euros, as there is a negative pre-tax base of -313 million euros, and the sum of the instalment payments made (which in

this financial year are 4 Thousand of Euros) and withholdings paid during the year amounting to 4 Thousand of Euros, which have been classified in the long term in accordance with the forecasts for their recovery. The VAT receivable from the tax authorities reflects the balance receivable from public authorities in respect of VAT and IGIC tax refundable

Credit balances

Tax Authorities, Receivables	Thousand of Euros			
	2021		2020	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 12.8)	-	18,535	-	6,060
Taxation authorities, withholding tax	20,911	-	15,592	-
Social security bodies Creditors	6,894	-	6,406	-
Services and Import Tax (IPSI) payable	-	-	4	-
Taxation authorities for other taxes	-	-	27	-
Repayable grants	1	-	794	-
Total	27,806	18,535	22,823	6,060

12.1 Income Tax: Reconciliation of net income and expenses of the period with the taxable income/(tax loss)

The reconciliation between the amount of income and expenses recognised in the year, both in the profit and loss account and in equity, and the taxable income for corporate income tax purposes in 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Period 2021

Reconciliation of accounting profit/loss and taxable income or tax loss base	Income Statement		Income and expenses recognised directly in Equity		Reserves		Total
Income and expense for the period	(284,797)		37,426		-		(247,371)
(*)	I	D	I	D	I	D	
Income Tax	-	(20,921)	12,475	-	-	-	(8,446)
Permanent Differences	1,743	(4,804)	-	-	-	-	(3,061)
Temporary Differences							
- originating in current period	39,612	(5,476)	3,012	(52,913)	-	-	(15,765)
- originating in prior periods	1,939	(40,665)	-	-	-	-	(38,726)
Previous Taxable income or Tax loss	(313,369)		-		-		(313,369)
Offset of tax loss carryforwards							-
Taxable income/(tax loss)							(313,369)

(*) I: Increases
D: Decreases

Period 2020

Reconciliation of accounting profit/loss and taxable income or tax loss base	Income Statement		Income and expenses recognised directly in Equity		Reserves		Total
Income and expense for the period	(283.109)		2.350		-		(280.759)
(*)	I	D	I	D	I	D	
Income Tax	-	(56.779)	783	-	-	-	(55.996)
Permanent Differences	1.725	(10.114)	-	-	-	-	(8.389)
Temporary Differences							
- originating in current period	44.814	(8.264)	2.449	(5.582)	-	-	33.417
- originating in in prior periods	1.989	(35.416)	-	-	-	-	(33.427)
Previous Taxable income or Tax loss	(345.154)		-		-		(345.154)
Offset of tax loss carryforwards							-
Taxable income/(tax loss)							(345.154)

(*) I: Increases
D: Decreases

The main permanent differences in 2021 relate to the double taxation exemption on dividends received mainly from INECO S.M.E.M.P., S.A. and, to a lesser extent, contributions to the ENAIRE Foundation. Temporary differences include the difference between tax and accounting depreciation and amortisation, provisions for bad debts and provisions for contingencies and personnel expenses.

In the allocations to the Profit and Loss Account, the main permanent differences in 2020 related to the double taxation exemption on dividends received mainly from INECO S.M.E.M.P., S.A. and, to a lesser extent, contributions to the ENAIRE Foundation.

The temporary differences recognised directly in equity in 2021 and 2020 relate entirely to grants.

As shown in note 6, the transfer of ownership of the Arturo Soria building took place in two phases: The entire building, with the exception of basement floor -1, was assigned in favour of the Ministry of the Interior on 4 December of the same year in compliance with the Order of the Ministry of Finance of 30 November 2020 and basement -1 in the financial year 2021 in accordance with the Ministerial Order of the Ministry of Finance of 7 April 2021.

There were no permanent differences arising from this change of ownership in the corporate income tax estimate at the end of the accounting year 2020.

However, after the close of the accounts for the financial year 2020, the question that arose, because of its possible physical effects, was whether this change of ownership entailed a transfer of the ownership or, on the contrary, the ownership of the property

was not altered, nor its demanial character, which led to the State Attorney's Office being consulted.

In the corporate income tax settlement for the year 2020, carried out in July 2021, the response from the State Treasury was not available, which is why, in a prudent approach, it was decided to consider that there had been a change in the ownership of the property, which led to the application of the tax capital gain as stipulated in Art. 17.4 of the LIS. The effect on the tax settlement was a lower generation of the taxable income for the year in the amount of the declared capital gain of 21.2 million euros.

The legal report of the State Attorney's Office, issued in October 2021, concludes:

"The building located at C/Arturo Soria nº 109 was a building belonging to State assets which was assigned to AENA (later ENAIRE) from the time of its creation. After the demanial mutation agreed by the Ministry of Finance, the building continues to be a State Heritage asset, now assigned to the Ministry of the Interior".

Consequently, in the estimate of the 2021 IS, no tax capital gain will be achieved with respect to the demanial mutation of basement -1, resulting in a negative tax base of 313.4 million euros; in accordance with this criterion, ENAIRE will proceed to present a rectifying return for the 2020 financial year, eliminating the tax capital gain declared, resulting in a negative tax base generated of 344.6 million euros, i.e. the criteria set out in the notes to the 2020 annual accounts are maintained.

12.3 Taxes Recognised in Equity

Details of taxes recognised directly in equity in 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Period 2021

Tax	Thousand of Euros		Total
	Increases	Decreases	
For Deferred Tax:			
Originating in current period:			
Capital Grants	753	(13,228)	(12,475)
Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-
Originating in prior periods:			
Capital Grants	-	-	-
Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-
Total Deferred Tax	753	(13,228)	(12,475)
Total Tax Directly Recognised in Equity			(12,475)

Period 2020

Tax	Thousand of Euros		
	Increases	Decreases	Total
For Deferred Tax:			
Originating in current period:			
Capital Grants	612	(1,395)	(783)
Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-
Originating in prior periods:			
Capital Grants	-	-	-
Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-
Total Deferred Tax	612	(1,395)	(783)
Total Tax Directly Recognised in Equity			(783)

12.4 Reconciliation of accounting profit and expense for income tax

The reconciliation between the accounting profit / loss and the income tax expense in 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Reconciliation of accounting profit and expense for income tax	Thousands euros	
	2021	2020
Accounting profit before tax	(305,718)	(339,888)
Permanent Differences	(3,061)	(8,389)
Adjusted accounting profit/loss	(308,779)	(348,277)
Tax Charge at 25%	(77,195)	(87,070)
Deductions and other tax credits	(4,678)	(3,505)
Resulting Tax	(81,873)	(90,575)
Restatement of tax assets	60,661	33,368
Adjustments to income tax	291	428
Tax recognised in the income statement	(20,921)	(56,779)

In 2021 the Entity has generated deductions of Euros 4,678 thousand (in 2020, Euros 3,505 thousand) which it has not applied to corporate income tax as a result of the losses incurred mainly as a result of the evolution of traffic and the drop in en-route charges.

These deductions have generated a tax asset of 4,678 Thousand of Euros, which is in addition to that recorded in 2020 (see note 12.6), recognised in the Balance Sheet, the expiry of which is 18 years. These deductions are mainly generated by R+D+i, investments in the Canary Islands, depreciation and the contribution to the ENAIRE Foundation.

In application of the Resolution of 9 February 2016, of the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC), which implements the rules for recording, valuation and preparation of the annual accounts for the accounting of income tax, which establishes as a general requirement for recognising deferred tax assets that it is probable that the company will have future taxable profits that will allow these assets to be applied, The maximum period for recovering these assets is set at ten years from the year end, and it has not been possible to recognise the 78.342 Thousand of Euros of negative taxable income generated in the year, since based on the tax plan for the 2022-2031 period, only a net increase of 15,497 Thousand of Euros could be realised. On the other hand, according to the estimated data of the 2021 corporate income tax settlement, the temporary differences would decrease by 1,147 Thousand of Euros (see note 12.5), but according to the tax planning, they increase by 1,037 Thousand of Euros to 10,040 Thousand of Euros (to which the 4,678 Thousand of Euros of deductions indicated above should be added). In other words, the equalisation adjustment reflected in the table above is the difference in these amounts. In 2020, tax planning for the period 2021-2030 indicated that tax assets (tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences) would be adjusted with a net increase of 53,702 Thousand of Euros (plus 3,505 Thousand of Euros of deductions generated and not applied in 2020).

12.5 Breakdown of the Income Tax Revenue/Expense

	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in profit and loss
Current tax:		
From the period	-	-
Deductions	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Change in deferred tax assets		
<i>Due to deductible temporary differences</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	618	1,011
Losses Credits write-offs	467	306
Provisions	62	(2,098)
Change in accounting criteria	-	-
<i>Offset/ Capitalised of tax loss carryforwards</i>	(78,342)	(86,289)
<i>Deductions pending application</i>	(4,678)	(3,505)
Change in deferred tax liabilities		
<i>Due to taxable temporary differences</i>		
Capital grants	-	-
Total deferred tax	(81,873)	(90,575)
Income tax expense	(81,873)	(90,575)

12.6 Deferred tax assets recognized

The deferred tax assets recognized at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are broken down by nature as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Tax Credits for Tax Loss Carryforwards	73,940	58,443
Deductions to be offset	7,892	3,505
Capitalised Temporary Differences	10,040	9,003
Total Deferred Tax Assets	91,872	70,951

The deferred tax assets indicated above have been recognised in the balance sheet because the directors of the Entity consider that, based on the best estimate of the Entity's future profit / loss, including certain tax planning measures, it is probable that these assets will be recovered.

Tax Credits for Tax Loss Carryforwards

The tax loss carryforwards to be offset at the end of 2021 and 2020 and their corresponding amounts and maximum periods for offsetting are as follows:

Period 2021

Year in which they were generated	Thousand Euros	Maximum offsetting term
2010	111,056	No maximum term
2011	83,824	
2020	344,604	
2021	313,368	
Total	852,852	

Period 2020

Year in which they were generated	Thousand Euros	Maximum offsetting term
2010	111,056	No maximum term
2011	83,824	
2020	345,153	
Total	540,033	

Following the estimate of the 2021 corporate income tax settlement, tax planning for the period 2022-2031 has been carried out, which shows that tax losses can only be increased by 15,497 Thousand of Euros, despite the fact that the losses recorded would have allowed an increase of 78,342 Thousand of Euros, which has led to an expense for the difference in these amounts. In the financial year 2020, tax planning for the period 2021-2030 led to an increase in tax losses of 53,999 Thousand of Euros, although the losses recorded would have allowed for an increase of 86,288 Thousand of Euros.

This means that, of the 852,852 Thousand of Euros of tax base to be recovered at 31 December 2021, only 295,760 Thousand of Euros are recognised in the balance sheet, which at the current tax rate of 25% represents the 73,940 Thousand of Euros included in the Entity's balance sheet.

Capitalised Temporary Differences

Details of the deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences recognised in the balance sheet at the end of the financial years 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Breakdown of Deferred Tax Assets	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Asset Amortisation and Provision	22,434	23,052
Labour Commitments	26,417	24,967
Provision for Impairment of Trade Credits	2,588	3,056
Others	185	1,550
Discounting Tax Assets	(41,584)	(43,622)
Total	10,040	9,003

Following the estimate of the income tax settlement for the 2021 financial year, tax planning for the 2022-2031 period has been carried out, which shows an increase in temporary differences of 1,037 Thousand of Euros, despite the fact that a possible decrease of 1,147 Thousand of Euros was derived from the settlement, which has resulted in income for the sum of these amounts. In 2020, tax planning for the period 2021-2030 resulted in a decrease in temporary differences of 297 Thousand of Euros, although the settlement resulted in a possible increase of 781 Thousand of Euros, which resulted in an expense for the sum of these amounts.

The amount of EUR -41,584 thousand (EUR -43,622 thousand in 2020) corresponds to the difference between the tax asset recognised for temporary differences and the amount recoverable for this item in 10 years.

12.7 Deductions to be offset

At 31 December 2021 the Entity has deductions to be offset of Euros 7,892 thousand (Euros 3,505 thousand in 2020), of which Euros 4,678 thousand have been generated in the year (Euros 3,505 thousand in 2020) (see notes 12.4 and 12.6).

The amount of deductions generated and not offset in 2020 was adjusted with the final corporate income tax settlement for 2020 by EUR 3,214 thousand.

In the years 2021 and 2020, therefore, no tax deductions originating from previous years and no deductions generated in the years 2021 and 2020 due to the previous negative tax base have been applied to corporate income tax (see note 12.4).

12.8 Deferred tax liabilities

Details of the deferred tax liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the end of 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Capital grants	(18,535)	(6,060)
Total	(18,535)	(6,060)

12.9 Periods open to inspection and audits

Under current legislation, taxes cannot be considered definitively settled until the returns submitted have been inspected by the tax authorities or the four-year limitation period has elapsed.

However, the right of the tax authorities to check or investigate tax losses offset or pending offset, deductions for double taxation and deductions to encourage the performance of certain activities applied or pending application, expires ten years after the day following the end of the period established for submitting the offset or application. Once this period has elapsed, the negative tax bases or deductions must be accredited by showing the tax return or self-assessment and the accounts, with proof of their deposit during the aforementioned period at the Commercial Registry.

There is no open state or local tax audit of ENAIRE.

At the date of writing these accounts, the open inspection periods are:

- Corporate income tax: 2014 and from 2016-2020
- PERSONAL INCOME TAX 2018-2021
- VAT 2018-2021
- Canary Islands General Direct Tax (IGIC): 2018-2021
- Services and Import Tax (IPSI): 2018-2021

The directors of the Entity consider that the aforementioned taxes have been properly settled and, therefore, even in the event of discrepancies in the interpretation of current legislation regarding the tax treatment of the transactions, any resulting liabilities, should they arise, would not have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

From 1 January 2005, the Public Corporate Entity Aeropuertos Españoles and Navegación Aérea (currently ENAIRE) and its investee companies which met the relevant tax requirements set out in the Corporation Tax Act for filing consolidated tax returns, were those making up TAX GROUP no. 50/05, and benefitted from paying Corporation Tax under the Special Tax Consolidation System.

Since 2005, ENAIRE had been taxed under the consolidated tax regime.

Since 2005, ENAIRE had been taxed under the consolidated tax regime.

On 11 February 2015, with ENAIRE being the sole shareholder of Aena S.M.E., S.A., it sold 49% of its stake through a Public Offering of Shares, maintaining a 51% interest in the company.

The sale referred to in the previous point entailed for ENAIRE the circumstance of loss of Parent Company of the Group, as it no longer met the requirements stipulated in article 58.2 of Law 27/2014 on Corporate Income Tax, and the Tax Group was dissolved with effect from 1 January 2015.

As a result, from 2015, ENAIRE began to be taxed under the Individual Taxation Regime, and therefore the Corporate Income Tax calculated and presented in these Baselines corresponds to ENAIRE's full tax.

As indicated in note 8.3, CRIDA (R+D+i Reference Centre ATM, A.I.E.) is an Economic Interest Grouping in which ENAIRE holds a 66.66% interest. In accordance with tax regulations, ENAIRE allocates the corresponding part of CRIDA's taxable income to its corporate income tax base.

CRIDA was subject to partial verification and investigation proceedings initiated by communication dated 3 October 2017 on the positive adjustments to the accounting profit/loss arising from the application of the freedom of depreciation provided for in the 11th Additional Provision of the Consolidated Text of the Corporate Income Tax Act, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 4/2004, of 4 March. The scope of the proceedings was extended on 4 April 2018 to the deductibility of the gross remuneration received by the Director of Crida.

The result of the inspection with regard to the positive adjustments to the accounting profit/loss derived from the application of the freedom to amortise is that they were made correctly. With regard to the remuneration received by the Director of Crida, it considers that the remuneration for 2013 and 2014 cannot be considered a deductible expense, while it considers that the 2015 remuneration was correctly deducted due to a change in the legislation clarifying the treatment of this remuneration. The tax assessment was signed by CRIDA (R+D+i Reference Centre) in disagreement on 18 July 2018 and on 26 December 2018 CRIDA (R+D+i Reference Centre) was notified of the provisional settlement agreement in relation to corporate income tax for the tax periods 2013, 2014 and 2015. This provisional settlement does not result in a tax debt for CRIDA (R+D+i Reference Centre), but rather an increase in the tax bases to be attributed to its members for the 2013 and 2014 tax years for the following amounts: 82,012.83 euros in 2013 and 83,232.91 euros in 2014.

The financial year 2013 was time-barred for ENAIRE.

In addition, the inspection opened sanctioning proceedings for an amount of 66 Thousand of Euros, an amount provisioned by CRIDA (R+D+i Reference Centre) until 2020 within its non-current liabilities.

On 24 January 2019 CRIDA (R+D+i Reference Centre) filed an Economic-Administrative Claim with the Regional Economic-Administrative Court of Madrid regarding the provisional settlement agreement of the inspection.

Likewise, on 15 February 2019, CRIDA (R+D+i Reference Centre) filed an Economic-Administrative Appeal with the Regional Economic-Administrative Court of Madrid regarding the provisional settlement agreement of the penalty proceedings.

On 26 October 2021, the sanction was annulled as there were insufficient elements to sanction the conduct of the obligor, which requires greater intentionality, and the conduct of the complainant entity in deducting said remuneration was considered a reasonable interpretation.

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13. INCOME AND EXPENSES

13.1 Supplies

The breakdown under the heading of Supplies for 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Supplies	Miles de euros	
	2021	2020
Purchase of Other Supplies	108	328
Changes in Inventories of Other Supplies	29	(73)
Subcontracted work	19,125	13,447
Total	19,262	13,702

The work carried out by other companies in 2021 and 2020 mainly corresponds to the route charge reimbursements made by ENAIRE to the State Aviation Safety Agency and the State Meteorological Agency.

The total costs of the Spanish air navigation system, which are reported to Eurocontrol and the European Commission, include, in addition to the costs of ENAIRE, those of the Ministry of Defence, AEMET (National Meteorological Agency) and AESA (State air safety agency), which contribute a series of services to the system that they finance from their budgets and which they subsequently recover through the en-route fee that ENAIRE receives directly from Eurocontrol, except for the part of the Ministry of Defence that it has been collecting directly from Eurocontrol since the 2014 financial year.

The reimbursement of the shares corresponding to the bodies participating in the system, until 1 October 2019, was regulated by the Agreement of 27 December 1995 on economic matters between the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and the Environment and the Public Entity Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea, currently ENAIRE. This agreement stipulated that the Spanish Meteorological Institute (now AEMET) and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (now AESA: State air safety agency) were to recover the costs they incurred in the air navigation system, as well as the way in which ENAIRE remunerated both of them for their share of the corresponding route charge revenues, deducting from the resulting amounts the value of the so-called flights exempted from payment of the route charges, a mechanism whereby ENAIRE was reimbursed for the amount of the exempted flights.

As of 2 October 2019, this agreement lost its validity, in accordance with the provisions of the eighth Additional Provision of Law 40/2015, and as of the closing date of the 2021 accounts, there is no rule to replace it that regulates the payments of the en route

charges corresponding to each body, nor the way in which ENAIRE can recover the costs of the exempted flights (note 13.2). There is only a draft Ministerial Order managed by the Ministry of Transport, pending approval, which changes the model established for the distribution of revenue from en route charges.

Based on the above, since 2 October 2019, ENAIRE has opted to estimate the amount to be paid to AESA (State air safety agency) and AEMET (National Meteorological Agency) on the basis of what is indicated in the aforementioned draft Ministerial Order, pending approval and publication. In other words, ENAIRE currently pays AESA (State air safety agency) and AEMET (National Meteorological Agency) its share of the en-route charges for taxable flights, as established in the draft Order, while no longer deducting the cost of exempted flights from AESA (State air safety agency) and AEMET (National Meteorological Agency) (note 13.2).

13.2 Distribution of net revenue

The activity of the Public Corporate Entity is carried out geographically throughout the country, and the revenues obtained in 2021 and 2020 are detailed below:

Distribution of Net Revenue	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
En Route Navigation Services	314,098	243,352
Approach Navigation Services	14,228	9,364
Income from Aerodrome Services rendered to Aena	119,534	113,369
Income from Other Services rendered to Aena	-	116
Advertising and other services	7,607	5,725
Total net revenue	455,467	371,926

En Route Navigation Services

The most significant revenues obtained by the Entity for Air Navigation services come mainly from En Route Air Navigation charges which are governed by a regulated system at European level, established by Community Regulations (until 31 December 2019: Regulations No 391/2013 EU establishing a common charging scheme for Air Navigation services and No 390/2013 EU establishing a system for assessing the performance of Air Navigation services and network functions). In 2019, the new Regulation on performance and charging (EU Regulation 2019/317) was adopted, repealing the two previous Regulations as of 1 January 2020.

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The operation of the charges system is based on regulated charges and on the principle of risk sharing between the Air Navigation service providers and the users (airlines) and is based on the preparation of a Performance Plan for a period that includes a cost and traffic scenario, as well as cost-efficiency objectives.

The mechanism for determining the annual unit rates is based on the cost and traffic data included in the current Yield Plan, which is corrected by a series of adjustments that reflect the aforementioned risk sharing in reality and which are designed to partially correct the deviations between the real data for each year and the data in the Plan. In 2019, the draft of the New National Yield Plan was prepared for the third reference period, RP3 (2020–2024), which was sent to the EU on 30 September of that year for review and approval, but was not finally approved, given the special situation caused by the health crisis, which has recommended exceptional decisions, such as the need to prepare a new version of the Plan in 2021.

In the case of deviations of actual versus planned costs, these are borne (for or against) by the service providers, in order to promote greater efficiency in management, while deviations of actual versus planned traffic are shared by the service providers and the service users, so that a part of the lower or higher revenue from charges in one year, due to traffic differences, will be considered in the calculation of charges in the following years.

In addition, there are other adjustment items, usually with less incidence, such as deviations between planned and expected inflation, and also the possible existence of cost variations (for or against) originated by causes beyond the control of the service provider (e.g. changes in a law, variations in tax regulations).

In summary, one could say that the calculation of the unit rate for a year is the amount of the sum of the planned costs for that year plus (or minus) adjustments for previous years, divided by the planned traffic (units of service).

In the Spanish case, while in the first RP1 period (2012–2014) of the regulated system, actual traffic was lower than planned, due to the impact of the economic crisis in those years, during the RP2 period (2015–2019) and from 2016 onwards, due to a better economic environment, as well as the existing geopolitical situation, traffic was much higher than initially planned for the tariff calculation.

In other words, the lower revenues recorded during 2012–2014 were applied in the determination of rates in subsequent years, while the corresponding part of the higher-than-planned revenues produced from 2016 onwards started to be returned to the companies from 2018 onwards, when rates decreased by 3%. This decline continued in 2019 with a rate cut of 12%, with a reduction of 16.7% in mainland Spain and 12.5% in the Canary Islands by 2020 and 11% in mainland Spain and 8.5% in the Canary Islands in 2021.

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 a pandemic, which led to continuous restrictive measures decreed by the various countries of the world to contain the vi-

rus, which have had a very negative impact on the evolution of air traffic.

The measures adopted both by Spain and by most countries in the world have meant, and in many cases continue to mean, restrictions on the mobility of people, restrictions on air operations, border closures and confinement of the population. Taking this context into account, the traffic recorded in the financial year 2021, measured in Service Units, has decreased by -45% with respect to 2019, the year prior to the COVID-19 health crisis (-61% in 2020 with respect to 2019).

In the years prior to 2020, before the COVID-19 health crisis, the evolution of traffic compared to that considered in the National Performance Plan and the application of the calculation mechanisms themselves, which required a reduction in charges for this excess traffic, anticipated a reduction in fares in the following years that would affect profit / loss. In fact, as mentioned above, there were reductions in route charges in 2020 and 2021.

However, the pandemic situation has led to a drastic drop in traffic since 2020 and has led to the adoption on 12 October 2020 of an exceptional revision of the Revenue and Tariffs Regulation (EU 2019/317) due to these special circumstances.

This revision of Regulation 2019/317, published in November 2020 (EU Regulation 2020/1627 on derogations for the third reference period (2020–2024) of the performance measurement and tariffication system), established the need for a new Performance Plan RP3 (2020–2024), replacing the one drawn up in 2019, with a new timetable and new targets, in which, among other points, the years 2020–2021 are to be considered as a single aggregated period for cost-efficiency purposes.

Thus, the revised objectives at European level were published in June 2021 and, in compliance with the provisions of Regulations 2019/317 and 2020/1627, the Revised Draft Performance Plan for Spain for the third reference period 2020–2024 has been drawn up, which was sent by Spain to the European Commission on 17 November, including the requirement to update traffic in accordance with the STATFOR forecast of October 2021, and which is pending approval.

As for the charges for the year 2021, in accordance with the Community regulation, they were calculated with the cost and traffic data of the draft Plan prepared in 2019, as was also done for those of 2020, which has meant lower charges than would be necessary to recover the costs of the service in the current situation of a drastic drop in traffic.

As for the recovery of allowances for losses in 2020 and 2021, the rule on exceptional measures establishes that it will be, from 2023 onwards, over a period of five to seven years. In the case of Spain, this has been set at seven years in the revised draft Yield Plan, with recovery in equal annual parts in accordance with the provisions of the regulation, which prevents each State from being able to manage national tariff policy.

Furthermore, the application of the new rules implies an effort

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for suppliers, compared to the situation before these exceptional measures, where the recovery of lost revenues could take up to two years and without limitation of the amount.

The tariff for 2022 has already been calculated within the framework of the new Plan and shows moderate increases of 9% on the mainland and 7% in the Canary Islands.

En Route Navigation Services- Exempted Flights

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/317 of 11 February 2019, following the requirements of the previous Single European Sky Charging Regulations, establishes the financing scheme for en-route air navigation services through the Air Navigation Aid Charge by imposing a duty on States to cover the costs of services provided by air navigation service providers to exempted flights.

Until 1 October 2019, the Agreement of 27 December 1995 on economic matters between the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and the Environment and the Public Entity Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea, currently ENAIRES, was in force. This agreement stipulated that ENAIRES would deduct the costs incurred by the State Meteorological Agency and the State Aviation Safety Agency from the amount of the exempted flights to be paid to the Treasury.

As of 2 October 2019, this agreement is no longer in force, and a draft Ministerial Order managed by the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda, pending approval, is being processed at the close of accounts for the financial year 2021, which in addition to what is indicated in note 13.1, also establishes the mechanism by which the State must remunerate air navigation service providers for the value of the services provided to exempted flights.

In accordance with the draft of the above-mentioned Ministerial Order, ENAIRES would receive directly from the State budget (specifically from the budgets of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda, depending on the type of exempted flights) the amount of these exemptions, with retroactive effect from October 2019. In fact, although the Ministerial Order has not yet been approved, both the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agency and the Ministry of Defence have reimbursed ENAIRES in 2021 for exempted flights made between 2 October 2019 and 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2020, and already had a budget line for the reimbursement of exempted flights.

Given that at the end of the 2020 financial year there was no standard regulating the recovery of these costs and no evidence of their collection, the Entity did not include in its turnover the cost of the exempted flights made between 2 October 2019 and 31 December 2020, considering in this context a contingent asset of 5,022 Thousand of Euros.

In the 2021 financial year, in view of the reimbursement by the Ministries of Defence and Transport, Mobility and the Urban Agenda of the exempted flights carried out between 2 October 2019 and 31 December 2020 and the inclusion of budget items for this

item in the General State Budget, the Entity has included in its income figure, in addition to the amounts collected, the valuation of the cost of the exempted flights carried out in the 2021 financial year, as well as the valuation of the cost of the exempted flights carried out between 2 October 2019 and 31 December 2020, the Entity has included in its income figure, in addition to the amounts collected, the valuation of the cost of exempted flights carried out in the 2021 financial year, as well as the valuation of exempted flights carried out between 2 October 2019 and 31 December 2020 corresponding to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In sum, ENAIRES's turnover includes 8,296 Thousand of Euros from the en-route charge for exempted flights, 3,239 Thousand of Euros corresponding to the valuation of 2021 costs, 3,265 Thousand of Euros from the valuation of 2019-2020 costs corresponding to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 974 Thousand of Euros and 817 Thousand of Euros collected respectively from the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda and from the Ministry of Defence for 2019-2020 costs.

Approach Navigation Services

Revenues received for the use of Air Navigation Services and facilities in Approach and Take-off operations are obtained through Approach Charges, which according to the EU regulations that make up the Single European Sky Initiative, have been calculated since 2015 with the same formula in all EU member countries and are related to the weight of the aircraft.

Revenues from Aerodrome Services to AENA, S.M.E, S.A.

Revenues from Aerodrome services correspond to Communication, Navigation and Surveillance services (CNS) and air traffic management services (ATM), in accordance with the Service Agreements signed between the Entity and Aena S.M.E., S.A. within the framework established by Law 9/2010 of 14 April (see note 17).

In 2020, at the request of Aena S.M.E., S.A., an addendum was signed to this Aerodrome Services Provision Agreement, reducing it exceptionally for the Health Crisis for that year by a total of 12 million euros.

3.5 million euros included in the Agreement for the Provision of Aerodrome Services, corresponding to the increase in capacity/resources foreseen in Palma de Mallorca, were not invoiced in 2020, as this increase in capacity was not achieved by 2020, AENA, S.M.E, S.A. determined that the price would be revised, adapting it to the services actually provided in Palma de Mallorca.

In 2021, ENAIRES and Aena S.M.E., S.A., signed a new Addendum to the Service Provision Agreement, in order to include a revision of the amount corresponding to the years 2020 and 2021 that takes into account the services actually provided at Palma de Mallorca airport and a revision of the price corresponding to the year 2021 due to the situation caused by COVID-19.

The amounts agreed to be reduced for the airfield services in this Addendum, considering the services actually provided in Palma de Mallorca in the years 2020 and 2021, amounted to EUR 3.5 million

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and EUR 2 million respectively for each year. Likewise, the reduction agreed as a consequence of the COVID-19 situation in 2021 amounted to 4.2 million euros.

As a result, the lower turnover in 2021 compared to the Initial Agreement signed with Aena S.M.E., S.A. amounts to 6.2 million euros (15.5 million euros in 2020).

In December 2021, ENAIRE was awarded the contract for the DEA-384/2021 file entitled: "Air Navigation Services at AENA Airports" processed by Aena S.M.E., S.A., awarding ENAIRE the provision of ATM (Air Traffic Management) and CNS (Communication, Navigation and Surveillance) services for 21 control towers and 46 airports in the Aena network, respectively, for a period of 5 years and for an overall amount of 601 million euros for the entire period and around 122 million euros for 2022.

Advertising and other services

Apart from the Aerodrome service provided at Aena S.M.E., S.A. airports, the Entity provides technical and other services not subject to the charging system. This income, which amounted to Euros 7,347 thousand in 2021 (Euros 5,503 thousand in 2020), is included under "Publications and Other Services", together with publications amounting to Euros 30 thousand in 2021 (Euros 36 thousand in 2020) and other income amounting to Euros 63 thousand (Euros 186 thousand in 2020).

The amount of technical services for the financial year 2021 is detailed below by customer:

	Thousand of Euros
Customer	2021
EUROPEAN GNSS AGENCY	2,096
SESAAR JOINT UNDERTAKING	1,580
EUROPEAN SATELLITE	1,417
AIRBUS DEFENCE AND SPACE S.A.U.FAS	798
EUROPEAN SATELLITE SERVICES	371
ARINC	330
AEROPUERTO DE CASTELLÓN, SLU	193
AEROPORTS PÚBLICS DE CATALUNYA, SLU	147
BT GLOBAL SERVICES BELGIUM BVBA	120
SITA INFORMATION	89
GMV AEROSPACE AND DEFENCE, S.A.U.	62
CRIA - CIUDAD REAL INTERNATIONAL	57
SGA	43
EUROCONTROL	18
INECO S.M.E. M.P., S.A.	10
SENASA S.M.E. S.A	8
INDRA SISTEMAS, S.A.	8
Total	7,347

13.3 Personnel expenses

Staff costs in the financial years 2021 and 2020 are broken down as follows:

Personnel expenses	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Salaries and Wages	482,342	456,369
Social Security payable by the Company	60,839	58,707
Contributions to Labour Commitments	750	667
Other Employee Benefit Costs	7,095	5,831
Variation in Provisions	17,770	14,926
Total	568,796	536,500

The conditions of the employees of the ENAIRE Group (comprising the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A.) are subject to the approval of the wage bill by the Ministry of Finance, with a 0.9% increase in remuneration in 2021 in accordance with Law 11/2020 of 30 December 2020 of PGE2021. In addition, as a result of the "Extraordinary COVID" ENAIRE Agreement for the

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rationalisation of costs and recovery in 2021" with the Negotiating Committee, the wage bill of the Control Collective was reduced, specifically in the Productivity item.

The figure for wages and salaries includes the impact of the additions made in the financial year 2021 in the provision to meet the commitments relating to the Remuneration of the Control Collective following the judgements of the National High Court: No. 27/2022 of 18 February 2022 following a lawsuit registered under number 350/2,021 requesting payment of the Job Complement regulated in article 132 of the 2nd Professional Collective Agreement for air traffic controllers (note 11.1); and of 13 January 2022, issued in proceedings for the protection of fundamental rights no. 276/2022, brought at the request of the SNCA trade union in defence of the interests of air traffic controllers in promotions 29 and 30 of the call of 20 June 2006 for 179 places for the air traffic controller course (note 11.1).

In the 2021 financial year, after months of negotiations, the additional productivity corresponding to the 2020 financial year was authorised for ENAIRES professionals under the 1st Collective Bargaining Agreement of the AE-NA-ENAIRES Group. This has resulted in a variable remuneration amounting to 2.32 million euros and 0.58 million euros of additional social security.

In the 2020 financial year, remuneration was increased by 2.3% in accordance with Royal Decree-Law 2/2020 of 21 January on urgent measures regarding remuneration in the public sector. Additionally, as a result of the healthcare crisis, in the 2020 financial year a reduction was negotiated with the Negotiating Committee in the wage bill of the Control Collective, specifically in the items of Productivity and Variable Personal Adjustment Allowance (CPAV).

The amount of the change in provisions in 2021 is mainly due to the amount derived from the latest actuarial report to meet LER-RA commitments.

ENAIRES obtains bonuses derived from the training programmed by the companies through the State Foundation for Employment Training. This section indicates that personnel expenses include 314 Thousand of Euros for the costs of executing training actions and individual training leave (137 Thousand of Euros in 2020). Of these expenses, 305 Thousand of Euros have been allocated to training actions for personnel under the 1st Collective Bargaining Agreement of the Aena Group (non-controller) and 9 Thousand of Euros for training actions for controller personnel. In 2020, these amounts amounted to 136 Thousand of Euros and 1 Thousand of Euros respectively.

13.4 External Services

The breakdown of this heading in 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

External services	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Leases and royalties (Note 7)	2,242	2,328
Repairs and maintenance	21,077	18,950
Independent Professional Services	9,607	10,039
Insurance Premiums	2,353	3,223
Advertising and Public Relations	348	255
Utilities	6,282	4,653
Surveillance and Security Systems	4,332	4,145
Eurocontrol Fee and Other International Organisations	35,101	31,323
Other Services	12,399	12,750
Total	93,741	87,666

The most relevant amounts correspond to the Eurocontrol Quota, which is Spain's contribution as a member country of Eurocontrol, as well as Repairs and Maintenance, mainly of technical installations, and Independent Professional Services, mainly consultancy and support services.

13.5 Other results

The amount of 278 Thousand of Euros accounted for corresponds, for the most part, to Extraordinary Income corresponding to the litigation that the Group had with the financial entity DEPFA and which was re-settled in favour of the Group. Specifically, the amount of this litigation amounts to 224 Thousand of Euros. In addition, there are refunds of undue income from taxes, such as the IBI of the Algeciras Heliport from 2014 to 2019 for 25 million euros.

The amount of 646 Thousand of Euros accounted for in 2020 corresponded, for the most part, to the Extraordinary Income corresponding to the outstanding debts of Ciudad Real airport which after the bankruptcy of the airport were considered uncollectible and which have finally been collected by decision of the court in charge of the insolvency proceedings, in application of Ruling 106/2018 of the Court of First Instance no. 4 of Ciudad Real.

13.6 Impairment and gain /(losses) on disposal of fixed assets and others

This heading mainly includes the accounting expense for the disposal of fixed assets mentioned in notes 5 and 6 of these notes to the consolidated financial statements, which at 31 December 2021 amounts to Euros 255 thousand.

13.7 Net finance income/ (expenses)

Finance income/ (expenses) obtained in 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

Net finance income/(expenses)	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Finance income:		
Dividends (note 17)	5,057	10,114
Other Interests from Group Companies (note 17)	31,083	37,688
Other interest and similar income from non-group	199	6,191
Total finance income	36,339	53,993
Finance expenses:		
Group-related Financial and Similar Expenses (Note 17)	-	-
Non-Group Financial and Similar Expenses	(32,381)	(39,244)
Total finance expenses	(32,381)	(39,244)
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments:		
Impairments and losses	(1)	(38)
Total Impairment and Gains or Losses on Disposals of Financial Instruments	(1)	(38)
Net finance income/(expenses)	3,957	14,711

Total financial income decreases in 2021 compared to 2020 due to a decrease in dividends received from INECO to EUR 4.8 million in 2021 from EUR 9.9 million in 2020.

Meanwhile, financial expenses decreased in 2021 as a result of the decrease in debt generated by the debt amortisation schedule itself.

The total impairment and gains or losses on disposals of finan-

cial instruments at 31 December 2021 relate to the impairment of the shareholding in Grupo Navegación por Satélite, Sistemas y Servicios S.L.

13.8 Other Information

The number of employees at year-end 2021 and 2020 by category and gender was as follows:

Professional Category	2021			2020		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior Management	5	-	5	5	-	5
Managers and University Graduates	374	310	684	369	301	670
Coordinators	208	59	267	205	59	264
Technicians	656	324	980	651	333	984
Support personnel	13	2	15	14	2	16
Air Traffic Controllers	1,462	746	2,208	1,470	735	2,205
Total	2,718	1,441	4,159	2,714	1,430	4,144

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The number of temporary employees at year-end 2021 amounted to 126 (156 at year-end 2020).

The average number of employees during the financial years 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

Professional Category	2021	2020
Senior Management	5	5
Managers and University Graduates	679	668
Coordinators	266	267
Technicians	974	972
Support personnel	16	16
Air Traffic Controllers	2,222	2,198
Total	4,162	4,126

The average number of temporary employees in 2021 was 137 (146 at year-end 2020).

The average number of employees with a disability of 33% or more in 2021 and 2020, broken down by category, was as follows:

Professional Category	2021	2020
Managers and University Graduates	16	11
Coordinators	2	4
Technicians	23	22
Support personnel	1	1
Air Traffic Controllers	6	6
Total	48	44

As for the members of the Board of Directors, it consists of 11 persons, 4 men and 7 women as of 31 December 2021 (5 men and 6 women in 2020).

Directors' and Senior Management Remuneration

The remuneration received in 2021 and 2020 by the directors and senior management of the Entity, classified by item, was as follows (in thousands of euros):

Period 2021

Description	Salaries	Allowances	Insurance Premiums	Total
Senior Management	527	1	3	531
Board of Directors	-	92	-	92

Period 2020

Description	Salaries	Allowances	Insurance Premiums	Total
Senior Management	590	1	3	594
Board of Directors	-	83	-	83

There are no advances or loans granted at year-end 2021 and 2020. Furthermore, there are no pension obligations to former or current directors.

Auditing fees

The audit of the accounts is carried out by the Ministry of Finance, through the General intervention of the State Administration (IGAE). For this reason, no cost has been accrued for the audit services.

14. BANK AND OTHER SIMILAR GUARANTEES

The Public Corporate Entity has guarantees delivered and in force at the close of the 2021 and 2020 financial years for a total value of 72 million euros, the details of which are shown below.

Beneficiary	2021	2020
General Treasury of the Social Security	60	60
Town Council Vejer de la Frontera - Cadiz	12	12
Total	72	72

The Entity Directors do not expect any significant liabilities to arise from those guarantees.

15. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

The Management of the Public Corporate Company, with its firm commitment to preserving the environment and the quality of life in the surrounding areas, has been investing in this field, making it possible to minimise the environmental impact of its actions and to protect and improve the environment.

The fixed assets as at 31 December 2021 include environmental investments of EUR 9.6 million (31 December 2020: EUR 9.6 million), the accumulated depreciation of which amounted to EUR 7.1 million (31 December 2020: EUR 6.7 million).

During the year 2021 the environmental investments made amounted to EUR 23 thousand (EUR 665 thousand in 2020). The most significant investments relate to photovoltaic plants and energy efficiency in the Control Centres.

The Profit and Loss Account for the financial years 2021 and 2020 includes the following environmental expenses incurred, broken down by item:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Repairs and Conservation	282	285
Independent Professional Services	-	28
Other External Services	25	23
Total	307	336

Environmental provisions and contingencies were transferred to Aena S.M.E., S.A upon its incorporation. The Directors of the Public Corporate Entity do not expect any significant additional liabilities or contingencies to arise for this item.

16. GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED

The detail and movement of this heading at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Period 2021

Grants, Donations and Bequests Received	Balance at 31/12/2020	Additions	Allocation to Profit or Loss	Other Adjustments	Balance at 31/12/2021
Capital Grants from Official EU Organisations					
Amount	24,240	53,096	(3,012)	(183)	74,141
Tax Effect	(6,060)	(13,274)	753	46	(18,535)
Net	18,180	39,822	(2,259)	(137)	55,606

Period 2020

Grants, Donations and Bequests Received	Balance at 31/12/2019	Additions	Allocation to Profit or Loss	Other Adjustments	Balance at 31/12/2020
Capital Grants from Official EU Organisations					
Amount	21,107	5,258	(2,449)	324	24,240
Tax Effect	(5,277)	(1,314)	612	(81)	(6,060)
Net	15,830	3,944	(1,837)	243	18,180

The additions mainly correspond to the financing of investment projects under the European Funds of the "Recovery and Resilience Mechanism" for 28,688 Thousand of Euros, and ENAIRES' "SESAR Implementation Projects" within the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Calls for CEF Funds, annually 2021, for an amount of 11,128 Thousand of Euros.

The amount of Other Adjustments mainly corresponds to adjustments derived from the degree of progress of the projects and the reversal of costs reported in previous years.

In addition, subsidies to finance operating expenses amounting to 1,054 Thousand of Euros (1,263 Thousand of Euros in 2020), mainly from the financing of projects under the European Funds SESAR Implementation Projects of ENAIRES of CEF Funds 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, annuality 2021.

At the end of the 2021 and 2020 financial years, the Entity met all the conditions necessary for the receipt and enjoyment of the aforementioned subventions.

Next Generation Grants. Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan

The Government has approved 107,253 Thousand of Euros to ENAIRES to be received until 2025 from the funds earmarked by Europe to repair the damage caused by the COVID-19 crisis, as part of the Spanish Government's Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.

These funds will be received from the Ministry of Transport, Mobility and the Urban Agenda as they are included in the General State Budget per annuity, and are intended to cover actions specifically framed in Component 6 (Sustainable, safe and connected mobility), Investment 2 (Trans-European Transport Network. Other actions), actions for the development of the Single European Sky, and cover the areas of sustainability, digitalisation and safety.

The actions to be carried out by ENAIRES through these investments will allow a digital transformation of the systems used for air traffic management, to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions that will allow an ecological transition in the air sector, including the entry of new users such as drones, as well as the social and

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economic cohesion that air transport generates, all in line with the actions promoted by Europe within the framework of the Single European Sky.

In accordance with the degree of progress of the projects covered by these grants and as mentioned in the Note on Recording and Measurement Standards 4.14, in 2021 ENAIRE has recognised

28,688 Thousand of Euros net of tax for the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism Grants corresponding to 2020 and 2021, of which 401 Thousand of Euros have been taken to profit or loss. The breakdown of the grant recorded in the balance sheet at 31 December 2021, according to the different areas of action, is as follows:

NEXT GENERATION GRANTS	Sustainability	Digitisation	Security	Total
Additions	560	17,091	20,599	38,250
Allocations to Profit and Loss	-	(76)	(459)	(535)
Tax effect	(140)	(4,254)	(5,035)	(9,429)
Net (thousands of euros)	420	12,761	15,105	28,286

The Ministry of Transport, Mobility and the Urban Agenda has disbursed a total of 32,455 Thousand of Euros as Next Generation Grants for ENAIRE, corresponding to the appropriation for Service 50 included in the amended 2021 General State Budget. Initially, the amount approved in the 2021 General State Budget amounted to 28,500 Thousand of Euros, and this figure was modified in June 2021 following the adaptation of ENAIRE's investments to the criteria established by the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism regulations.

Of this amount, ENAIRE only collected 75% in August 2021, with the remaining 25% (8,114 Thousand of Euros) retained by the Treasury on the basis of the "Circular of the Directorate General of the Treasury and Financial Policy on the management regime for the liquid assets of the entities that make up the Public Business and Foundational Sector" of October 2021. The outstanding amount will be released depending on the Entity's liquidity needs, and as it requests it.

It is important to note, as explained in the circular, that the Treasury can choose when to pay the payment proposals recorded by the various ministerial departments, but the Treasury cannot alter either the amounts or the beneficiaries of these proposals.

The total amount of the Next Generation Grants for the 2020 plus 2021 annual instalments amounts to 36,526 Thousand of Euros, given that the amount recorded, in accordance with the degree of progress of the projects, amounts to 38,250 Thousand of Euros, the offsetting entry for the difference is recorded under Non-Current Assets in the Balance Sheet, with the offsetting entry for the amount granted but not collected being recorded under Current Assets.

17. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

17.1 Transactions and balances with multi-group companies and associates

Details of receivables and payables from and payables to Group companies and associates at the end of 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Period 2021

Transactions and Balances with Related Parties	Thousand of Euros				
	Debtor	Non-current Loans	Current Loans	Non-current payables	Current payables
Group:					
Aena S.M.E. S.A.	39,970	3,624,598	545,693	-	(88)
Aena Desarrollo Internacional, S.M.E. S.A.	-	-	-	(75)	(15)
Aeropuerto Internacional Región de Murcia	52	-	-	-	-
Centro de Referencia Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación ATM. A.I.E. (CRIDA)	-	-	-	(182)	-
Associates:					
Ingeniería y Economía del Transporte S.M.E.M.P., S.A. (INECO, S.A.)	-	-	-	(1,705)	(539)
STARTICAL, S.L.	162	-	-	-	-
Total	40,184	3,624,598	545,693	(1,962)	(642)

Period 2020

Transactions and Balances with Related Parties	Thousand of Euros				
	Debtor	Non-current loans	Current loans	Non-current payables	Current payables
Group:					
Aena S.M.E. S.A.	21,327	4,159,882	557,689	-	(326)
Aena Desarrollo Internacional, S.M.E. S.A.	-	-	-	(73)	(11)
Aeropuerto Internacional Región de Murcia	56	-	-	-	-
Centro de Referencia Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación ATM. A.I.E. (CRIDA)	-	-	-	-	(115)
Associates:					
Ingeniería y Economía del Transporte S.M.E.M.P., S.A. (INECO, S.A.)	-	-	-	(992)	(224)
Total	21,383	4,159,882	557,689	(1,065)	(676)

As a result of the non-monetary contribution described in Note 1, the public corporate entity ENAIRES and the subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. signed a financing agreement on 1 July 2011, whereby the debts corresponding to the branch of activity contributed in the capital increase were transferred from the public corporate entity ENAIRES to the subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. This agreement between the two parties recognised the initial debt and the conditions for future repayment of this debt, as well as the procedure for settling the interest and repayment of the debt and the procedure for settling the interest and repayment of the debt, S.A. This contract between both parties recognised the initial debt and the conditions for the future cancellation of this debt, as well as the procedure for the settlement of interest and repayment of the debt.

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In addition, the parties acknowledged that the amount of the debt could be adjusted upwards or downwards, depending on the difference between the estimated value of the assets and liabilities contributed on the basis of which the necessary capital increase in Aena S.M.E., S.A. was determined and the value of the assets and liabilities finally contributed. It was also specified that the title to the Financial Lending Institutions corresponded to the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE, however, it was established that the Company Aena S.M.E., S.A. was obliged to satisfy the percentage of the Entity's outstanding balance attributable to the airport-port branch of activity at the time of the contribution of any payments that the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE had to make to the Financial Institutions, in accordance with the financial conditions and other terms and conditions set out in the Financing Agreements.

Therefore, by means of this contract, the subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. assumed all the obligations originally agreed in the contracts with the financial institutions for the amount corresponding to it as indicated in the preceding paragraph. This meant that the maturities and interest rates payable by the subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. to the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE would be the same as those described in the contracts with the Financial Institutions, with compliance with the causes for declaring early maturity and the possible financial instruments detailed in each of the contracts also being applicable.

Furthermore, on 11 July 2014, the Council of Ministers agreed to authorise ENAIRE to initiate the procedures for the entry of private capital in the subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. for up to 49% of its share capital. This IPO was completed on 11 February 2015.

Within the framework of the process of opening the share capital of the subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. to private investors, and in order to make the financing agreements (non-current and current financial debt) and hedging agreements signed with all the financial institutions compatible with this process, on 29 July 2014, the public corporate entity ENAIRE, Aena S.M.E., S.A. and the respective financial institutions agreed on the novation of the corresponding financing agreements, S.A. and the respective Financial Institutions agreed the novation, which modifies and does not extinguish the corresponding financing agreements.

The revised text of the new financing agreements replaced the original contracts and their novations in their entirety and for all purposes, with the aim, among other modifications, of eliminating any contractual restrictions that could affect the privatisation process and **incorporating Aena S.M.E., S.A. as a joint obligor together with the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE under the different Financing Contracts** and making all those adjustments to the aforementioned financing contracts that may be necessary for such purposes.

As a result of these novations and to reflect the changes in the contractual relationship of the financing contract with Aena S.M.E., S.A., on 29 July 2014 a non-extinguishing amending novation of the debt recognition contract was signed between the public business entity ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A., which amends the contract signed on 1 July 2011.

In the debt novation process, the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A. expressly agree that, without prejudice to their status as co-debtors and jointly and severally liable for compliance with the obligations set out in the Financing Agreements, the payments to be made for any reason under said Financing Agreements will be made by ENAIRE and therefore the contractual relationship between Aena S.M.E., S.A. and Aena S.M.E., S.A. is maintained, S.A. and the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE through the Debt Acknowledgement Agreement. In any case, non-payment by Aena S.M.E., S.A. of its obligations arising from the Debt Acknowledgement Agreement will not release the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE from complying with its payment commitments under the provisions of the Financing Agreements.

Therefore, the modifications agreed in the financing contracts with the banks and with Aena S.M.E., S.A. do not modify the accounting treatment of the financial debt.

These novations do not alter the financial conditions of the operations of the loans granted at the time to the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE or, therefore, those reflected in the mirror loans subscribed at the time with Aena S.M.E., S.A. (among others: repayment of principal, maturity dates, interest rate regime, repayment periods, etc.).

In 2014, as a result of differences arising between the estimate of the value of the assets and liabilities contributed on the basis of which the necessary capital increase in Aena S.M.E., S.A. was determined and the value of the assets and liabilities actually contributed, and as part of the novation process explained above, Aena S.M.E., S.A. recognises that it owes the assets and liabilities contributed, S.A. and the value of the assets and liabilities finally contributed and within the novation process explained above, Aena S.M.E., S.A. recognises that it owes ENAIRE the amounts of 57,370 Thousand of Euros and 14,839 Thousand of Euros, which become part of the debt of Aena S.M.E., S.A.

Value Adjustment Borrowings accrue annually, on the amount outstanding, an interest rate equal to the average interest rate of the borrowings under the Financing Agreements on each interest payment date.

At 31 December 2021 the debt of Aena S.M.E., S.A. with ENAIRE for value adjustments amounts to 30,105 Thousand of Euros (34,544 Thousand of Euros in 2020) (see note 8.2.1).

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As regards non-compliance with the grounds for declaring early maturity, ENAIRE, as the holder of the financing contracts, does not breach any of the conditions for early maturity and, therefore, this would not affect the Entity's balance sheet at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

The detail of investments in Group companies and associates in the long and short term is as follows:

Period 2021

Description	Thousand of Euros		
	Non-current	Current	Total
Loans with Group Companies and Associates - Mirror Loan	3,626,676	535,836	4,162,512
Loans with Group Companies and Associates - Fees on Mirror Loan	(2,078)	(272)	(2,350)
Loans with Group Companies and Associates - Interest due on Mirror Loan	-	10,129	10,129
Total	3,624,598	545,693	4,170,291

Period 2020

Description	Thousand of Euros		
	Non-current	Current	Total
Loans with Group Companies and Associates - Mirror Loan	4,162,512	546,349	4,708,861
Loans with Group Companies and Associates - Fees on Mirror Loan	(2,630)	(316)	(2,946)
Loans with Group Companies and Associates - Interest due on Mirror Loan	-	11,656	11,656
Total	4,159,882	557,689	4,717,571

Long-term receivables" includes Euros 3,626,676 thousand relating to receivables from Aena S.M.E., S.A. for the financing of airports with an established schedule (Euros 4,162,512 thousand in 2020). The heading "current receivables" also records an amount of Euros 535,836 thousand for the same concept (Euros 546,349 thousand in 2020). The maturity schedule of the instalments pending payment by Aena S.M.E., S.A. of the aforementioned loans

and credits at year-end 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Instalments with Due Date	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
2021	-	546,349
2022	535,836	535,836
2023	514,364	514,364
2024	765,707	512,641
2025	396,710	649,776
2026	376,402	376,402
Subsequent	1,573,493	1,573,493
Total	4,162,512	4,708,861

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020 the long and short term loans are denominated in euro.

At year-end 2021, there are no long-term debts to Group companies and the current debts correspond to unpaid fixed asset acquisitions.

At year-end 2020 there were also no long-term liabilities to Group companies and the current liabilities also related to unpaid fixed asset acquisitions.

Details of transactions with group companies during the financial years 2021 and 2020 are as follows

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Income from Services Provided	119,538	113,628
Services Received	733	686
Acquisition of fixed assets (Note 5 and 6)	2,656	1,890
Finance income (*) (notes 8.2.1 and 13.7)	31,083	37,688
Extraordinary income (parking)	19	14

(*) Financial income with group companies decreases in both 2021 and 2020 due to the timing of the mirror debt with Aena (see note 8.2.1 and note 13.7).

Details of transactions with associates during the financial years 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Description	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Income from Services Provided	144	7
Services Received	2,977	2,721
Acquisition of Fixed Assets (Note 5 and 6)	15,256	11,111

The main transactions with Group companies carried out during 2021 mainly correspond to services provided within the framework of the Service Agreements signed between the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A.

These Service Agreements are listed below:

- Agreement for the Use of Airport Facilities (Control Towers) by ENAIRE.
- Aerodrome Services Agreement in Aena S.M.E., S.A, ATM (Air Traffic Management) and CNS (Communication, Navigation and Surveillance).

ENAIRE provides aerodrome control services in 21 control towers and communications, navigation, surveillance and maintenance services in 46 airports in the Aena network, including the International Airport of the Region of Murcia, as well as aeronautical information services throughout the air-space.

On 27 December 2016, the Air Navigation Services Provision Agreement was signed between ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A. for a period of five years from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2021.

In 2020, at the request of Aena S.M.E., S.A., an Addendum to this Aerodrome Services Agreement was signed, reducing it exceptionally due to the COVID-19 health crisis for that year by a total of 12 million euros. (See note 13.2).

In 2021, ENAIRE and Aena S.M.E., S.A. signed a new Addendum to the Service Provision Agreement to include a revision of the amount corresponding to 2020 and 2021, considering the services actually provided at Palma de Mallorca airport and revising the price corresponding to 2021 due to the exceptional situation arising from COVID-19 (see Note 13.2).

ENAIRE and AENA, S.M.E, S.A. also signed a new "Air Navigation Services at Aena Airports" agreement in December 2021 (note 13.2).

- Contract for the provision of parking services on the Aena S.M.E., S.A. network to ENAIRE.

On 31 October 2017, ENAIRE and its subsidiary Aena S.M.E., S.A. signed an agreement for the use of car parks in the Aena network by ENAIRE employees.

The provision of services, in accordance with this agreement, are invoiced to ENAIRE at market value with a discount of 75% on the amounts paid.

Taking into account Accounting and Valuation Standard 21, which indicates that the difference between the price agreed in a transaction and its fair value must be recorded based on

the economic reality of the transaction and in order to value the transaction at market prices, ENAIRE has recognised the provision of services in 2021 at market value, amounting to 52.8 Thousand of Euros (36.8 Thousand of Euros in 2020), in order to comply with article 18 of the Corporate Income Tax Law. Given that the turnover amounted to 13.2 Thousand of Euros (9.2 Thousand of Euros in 2020), ENAIRE has recognised 51% (corresponding to the percentage shareholding in Aena S.M.E., S.A.) of the difference as dividend income and the remaining 49% as extraordinary income.

Likewise, the transactions with the other subsidiary CRIDA ATM. A.I.E. carried out during 2021 correspond to services provided by CRIDA to ENAIRE under the "Specific Agreement for Collaboration in the Development of R+D+i Activities of Common Interest in the Field of Air Traffic Management" of the 2020-2021 Biennial Action Plan.

The transactions with the associated company INECO S.M.E.M.P., S.A. carried out during 2021 correspond to services provided under the figure of "Own Means Assignments" subscribed with the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRE. The main services commissioned are listed below.

- Collaboration Agreement for the Implementation or Management of Air Navigation Systems (CNS/ATM, security, surveillance, etc.), preparation of studies and projects (Radio Simulation, Flight Procedures, Network Systems, Communications) and support services for the different organisational units.

In addition, the transactions with the recently created associate STARTICAL S.L. in 2021 relate to the "Service Agreement between STARTICAL S.L. and ENAIRE E.P.E." relating to IT rental, maintenance and support services provided by ENAIRE to STARTICAL S.L., and in 2021 to prior expenses incurred by ENAIRE for STARTICAL S.L., on behalf of the latter.

During the financial years 2021 and 2020 the Public Corporate Entity has received the following dividends:

Dividends	Thousand of Euros	
	2021	2020
Group Companies		
Aena S.M.E., S.A. (*)	20	14
Associates		
INECO S.M.E.M.P., S.A.	4,806	9,914
Group EAD Europe, S.L.	231	186
Total (Note 13.7)	5,057	10,114

(*) The amounts include the mark-to-market of the 51% employee car park service, amounting to EUR 20 thousand in 2021 and EUR 14 thousand in 2020.

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17.2 Transactions and balances with other related parties

Details of balances and transactions with other related parties at year-end 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Period 2021

	Thousand of Euros					
	Debtor	Current payables	Other Payables	Income	Expense	Acquisitions of Fixed Assets
Agencia Estatal de Meteorología [National Meteorological Agency].(AEMET) (*)	-	-	4,299	-	16,205	-
Agencia Estatal de Seguridad Aérea [National Air Safety Agency] (AESA) (*)	-	-	752	-	2,892	-
Ingeniería de Sistemas para la Defensa Española, S.A. (ISDEFE) [Systems Engineering for Defence]	-	565	7	-	26	6,606
ENAIRES Foundation	40	-	-	96	1,690	-
Ministry for Ecological Transition	-	-	33	-	124	-
Inst. Housing, Infrastructure and Defence Equipment (INVIED OA)	-	5,507	-	-	-	5,507
Total	40	6,072	5,091	96	20,937	12,113

Period 2020

	Thousand of Euros				
	Current payables	Other Payables	Income	Expense	Acquisitions of Fixed Assets
Agencia Estatal de Meteorología [National Meteorological Agency].(AEMET) (*)	-	6,722	-	11,933	-
Agencia Estatal de Seguridad Aérea [National Air Safety Agency] (AESA) (*)	-	806	-	1,514	-
Ingeniería de Sistemas para la Defensa Española, S.A. (ISDEFE) [Systems Engineering for Defence]	634	(5)	-	77	7,171
ENAIRES Foundation	-	-	74	1,454	-
Total	634	7,523	74	14,978	7,171

As indicated in notes 13.1 and 13.2, ENAIRES maintained with the State Meteorology Agency and the State Aviation Safety Agency the Agreement of 27 December 1995 on Economic Matters for En-route Air Navigation Aids, which as of 2 October 2019 lost its validity. Since that date there has been no regulation to replace that agreement, a Draft Ministerial Order managed by MITMA, which aims to regulate the reimbursement of exempted flights and to establish the mechanism by which the State remunerates air navigation service providers for the value of the services provided to exempted flights, is pending approval.

As of 2 October 2019, ENAIRES opted to reimburse AESA (State air safety agency) and AEMET (National Meteorological Agency) on the basis of the aforementioned Order, paying these entities their share of the en route charges, without the full reimbursement of the value of the exempted flights.

The transactions with the company ISDEFE correspond to services rendered under the figure of "Own Means Assignments" subscribed with the Public Corporate Entity ENAIRES for the performance of activities in systems engineering and consultancy in the field of Air Navigation relating to CNS/ATM systems, the SESAR Programme, infrastructures, security and control centres.

At 31 December 2021, the Entity has recorded assets under construction amounting to Euros 5,507 thousand and the corresponding current debt for the acquisition of fixed assets with the Institute for Defence Housing, Infrastructure and Equipment (INVIED OA). As a result of the process of regularisation of the assets of the properties owned by the Ministry of Defence, which the Ministry of Defence has deemed not necessary for its purposes and which are being used to support civil air navigation, they will be assigned to ENAIRES by means of a demanial assignment act, in accordance with ministerial order.

ENAIRE, together with INVIED, has identified these facilities and enclaves for civil air navigation use, which are not necessary for national defence. ENAIRE will make budgetary compensation for these assets in accordance with the appraisal reports of the Ministry of Defence, which, once verified, were accepted by ENAIRE.

The ENAIRE Public Corporate Entity is the sole trustee of the ENAIRE Foundation, which is responsible for managing the ENAIRE art collection.

In addition to the contribution to the Foundation of 1,598 Thousand of Euros recorded, there is a contribution in kind of 72.6 Thousand of Euros for the free use of the property owned by ENAIRE in which the Foundation carries out its activities (see note 4.15) and 19.3 Thousand of Euros for "Support for the ICAO symposium on assistance to victims of aviation accidents and their families".

On 10 November 2021, the "Agreement regulating the provision of services by ENAIRE to the ENAIRE Foundation and the compensation of expenses arising therefrom" was signed in order to regulate the bases governing the provision of services related to the activities of training systems, insurance management and business management by ENAIRE to the Foundation, and their financial consideration. The amount recorded in 2021 on the basis of this agreement amounted to 32.9 Thousand of Euros.

18. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Entity identifies its operating segments based on internal reports which are regularly reviewed, discussed and evaluated by the Entity's CEO, as he is the highest authority in the decision-making process with the power to allocate resources to the segments and evaluate their performance.

Thus, the segments that have been defined are as follows: Air Navigation and the Corporate Unit.

The Public Entity, through the Air Navigation Directorate, is the Air Traffic Services Provider in Spain. Its main objective is to offer maximum safety, quality and efficiency in the development and operation of the Spanish Air Navigation system. Likewise, as the fourth largest Air Navigation service provider in Europe, it participates prominently and actively in all European Union projects related to the implementation of the Single Sky.

The functions of Air Navigation are:

- The planning, management, coordination, operation, conservation and administration of air traffic, telecommunications and aeronautical information services, as well as the infrastructures, installations and communications networks of the Air Navigation system. The aim of all this is to ensure that aircraft travelling through Spanish airspace obtain maximum safety, fluidity, efficiency and punctuality.

- The development and approval of different types of projects, as well as the implementation and management of investment control.
- The assessment of needs and proposals for new infrastructure, as well as possible modifications to airspace planning.
- Participation in specific aeronautical training and subject to the granting of official licences.

These services are provided from the five Regional Air Navigation Directorates: North Centre, East, Canary Islands, South and Balearic Islands, whose headquarters are located respectively in the Area Control Centre (ACC) of Madrid, Barcelona, Gran Canaria, Seville, and in the Terminal Area Control Centre (TACC) of Palma de Mallorca.

The 2021 and 2020 segmented balance sheets are as follows:

1. ACTIVITY	7. LEASES	13. INCOME AND EXPENSES
2. BASES OF PRESENTATION	8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	14. BANK AND OTHER GUARANTEES
3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT OR APPLICATION OF LOSSES	9. CAPITAL AND RESERVES WITHOUT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	15. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS
4. RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT STANDARDS	10. INVENTORIES	16. GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED
5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	11. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	17. OPERATIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES
6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	12. PUBLIC ENTITIES AND TAX STATUS	18. SEGMENT INFORMATION
		19. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

BALANCE SHEET 2021

(Stated in thousands of Euros)

ASSETS	AIR NAVIGATION	CORPORATE UNIT	ENAIRE
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible Assets	196,113	-	196,113
Development	38,010	-	38,010
Computer software	147,984	-	147,984
Other intangible assets	10,119	-	10,119
Property, Plant and Equipment	426,929	10,898	437,827
Land and Buildings	105,013	467	105,480
Technical Installations and Machinery	146,622	-	146,622
Other Installations, Equipment and furniture	39,183	10,431	49,614
Other property, plant and equipment	22,078	-	22,078
Property, plant and equipment underway and advances	114,033	-	114,033
Non-current investments in group companies and associates	5,455	4,954,824	4,960,279
Equity instruments	5,455	1,330,226	1,335,681
Loans to companies	-	3,624,598	3,624,598
Non-current financial investments	1,073	6	1,079
Equity instruments	519	6	525
Other financial assets	554	-	554
Long term current tax assets	4	-	4
Deferred tax assets	86,036	5,836	91,872
Trade and other non-current receivables	4,475	-	4,475
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	720,085	4,971,564	5,691,649
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	359	-	359
Trade and Other Receivables	140,050	264	140,314
Trade receivables	74,722	41	74,763
Trade receivables, group and associated companies	9,016	223	9,239
Other receivables	3,978	-	3,978
Personnel	199	-	199
Current tax assets	-	-	-
Public Entities, other receivables	52,135	-	52,135
Current investments in group companies and associates	-	613,728	545,693
Loans to companies	-	545,693	545,693
Other financial assets	-	68,035	-
Current financial investments	30,395	9,963	40,358
Loans to companies	-	-	-
Other financial assets	30,395	9,963	40,358
Current accruals	1,950	-	1,950
Cash and cash equivalents	12	115,717	115,729
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	172,766	739,672	844,403
TOTAL ASSETS	892,851	5,711,236	6,536,052

LIABILITIES	AIR NAVIGATION	CORPORATE UNIT	ENAIRE
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves without valuation adjustments	411,129	1,545,498	1,956,627
Capital	621,199	1,192,196	1,813,395
Reserves	76,556	440,334	516,890
Statutory	76,556	440,334	516,890
Other Reserves	-	-	-
Prior periods' losses	-	(88,861)	(88,861)
Profit/(loss) for the period	(286,626)	1,829	(284,797)
Grants, donations and bequests received	55,606	-	55,606
TOTAL EQUITY	466,735	1,545,498	2,012,233
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current provisions	152,267	-	152,267
Long-term employee benefits	152,267	-	152,267
Non-current payables	2,307	3,618,176	3,620,483
Debt with Financial Institutions	-	3,618,176	3,618,176
Other financial liabilities	2,307	-	2,307
Deferred tax liabilities	18,535	-	18,535
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	173,109	3,618,176	3,791,285
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current Provisions	62,694	-	62,694
Current debt	92,246	547,476	571,687
Debt with Financial Institutions	-	547,472	547,472
Other financial liabilities	92,246	4	24,215
Group companies and associates, current	1,962	-	1,962
Trade and other payables	96,105	86	96,191
Other Payables	13,197	86	13,283
Personnel	52,977	-	52,977
Public Entities, other payables	27,806	-	27,806
Advances from Customers	2,125	-	2,125
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	253,007	547,562	732,534
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	892,851	5,711,236	6,536,052

1. ACTIVITY	7. LEASES	13. INCOME AND EXPENSES
2. BASES OF PRESENTATION	8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	14. BANK AND OTHER GUARANTEES
3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT OR APPLICATION OF LOSSES	9. CAPITAL AND RESERVES WITHOUT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	15. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS
4. RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT STANDARDS	10. INVENTORIES	16. GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED
5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	11. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	17. OPERATIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES
6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	12. PUBLIC ENTITIES AND TAX STATUS	18. SEGMENT INFORMATION
		19. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

BALANCE SHEET 2020

(Stated in thousands of Euros)

ASSETS	AIR NAVIGATION	CORPORATE UNIT	ENAIRE
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	159,994	-	159,994
Development	32,888	-	32,888
Computer software	118,924	-	118,924
Other intangible assets	8,182	-	8,182
Property, plant and equipment	419,635	12,702	432,337
Land and buildings	107,486	2,271	109,757
Technical installations and machinery	144,887	-	144,887
Other installations, equipment and furniture	36,378	10,431	46,809
Other property, plant and equipment	26,197	-	26,197
Property, plant and equipment underway	104,687	-	104,687
Non-current investments in group companies and associates	480	5,490,108	5,490,588
Equity instruments	480	1,330,226	1,330,706
Loans to companies	-	4,159,882	4,159,882
Non-current financial investments	521	6	527
Equity instruments	520	6	526
Other financial assets	1	-	1
Long term Current tax assets	6	-	6
Deferred tax assets	65,783	5,168	70,951
Trade and other non-current receivables	2,561	-	2,561
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	648,980	5,507,984	6,156,964
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	388	-	388
Trade and other receivables	251,856	228	252,084
Trade receivables	63,241	5	63,246
Trade receivables from group companies and associates	21,160	223	21,383
Other receivables	13,177	-	13,177
Personnel	489	-	489
Current tax assets	128,451	-	128,451
Public entities, other	25,338	-	25,338
Current investments in group companies and associates	(6,089)	563,778	557,689
Loans to companies	-	557,689	557,689
Other financial assets	(6,089)	6,089	-
Current financial investments	10	209,959	209,969
Loans to companies	-	-	-
Other financial assets	10	209,959	209,969
Current accruals	1,157	-	1,157
Cash and cash equivalents	15	89,458	89,473
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	247,337	863,423	1,110,760
TOTAL ASSETS	896,317	6,371,407	7,267,724

LIABILITIES	AIR NAVIGATION	CORPORATE UNIT	ENAIRE
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves without valuation adjustments	586,451	1,656,315	2,242,766
Capital	620,757	1,193,849	1,814,606
Reserves	257,098	454,171	711,269
Statutory	76,556	440,465	517,021
Other Reserves	180,542	13,706	194,248
Prior periods' losses	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period	(291,404)	8,295	(283,109)
Grants, donations and bequests received	18,180	-	18,180
TOTAL EQUITY	604,631	1,656,315	2,260,946
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current provisions	151,853	-	151,853
Long-term employee benefits	151,853	-	151,853
Non-current payables	805	4,155,003	4,155,808
Debt with Financial Institutions	-	4,155,003	4,155,003
Other financial liabilities	805	-	805
Deferred tax liabilities	6,060	-	6,060
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	158,718	4,155,003	4,313,721
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current Provisions	27,405	-	27,405
Current debt	15,132	560,008	575,140
Debt with Financial Institutions	-	560,004	560,004
Other financial liabilities	15,132	4	15,136
Group companies and associates, current	1,065	-	1,065
Trade and other payables	89,366	81	89,447
Other payables	14,233	81	14,314
Personnel	50,776	-	50,776
Public Entities, other payables	22,823	-	22,823
Advances from customers	1,534	-	1,534
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	132,968	560,089	693,057
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	896,317	6,371,407	7,267,724

The Segmented Profit and Loss Accounts for 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 2021

(Stated in thousand of Euros)

	AIR NAVIGATION	CORPORATE UNIT	ENSAIRE
A) CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	455,407	60	455,467
Work carried out by the company for assets	3,320	-	3,320
Supplies	(19,262)	-	(19,262)
Raw materials and other consumables used	(137)	-	(137)
Subcontracted work	(19,125)	-	(19,125)
Other operating income	3,840	9	3,849
Non-trading and other operating income	2,786	9	2,795
Operating grants taken to income	1,054	-	1,054
Personnel expenses	(568,796)	-	(568,796)
Salaries and wages	(482,342)	-	(482,342)
Employee benefits expense	(68,684)	-	(68,684)
Provisions	(17,770)	-	(17,770)
Other operating expenses	(96,084)	(1,921)	(98,005)
External services	(93,502)	(239)	(93,741)
Taxes	(3,744)	(12)	(3,756)
Losses, impairment and changes in trade provisions	1,547	-	1,547
Other operating expenses	(385)	(1,670)	(2,055)
Amortisation and depreciation	(89,457)	(20)	(89,477)
Non-financial and other capital grants	3,012	-	3,012
Provision surpluses	194	-	194
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets	(255)	-	(255)
Other results	22	256	278
A.1) RESULTS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(308,059)	(1,616)	(309,675)
Finance income	432	35,907	36,339
Dividends	251	4,806	5,057
<i>Group companies and associates</i>	251	4,806	5,057
Marketable securities and other financial instruments	181	31,101	31,282
<i>Group companies and associates</i>	-	31,083	31,083
<i>Of third parties</i>	181	18	199
Finance expenses	(497)	(31,884)	(32,381)
Other	(497)	(31,884)	(32,381)
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments	(1)	-	(1)
A.2) NET FINANCE INCOME/(EXPENSES)	(66)	4,023	3,957
A.3) PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	(308,125)	2,407	(305,718)
Income tax expense	21,499	(578)	20,921
PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(286,626)	1,829	(284,797)
A.5) PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	(286,626)	1,829	(284,797)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 2020

(Stated in thousand of Euros)

	AIR NAVIGATION	CORPORATE UNIT	ENAIRE
A) CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	371,750	176	371,926
Work carried out by the company for assets	1,857	-	1,857
Supplies	(13,702)	-	(13,702)
Raw materials and other consumables used	(255)	-	(255)
Subcontracted work	(13,447)	-	(13,447)
Other operating income	3,846	157	4,003
Non-trading and other operating income	2,583	157	2,740
Operating grants taken to income	1,263	-	1,263
Personnel expenses	(536,500)	-	(536,500)
Salaries and wages	(456,369)	-	(456,369)
Employee benefits expense	(65,205)	-	(65,205)
Provisions	(14,926)	-	(14,926)
Other operating expenses	(95,877)	(1,832)	(97,709)
External services	(87,441)	(225)	(87,666)
Taxes	(3,814)	(154)	(3,968)
Losses, impairment and changes in trade provisions	(4,130)	2	(4,128)
Other operating expenses	(492)	(1,455)	(1,947)
Amortisation and depreciation	(87,012)	(334)	(87,346)
Non-financial and other capital grants	2,449	-	2,449
Provision surpluses	-	-	-
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets	(223)	-	(223)
Other results	553	93	646
A.1) RESULTS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(352,859)	(1,740)	(354,599)
Finance income	6,325	47,668	53,993
Dividends	200	9,914	10,114
Group companies and associates	200	9,914	10,114
Marketable securities and other financial instruments	6,125	37,754	43,879
Group companies and associates	-	37,688	37,688
Of third parties	6,125	66	6,191
Finance expenses	(892)	(38,352)	(39,244)
Other	(892)	(38,352)	(39,244)
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments	(38)	-	(38)
A.2) NET FINANCE INCOME/(EXPENSES)	5,395	9,316	14,711
A.3) PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	(347,464)	7,576	(339,888)
Income tax expense	56,060	719	56,779
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(291,404)	8,295	(283,109)
A.5) PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	(291,404)	8,295	(283,109)

19. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no significant events after the balance sheet date and up to the reporting date that have affected the financial statements, other than those mentioned below:

- On 24 January 2022, the provisional security deposit for the DEA-237/2021 "Flight Verification Service" contract was collected for 332 thousand euro, while the final deposit of 553 thousand euro was maintained (see notes 8.1.1 and 8.1.3).
- On 15 February 2022, ENAIRE recovered the deposit of 30,061 Thousand of Euros delivered to Aena under the contract for File DEA-384/2021 "Air Navigation Services at Aena Airports", signed on 28 December by both companies (see note 8.1.3). Once a bank guarantee dated 19 January 2022 had been provided by Bankinter, S.A., this guarantee was registered on the same date in the Special Register of Guarantees with Bankinter, S.A. under number 0509201.
- On 24 February 2022 the war between Russia and Ukraine started on Ukrainian territory, which may have limited consequences on Air Navigation Revenues.



ENAIRe 

The logo symbol for ENAIRe is a stylized blue icon consisting of three horizontal bars of varying lengths, arranged to suggest a train or a modern architectural element.