



REN 

ANNUAL
REPORT

2015 »

ENERGY
TO MOVE
FORWARD »

A YEAR OF ENERGY IN NUMBERS



ELECTRICITY

49.0 TWh

ELECTRICAL POWER
CONSUMPTION
Energy supplied by public
network

0.0'

INTERRUPTION TIME
(MINUTES)
Overall performance indicator used by
electric utilities

43.0 TWh

ENERGY TRANSMITTED
BY THE NATIONAL
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM
An increase of 3% over the
previous year

10,668 MW

PRODUCTION
OF ELECTRICITY
Historic maximum power



NATURAL GAS

52.2 TWh

NATURAL GAS
CONSUMPTION
Strong growth in the demand
for natural gas

0.0'

INTERRUPTION TIME
(MINUTES)
Average duration
at output points

53.0 TWh

GAS TRANSMITTED
BY THE NATIONAL
NATURAL GAS
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM
National consumption
under high-pressure

41.2 TWh

CONVENTIONAL MARKET
GAS CONSUMPTION
A segment which represented
79% of total natural gas consumption

FINANCIAL INDICATORS



EBITDA

489.7 M€



INVESTMENT

240.4 M€



NET INCOME

116.1 M€



AVERAGE RAB

3,585.8 M€

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

**HOURS OF
TRAINING
18,644.4**



77,000

TREES PLANTED
Through the REN easement reforestation
programme

620

EMPLOYEES



REN INVESTORS & MEDIA



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INDEX

01 › MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN	7
02 › APPROACH (TO REPORT)	9
03 › REN AT A GLANCE	12
3.1. REN Profile	12
3.2. Corporate Bodies, Departments and Other Managers	14
3.3. Shareholder Structure	17
3.4. Milestones in 2015	18
3.5. Main Performance Indicators	21
3.5.1. Financial Indicators	21
3.5.2. Electricity Indicators	23
3.5.3. Natural Gas Indicators	25
3.5.4. Social and Environmental Indicators	28
3.6. Regulated Assets	33
3.6.1. Electricity	33
3.6.2. Natural Gas	35
3.7. Technical Infrastructures	38
3.7.1. Electricity	38
3.7.2. Natural Gas	39
3.8. Supply Chain	42
04 › MANAGEMENT REPORT	48
4.1. Economic	49
4.1.1. Environment	49
4.1.2. Sectoral Environment	51
4.1.3. Regulatory Environment	56
4.2. Electricity	58
4.2.1. RNT Operation	58
4.2.2. Investment in the RNT	63
4.2.3. Connections to the Transmission Grid	66
4.3. Natural gas	68
4.3.1. RNTIAT Operation	68
4.3.2. Investment in RNTIAT	74

4.4. Business Development	76
4.5. Other Business	78
4.5.1. ENONDAS	78
4.5.2. RENTELECOM	78
4.5.3. REN Trading	79
4.6. Financial Performance	81
4.6.1. Results in 2015	81
4.6.2. Average RAB and Investment	85
4.6.3. Financing and Debt	91
4.7. Proposed Allocation of Net Profit	94
4.8. Perspectives 2016	94
 05 › SUSTAINABILITY AT REN	 96
5.1. Sustainability Approach	98
5.1.1. Sustainability Strategy	99
5.1.2. Stakeholders	102
5.2. Main Actions Undertaken	102
5.3. Management and Performance	104
5.3.1. Social Performance	104
5.3.2. Environmental Performance	128
5.4. Awards	142
 06 › CONSOLIDATED AND INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS	 143
6.1. Consolidated Financial Statements	144
6.2. Individual Financial Statements	244
 07 › CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	 298
PART I	
7.1. Information on Voting Rights, Organization and Corporate Governance Economic Environment	299
7.1.1. Voting Rights	299
7.1.2. Corporate Bodies and Committees	311
7.1.3. Internal Organization	348
7.1.4. Remuneration	359
7.1.5. Trades with Related Parties	370
 PART II	
7.2. Assessment of Corporate Governance	374

ANNEXES	388
1. Management Report	389
1.1. Legislation on Energy Published in 2015	389
1.1.1. Electricity	389
1.1.2. Natural Gas	393
2. Corporate Governance	395
3. Sustainability	438
3.1. GRI Correspondence Table	438
3.2. Methodological Notes	449
GLOSSARY	452
Financial Glossary	453
Technical Glossary	454
CONTACTS	466



From left to right:

JOÃO FARIA CONCEIÇÃO
COO and member of the Executive Committee

RODRIGO COSTA
Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee

GONÇALO MORAIS SOARES
CFO and member of the Executive Committee

REN
REDES ENERGÉTICAS NACIONAIS

01 › MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

DOING A REVIEW AT THE END OF THE YEAR IS A MANDATORY TASK THAT ALL MANAGERS SHOULD UNDERTAKE, REGARDLESS OF THE SIZE, OR COMPLEXITY OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

Anyone who follows our company knows that a year without a relevant failure, in any of the integrated services of the national energy transmission concessions, is a good year for REN. All of our employees understand this priority clearly and see it as their main goal.

With regard to operations, 2015 was a year in which we efficiently and effectively dealt with all demands, being it in the area of new projects, maintenance or in emergency situation response. In general, and particularly in the field of electricity and gas system management, we fully met our domestic and international responsibilities with standards of quality and efficiency, which place us among the best transmission system operators internationally. REN is recognized among its peers for its know-how and last year was no exception.

In a year with poor rainfall and less wind than usual, the contribution of renewable energies in the overall energy mix was below that of 2014. As a result, there was a greater use of fossil fuels and the consumption of natural gas for electricity production increased by 242%. This, in turn, led to greater use of our gas transmission infrastructure.

However, our work is not limited to just the operational side of the business, and without wishing to go into too much detail, I'd like to highlight just a few of the most important events, which will be reviewed in greater detail in this report:

Financial Rating – the consistency of the Company's results and the excellence of our performance have been internationally recognized. This meant that in 2015, REN was the only Portuguese company with an investment rating from the three main international ratings agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch).

Certification – REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A and REN – Gasodutos, S.A. were certified by ERSE as the national electricity transmission system operator and natural gas transmission system operator, respectively, under full ownership unbundling.

A year without a relevant failure in any of the integrated services of the national energy transmission concessions, is a good year for REN. All of our employees understand this priority clearly and see it as their main goal.

Approved PCI Projects – three development projects for the REN Electricity and Natural Gas Transmission System were re-confirmed as Projects of Common Interest (PCI) by the European Commission. In the area of natural gas, the selected project for the 3rd Portugal – Spain interconnection. The two projects in the area of electricity were in the categories of European energy market development and integration of renewable energies. These projects will be undertaken when the necessary approvals are issued by the competent public authorities.

Natural gas storage caverns – with the conclusion of the acquisition of the Galp Energia concession, REN now owns all of the natural gas underground storage infrastructure currently operated in Portugal.

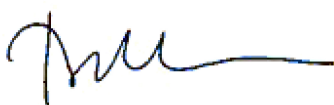
In 2015, REN net income grew by approximately 3% over the previous year. Other relevant and extraordinary factors in 2015 provide a positive contribution including the lowering of financing costs and the sale of the stake in Enagás. On the negative side, we were affected by the continued Extraordinary Levy on the Energy Sector (CESE).

During 2015, we maintained our commitment to local communities through initiatives of environmental preservation and social support, promoting innovation and development through the work of R&D Nester (an R&D partnership between REN and CEPRI, a subsidiary of our shareholder State Grid). REN Award, on its 20th anniversary, continued to single out the best master's theses on energy produced in Portuguese universities.

In 2015, we reiterated our ongoing commitment to the defence of the principles set out in the United Nations Global Compact.

We believe in and foster a motivating and challenging working environment for everyone at REN. With respect to integration and gender equality, we have made important progress, year after year.

I would like to thank our employees, the Board of Directors and our shareholders for their permanent support and drive, allowing us to continue the work which is of vital importance for our community.



02 › APPROACH (TO REPORT)

This report brings together the information required to meet our commitments and legal financial reporting obligations as well as our commitments to sustainability reporting. The aim of the report is to provide transparent information on economic, social and environmental issues which have been identified as most relevant to the company and its stakeholders. It also deals with corporate governance and ethics during 2015. Since 2010, REN has combined financial and sustainability reporting in a single document which is issued every year.

The consolidated and individual financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting of 17 of March 2016. The remainder of this report was also generally approved by the Board in 2016. It is the Board of Directors' opinion that the information in this report accurately reflects the financial position of the Group and its different subsidiary companies and provides a balanced overview of its present situation, policies, organization, practices and operating results in areas of sustainability considered to be most relevant in compliance with the reference Standards and Directives as implemented.

This report is complemented by the following publicly available information :

- Sustainability Brochure 2015
- Corporate Website (www.ren.pt)

FINANCIAL REPORTING

Consolidated financial statements were drawn up on the assumption of continuity of operations and are based on the accounting books and records of the companies included in the consolidation (Note 6). This accounting information is maintained in accordance with accountancy standards in effect in Portugal, adjusted during the consolidation process so that the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with International Standards on Financial Reporting as implemented throughout the European Union, in effect for financial years starting on 1 January 2014. Both the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as well as the International Accounting Standards (IAS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and respective interpretations – SIC and IFRIC, issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) and Standard Interpretation Committee (SIC), which have been implemented in the EU, should be understood as forming part of the abovementioned standards.

Individual financial statements were drawn up in accordance with Portuguese law, including Decree-Law No 158/2009 of 13 July 2009 and also in accordance with the structural concept, accountancy, financial reporting and other requirements (the accountancy principles generally accepted in Portugal).

For further information on the principles and rules followed for financial information, please see Chapter 6.

The accounts were audited by Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

This report, as with previous reports, was drawn up in accordance with GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) guidelines, the international standard for the development of sustainability models. The G4 version of the guidelines was adopted for the first time and in accordance with the conformity option 'broad based'. Following GRI guidelines, an analysis was conducted of the materially relevant areas which provided the focus of the report on social, environmental and economic issues.

REN respects the commitment arising from having joined, in 2005, the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) initiative to provide information on its progress in implementing the ten principles regarding human rights, employment protection, environmental protection and anti-corruption measures. This report is also the vehicle for this information and as such, the correspondence table between the content of this report and the GRI and UNGC references is included. Further information on the UNGC initiative can be consulted on the REN website¹.

It is REN's aim to meet the principles set out in Standard AA1000APS (inclusion, materiality and relevance). This report also demonstrates how these principles are incorporated into the management of our business, more specifically with regard to the information in Chapter 5.

In order to verify the sustainability information presented in this report, REN was supported by PricewaterhouseCoopers Associados SROC, Lda (PwC), who conducted an independent check in accordance with the principles of Standard ISAE 3000 (International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000). PwC also took into consideration Standard AA1000AS (Accountability 1000 Assurance Standard - 2008), GRI G4 and the Standard AA1000APS (Accountability Principles Standard - 2008). This check provides a limited guarantee level of reliability.

COVERAGE

This report covers the financial and sustainability performance of all REN Group companies from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015.

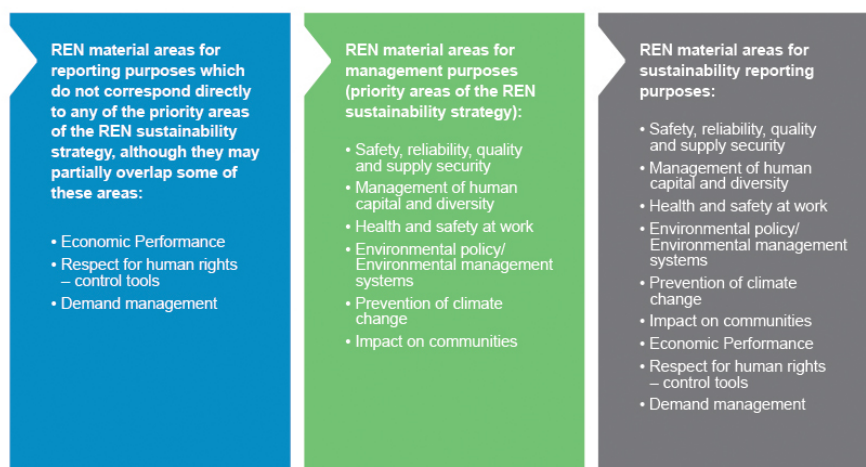
¹ www.ren.pt

MATERIAL AREAS

In accordance with GRI G4 requirements, this report focuses mainly on the issues identified as relevant in the materiality analysis. In line with GRI recommendations, REN listened to its stakeholders and took into consideration other external and internal factors such as peer sustainability references and reports. This material was used to sample materially relevant topics for purposes of sustainability management. This resulted in a new sustainability strategy for the 2014-2016 period based on three pillars - economic, environmental and social. These pillars provided the basis for determining the areas of sustainability seen as relevant for the purposes of this report.

Material topics were considered to be environmental policy/environmental management systems, safety, reliability, quality and supply security, health and safety at work, impact on communities, prevention of climate change and the management of human capital and diversity. Other topics included were economic performance, respect for human rights - control tools and demand management.

Further information on this process is available in the chapter on sustainability and in the GRI Table in this report, where material areas are also duly identified and addressed.



CONTACTS

For further information, please contact: sustentabilidade@ren.pt and ir@ren.pt.

03 › REN AT A GLANCE

3.1. REN PROFILE

REN's core business is the management of energy transmission systems, being present in the electricity and natural gas markets. REN is one of the few operators in Europe with this characteristics:

- In electricity, through the transmission of very high voltage and the overall technical management of the national electricity system. REN – Rede Eléctrica, S.A., a company wholly owned by REN, is the public service concessionaire for a period of 50 years, a situation which has been in effect since 2007.
- In natural gas, through the high pressure transmission and the overall technical management of the national natural gas system, from the reception, storage and regasification of liquefied natural gas to the underground storage of gas. REN Gasodutos, S.A., REN Atlântico – Terminal de GNL, S.A. and REN Armazenagem, S.A., respectively are REN Group companies and have been public service concessionaires since 2006, for a period of 40 years.

Through REN Trading, S.A., REN manages the energy to be acquired from two electrical power producing centres, as part of energy acquisition contracts which were not subject to early termination.

Since 2002, REN has also been present in the telecommunications sector through RENTELECOM – Comunicações, S.A., established with the aim of using the surplus capacity of the telecommunications networks which are vital to electricity and natural gas transmission and particularly with regard to the management and control of electricity and gas systems.

In October 2010, the Portuguese state awarded Enondas, Energia das Ondas, S.A., a company wholly owned by REN, a concession for wave energy production in a pilot area to the north of S. Pedro de Moel. The concession has been granted for a period of 45 years and includes authorization to build the infrastructures required to implement the connection to the public power grid.

Group business functions are conducted by REN Serviços, S.A. (REN Serviços) more specifically, this includes support functions for the concessionaires and back-office functions. In addition to this support work, REN Serviços also operates as a commercial extension of REN, providing consultancy and/or engineering services to third parties within the energy sector.

CORPORATE HOLDINGS

Further to the agreement between Portugal and Spain on the creation of an Iberian electricity market, REN has:

- a) a stake of 40% in the share capital of OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A. (which in turn holds 50% of the share capital of OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico de Energia (Pólo Português), Sociedade Gestora de Mercado Regulamentado, S.G.M.R., S.A. (which in turn holds 50% of OMI CLEAR – Sociedade de Compensação de Mercados de Energia, S.G.C.C.C.C., S.A.) and 50% of OMI – Pólo Español S.A. (OMIE)); and
- b) a stake of 10% in the share capital of OMEL - Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía, Polo Español, S.A., the Spanish law company which is the counterpart of OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A. which also holds 50% of the share capital of MIBGAS, S.A.

Through these stakes in the share capital of OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A. and OMEL - Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía, Polo Español, S.A. – whose subsidiaries OMIP – Operador do Mercado Ibérico de Energia (Pólo Português), Sociedade Gestora de Mercado Regulamentado, S.G.M.R., S.A. and OMI - Polo Español S.A. (OMIE) support the Iberian electricity market, REN works in the Iberian Peninsula energy market.

In addition to these stakes, REN also has relevant positions in other companies. This includes stakes in Coreso, SA, a company working in the Regional Security Coordination Initiative (RSCI), which collaborates with different European TSOs and other RSCIs, in which REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. now has a stake of 10%. REN also has participations in Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S. A., where REN has a 7.5% stake, Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A. where REN Serviços, S.A. holds 1% of the share capital and MEDGRID SAS where REN holds 8% of the share capital.

3.2. CORPORATE BODIES, DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER MANAGERS (31.12.2015)

CORPORATE BODIES

BOARD OF THE GENERAL MEETING

Pedro da Maia, *chairman*

Francisco Santos Costa, *vice-chairman*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rodrigo Costa, *chairman*

João Faria Conceição, *member*

Gonçalo Morais Soares, *member*

Guangchao Zhu, *vice-chairman*¹

Mengrong Cheng, *member*

Longhua Jiang, *member*

Omar Al-Wahaibi, *member*

Manuel Champalimaud, *member*

Jorge Magalhães Correia, *member*

Francisco João Oliveira, *member*²

José Luis Arnaut, *member*

Manuel Sebastião, *member*

Maria Estela Barbot, *member*

Gonçalo Gil Mata, *member*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rodrigo Costa, *chairman*

João Faria Conceição, *member*

Gonçalo Morais Soares, *member*

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Manuel Sebastião, *chairman*

Maria Estela Barbot, *member*

Gonçalo Gil Mata, *member*

¹ Representing State Grid International Development Limited

² Francisco João Oliveira submitted his resignation on 25 November 2015.

REMUNERATIONS COMMITTEE

Paulo Pimenta de Araújo, *chairman*
Manuel Lancastre, *member*
Fernando Neves de Almeida, *member*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

José Luis Arnaut, *chairman*
Manuel Champalimaud, *member*
Jorge Magalhães Correia, *member*
Longhua Jiang, *member*

NOMINATIONS AND APPRAISALS COMMITTEE

Manuel Sebastião, *chairman*
Longhua Jiang, *member*
Omar Al-Wahaibi, *member*
Rodrigo Costa, *member*

STATUTORY AUDITOR

Deloitte & Associados, SROC, S.A.,
Carlos Melo Loureiro, ROC, *alternate*

COMPANY SECRETARY

Marta Almeida Afonso,
Guilherme von Cupper, *alternate*

DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER MANAGERS

Internal audit: Gil Vicente
Chief Technical Officer: Haibin Wan
Institutional Relations Directors:
Maria José Clara
Victor Baptista

CONCESSION SUPPORT SERVICES

Studies and Regulation Pedro Furtado
Operational Services: Isabel Figueira
European Energy Agenda: Jamila Madeira

SUPPORT DUTIES

Investor Relations Ana Fernandes
Business Development: Hugo Domingos
Communication and Sustainability: Margarida Ferreirinha
Planning and Management Control: Joana Freitas
Human Resources: Elsa Carvalho
Information Systems: Tiago Azevedo
Legal Services: Marta Almeida Afonso
Buildings and General Services: João Botelho
Financial Management: Nuno Rosário
Accounting: Brigida Palma
Procurement: Alexandra Reis

ELECTRICITY UNIT

Planning and Engineering: João Afonso
Investment: Nuno Ribeiro
Operation: Albertino Meneses
System Management: Albino Marques

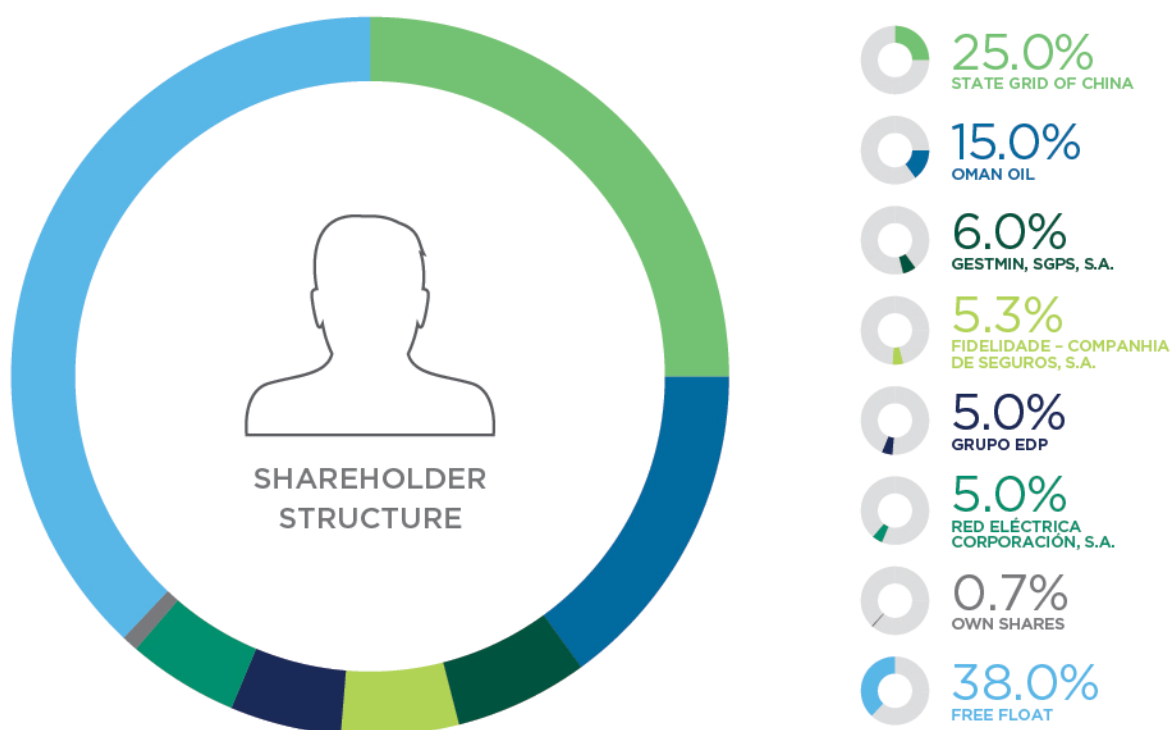
NATURAL GAS UNIT

Asset Planning and Management: Rui Marmota
Investment and Operation: Luís Ferreira
System Management: Rui Marmota
LNG Terminal: Paulo Mestre

OTHER BUSINESS

ENONDAS: Victor Baptista
REN Trading: Nelson Cardoso
RENTELECOM: Rui Franco
Research and Development: Nuno Souza e Silva

3.3. SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE



3.4. MILESTONES IN 2015

MAIN REN GROUP EVENTS

January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First year of the new regulatory period for electricity (2015-2017). • Resignation of director José Folgado Blanco, appointed by Red Eléctrica Corporación S.A. As part of the strategic alliance between REN and Rede Eléctrica de España, S.A., given that the aim of increasing coordination between the abovementioned groups of companies has been achieved, it was considered unnecessary to have reciprocal representation on the Boards of Directors of both companies. • Standard & Poor's ratings agency changes REN's outlook to positive and maintains the rating at BB+, one level above that of the Portuguese Republic. • R&D Nester and Enondas/Ocean Plug achieve first certification and are now part of the REN Integrated Quality, Environment and Safety Management System (SIGQAS). The continuation of SIGQAS certification was confirmed at the end of December by APCER, the Portuguese Certification Association, which renewed certification of the remaining REN Group companies for a further three years.
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Collective Labour Agreement (ACT) came into force covering nine wholly owned companies • REN issues €300 million 10 year Euro Bonds, with a spread of 1.82% on the 10 year swap rate. • The company Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, S.A. notified that it had acquired qualified holdings of more than 5% in REN's share capital. • REN and its R&A receive the Gold Award in the Category of Annual Reports – Overall Presentation – Energy at the MERCURY Awards, an international competition designed to reward the best work in the field of communication.
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REN is award winner at the annual 'Masters of Human Capital' in the category of 'Best Social Responsibility Policy and Promotion of Well-Being', in the NÓS Programme.
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REN's corporate bodies elected for the three-year period of 2015-2017. • Rodrigo Costa elected Chairman of the Board of Directors.

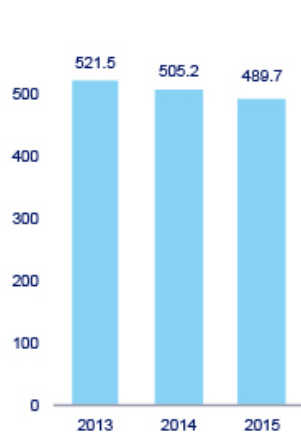
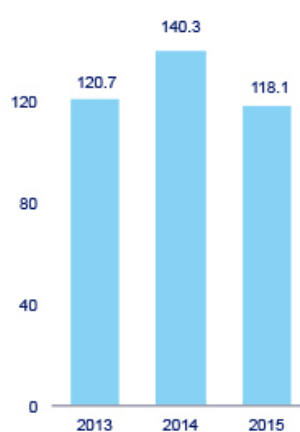
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalizing of the partial transmission of the Transgás Armazenagem storage concession. REN Armazenagem now owns all cavities in operation at the Carriço facility. REN creates Chair in Biodiversity in partnership with the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) and the University of Porto (UP).
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REN wins Silver in the category 'Corporations: Internal Communications' at the Questar Awards, an international competition designed to reward the best practices at companies in the area of communication.
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REN obtains financing from the European Commission for the project for the 3rd Portugal-Spain natural gas interconnection (€506,000) and for carrying out environmental and engineering studies on the electrical power line connection between Ribeira de Pena and Vieira do Minho (€250,000). The REN Intranet was the big winner in the category of 'Intranet', at the APCE 2015 Awards – Excellence in Communication.
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The REN Report and Accounts wins silver at the ACR Awards and bronze at the Stevie Awards. ERSE notifies REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A and REN – Gasodutos, S.A. of the decision of certification (i) for REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A., as the electricity transmission system operator, and (ii) for REN Gasodutos, S.A., as the natural gas transmission system operator, under full ownership unbundling.
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGIR Award – an initiative created to support projects finding solutions to specific social problems.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard & Poor's moves REN's rating up from BB+ to BBB- thus entering the investment grade category, as is the case already at Moody's and Fitch. Standard & Poor's also keeps REN outlook as positive.

-
- November**
- REN signs a partnership agreement with LIFE Elia for the south of Europe with the aim of promoting and implementing the setting up of green corridors in forests crossed by REN.
 - REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. joins current shareholders, the TSOs Elia (Belgium), RTE (France), National Grid (UK), Terna (Italy) and 50Hertz (Germany), becoming a shareholder in Coreso, an organization whose mission is to support TSOs in energy supply security in Europe.
 - REN Website wins 'Best in Class' award in the categories of 'Energy' and 'Utilities' at the Interactive Media Awards.
 - REN signs long-term loan with European Investment Bank (IEB) for €80 million to finance a series of investments in the 2014-2019 period.
-
- December**
- REN wins APG Company 2015 Award from the Portuguese Association of People Management for its equality, diversity and inclusion programme.
 - REN Sustainability report wins bronze at international iNOVA Awards in the category of 'Annual Online Report: Sustainability report'.
 - The REN Intranet wins award recognizing the best European examples of internal communication – FEIEA Grand Prix – in the category of 'Best Intranet'.
 - Three development projects for the REN Electricity and Natural Gas Transmission System re-confirmed as Projects of Common Interest (PCI) by the European Commission (EC). In the area of gas, this is the project for the 3rd Portugal – Spain interconnection. The two projects in the areas of electricity are in the categories of European energy market development and integration of renewable energies.
 - Francisco João Soares de Oliveira resigns as director.
-

3.5. MAIN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

3.5.1. FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Operating profits (millions of euros)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	$\Delta\%$ 2015-2014
EBITDA	472.5	511.6	521.5	505.2	489.7	-3%
EBIT	283.2	314.2	320.3	302.6	280.4	-7%
Financial profits	-103.4	-136.0	-142.2	-113.8	-98.8	13%
Pre-tax profits	179.8	178.2	178.0	188.8	181.5	-4%
Net profit	120.6	123.6	121.3	112.8	116.1	3%
Recurrent net income	131.0	120.2	120.7	140.3	118.1	-16%

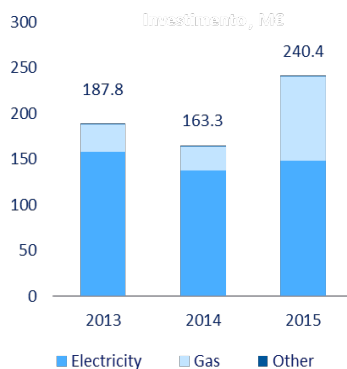
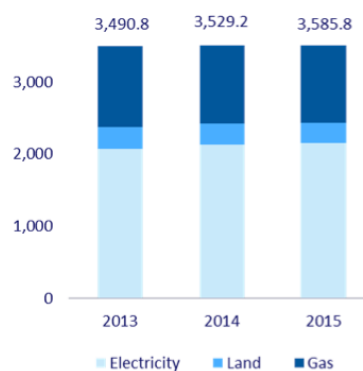
EBITDA, M€

RECURRENT NET INCOME, M€

NET DEBT/EBITDA, M€


Assets, investment and debt (millions of euros)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Δ% 2015-2014
RAB Average rate of return, %	7.61%	8.79%	7.97%	7.47%	6.16%	
Investment (CAPEX), millions of euros	349.4	201.1	187.8	163.3	240.4	47%
Net debt, millions of euros	2,311.3	2,512.4	2,402.3	2,436.2	2,465.5	1%
Net debt/EBITDA, x	4.89 x	4.91 x	4.61 x	4.82 x	5.04 x	

CAPEX (millions of euros)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Electricity	267.9	155.5	157.6	137.4	148.2
Gas	81.4	45.0	29.9	25.8	91.8
Other	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total Investment	349.4	201.1	187.8	163.3	240.4

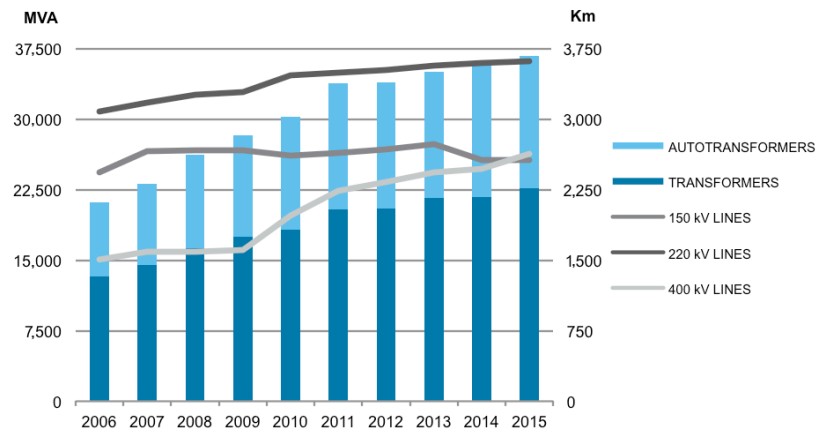
Average RAB (millions of euros)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Electricity	1,806.1	1,973.6	2,069.1	2,128.0	2,149.4
Land	334.8	321.2	307.6	294.3	281.2
Gas	1,044.9	1,086.9	1,114.1	1,107.0	1,155.2
Total average RAB	3,185.8	3,381.6	3,490.8	3,529.2	3,585.8

Includes the value of Enondas regulated asset base, which was considered materially relevant since 2014. For comparison purposes, the values for the previous year were adjusted in accordance.

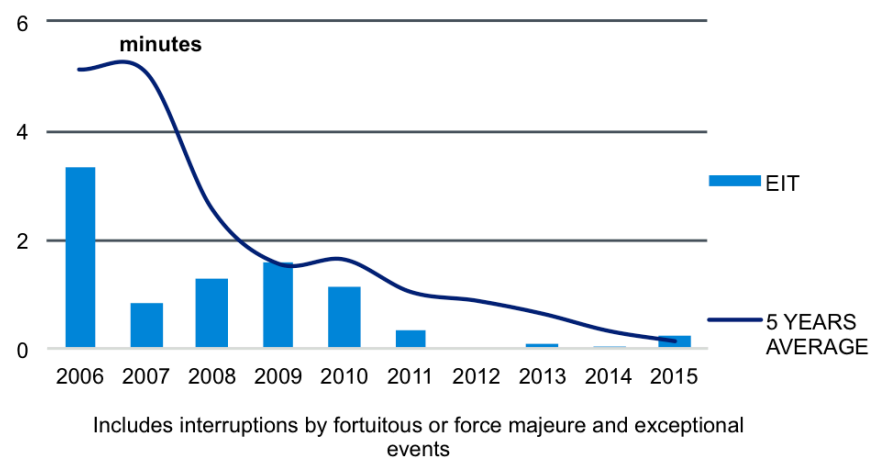
CAPEX, M€

AVERAGE RAB, M€

3.5.2. ELECTRICITY INDICATORS
**Technical indicators
– electricity**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumption, TWh	50.5	49.1	49.2	48.8	49.0
Annual variation in electricity consumption, %	-3.3%	-2.9%	0.2%	-0.7%	0.3%
Installed capacity, MW	18,788	18,416	17,691	17,776	18,342
Power transmitted on the net, TWh	42.2	41.0	41.5	41.9	43.0
Length of lines, km	8,371	8,534	8,733	8,630	8,805
Transformer capacity, MVA	33,777	33,915	34,984	35,754	36,673
Energy transmission losses, %	1.54%	1.56%	1.75%	1.89%	1.56%
Equivalent interruption time, minutes	0.27	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.21

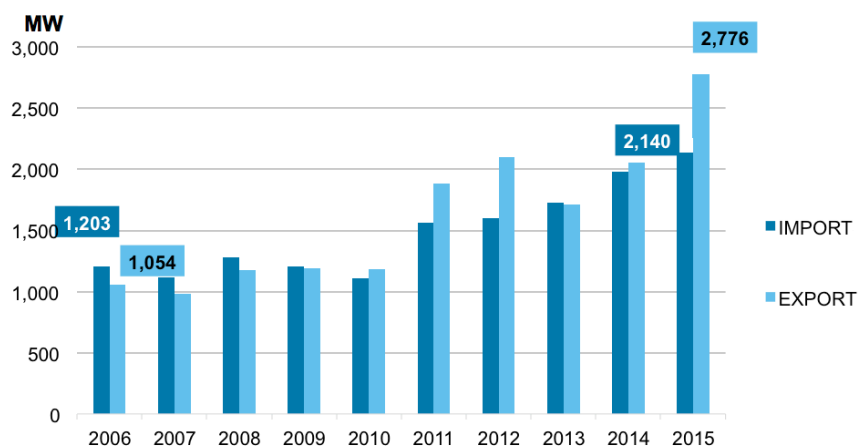
LINE LENGTH AND TRANSFORMATION POWER



EVOLUTION OF EQUIVALENT INTERRUPTION TIME (EIT), MINUTES



AVERAGE IMPORT AND EXPORT CAPACITY, MW

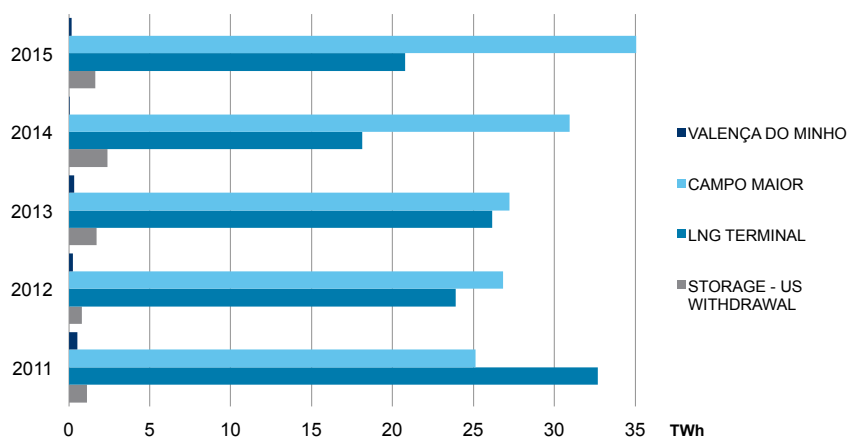


3.5.3. NATURAL GAS INDICATORS

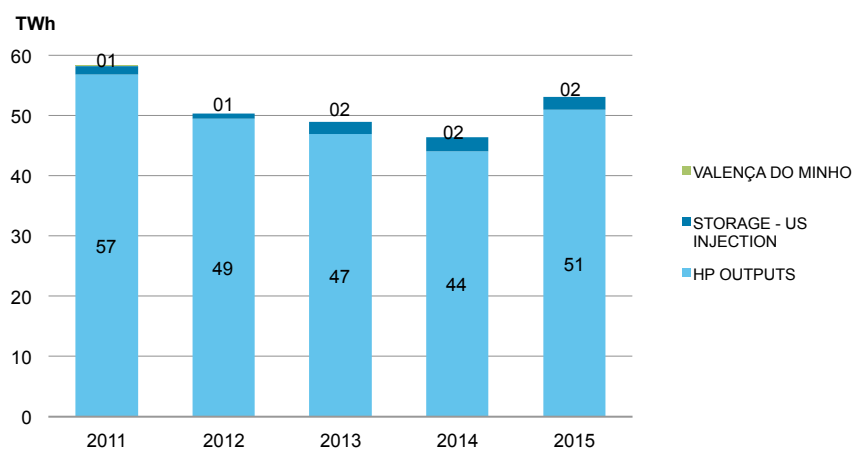
Technical indicators – natural gas	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumption, Twh	57.5	50.2	47.9	45.3	52.2
Annual variation in natural gas consumption, %	-0.5%	-12.7%	-4.6%	-5.4%	15.3%
Outputs from RNTGN, Twh	58.1	50.3	48.8	46.2	53.0
Length of high-pressure gas pipelines, km	1,298	1,298	1,375	1,375	1,375
Underground gas storage capacity, Mm3(*)	132.7	132.7	138.0	170.3	300.0
Equivalent interruption time, minutes	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0

(*)The volume indicated expresses the maximum capacity available for commercial purposes, which is conditioned by the specific thermodynamics of high-pressure, natural gas storage in salt caverns.

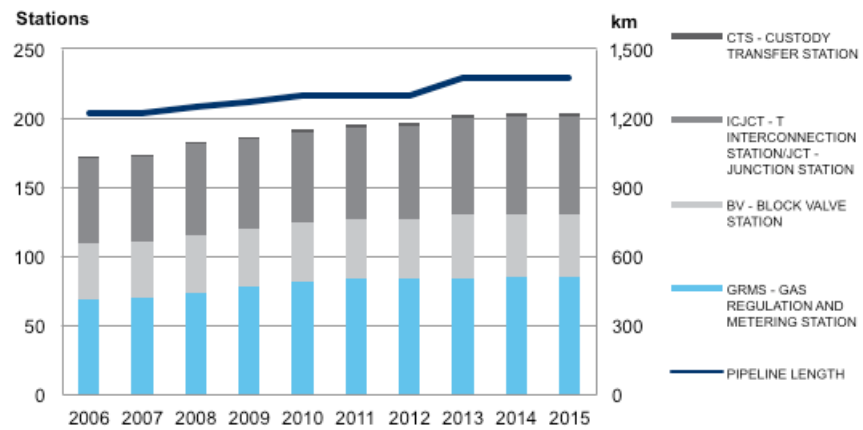
INPUTS TO RNTGN, TWh



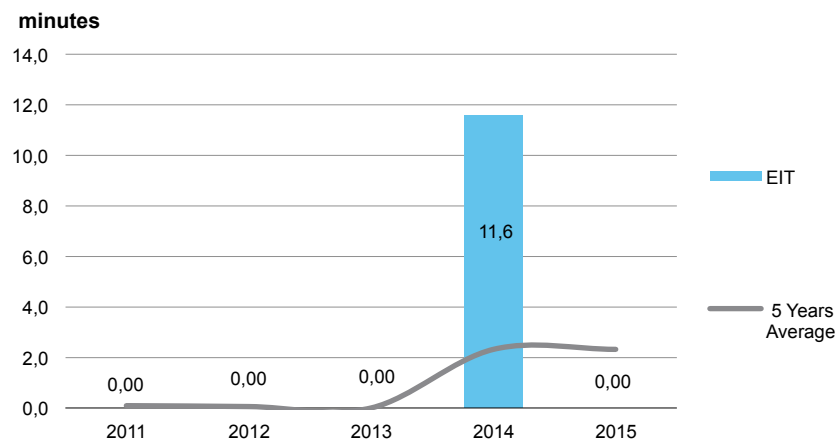
OUTPUTS FROM RNTGN, TWh



RNTGN - INFRASTRUCTURES



EVOLUTION OF EQUIVALENT INTERRUPTION TIME (EIT), MINUTES



3.5.4. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

SOCIAL INDICATORS

In 2015, the second REN Agir Award programme was run. Dedicated to the topic of active ageing, we received 171 applications from all over the country, 30% more than in the first edition.

In addition to the three first prizes won by Porto Faculty of Engineering (FEUP) and Beira Interior University students, were also given two honourable mentions to students from Lisbon School of Engineering (ISEL) and FEUP.

The Share corporate volunteer work programme saw an increase of around 43% in the number of staff participating in volunteer work (107 employees and 24 family members). There was also an increase of 62% in the number of volunteer work hours over 2014 (589 employee hours and 115 family member hours).

With respect to protection of the environment, of note was the launching of the educational project "*Heróis de Toda a Espécie*" (All Kinds of Heroes). This country-wide educational programme for children in the 3rd and 4th grade of primary school seeks to raise awareness among communities for the protection of biodiversity, preservation of Portuguese forests and conservation of animal and plant species threatened with extinction.

As part of REN's sustainability strategy with regard to in-company well-being, many indicators were collected throughout 2015 allowing the impact of measures to be gauged.

DESCRIPTION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

	2015		
Number of employees	620		
2015	Female	Male	Total
Full time employees	146	463	609
Fixed term contracts (Fixed, Unspecified duration and commission)	4	7	11
Interns	0	0	0
Total	150	470	620

2015

Rotation rate	6.6%
---------------	------

Diversity

2015

Men	470
Women	150
Total	620
Ratio Men / Women	24.2%

Number of employees

2015

Full-time	609
Fixed-term contracts	11
Total	620

Training

2015

No of Hours of training	18,644.4
No of Participants	3,031
No of Hours of training per Employee	29.3
Average No of Employees	637

Area of Training
(No of Participants)

2015

Behavioural	125
Technical	2,086
Quality, Environment and Safety	562
Management	258
Total	3,031

2015

% Staff who are union members	42.4%
% Full-time ACT workers	99.2%
% Staff who are union members	263
ACT Employees	615

2015

Absenteeism rate	2.3%
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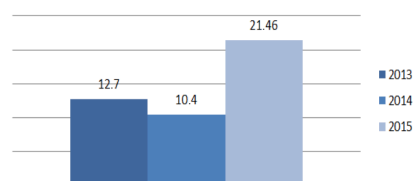
Indicators for NÓS Programme

2015

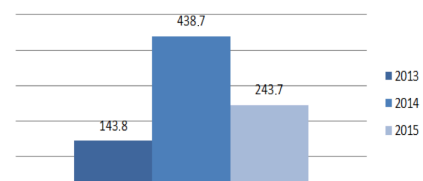
No of Initiatives	30
No of Participations	189
Satisfaction Rate	87%

INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY INDEXES - REN

INCIDENCE INDEX



SEVERITY INDEX



Note: The differences between the REN indicators presented here for 2013 and those reported in previous reports are justified by the fact that RD Nester data are now included. The total Severity Index for 2015 was 243.7.

ENVIRONMENTAL

	2013	2014	2015
Environmental Impact Assessment Processes	12	4	2
Environmental Impact Post-Assessment Processes	1	2	0
Environmental Impact Statements Issued	8	3	4
Environmental Project Studies	3	0	0
Environmental Impact Studies (EIA)	7	0	5
Environmental Compliance Report on the Execution Project (RECAPE)	1	2	1

Energy Consumption at REN (GJ)	2013	2014	2015
Electrical energy of infrastructure and buildings	240,978	236,446	217,361
Natural gas (cogeneration ³ , boilers, pilots and controlled flares)	306,402	344,137	251,308
Propane gas	178	172	126
Natural Gas	8,024	9,361	9,025
Fuel (Diesel and Petrol)	18,807	25,302	28,592
Losses in the electricity transmission network	2,616,509	2,814,536	2,404,706
Losses in the gas transmission network (purgas)	3,603	9,106	9,025
Total energy consumption at REN (GJ)	3,196,514	3,441,074	2,920,143

³ In 2015, there was no cogeneration and consequently no energy consumption.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2013	2014	2015
Scope 1	20,249	25,849	17,669
Natural gas purges (CH ₄)	1,275	4,296	626
Flare burn	4,243	6,393	2,277
Own consumption by boilers	12,305	12,269	10,977
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	468	460	1 152
Natural Gas (buildings)	483	530	511
Propane Gas (buildings)	11	11	8
Diesel Equipment and Fleet	1,464	1,890	2,118
Scope 2	132,832	118,742	135,132
Electricity	11,162	9,149	11,202
Electricity losses in the network	121,165	108,906	123,930
Scope 3	505	687	662
Electricity	505	687	662

In 2015, a total of 77,000 trees were planted in an area of approximately 205 hectares. The following species are of note:

- Stone pines: 25,000 planted
- Oak: 24,000 planted
- Cork oak: 5,000 planted
- Chestnut: 1,900 planted
- Strawberry trees: 1,650 planted

INCIDENT RATE AND WHITE STORK NESTS IN REN INFRASTRUCTURE

	2013	2014	2015
Number of Platforms Installed	97	178	349
Number of Anti-Perching Devices Installed	649	600	642
Number of nests transferred	51	250	221

3.6. REGULATED ASSETS

3.6.1. ELECTRICITY

ACTIVITY IN ELECTRICITY

Through REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A., REN works in two regulated areas: General System Management (GGS) and Transmission of Electrical Power (TEE). The revenue allowed from GGS and TEE is received by applying two regulated tariffs: the tariff for the General Use of the System (UGS) and the tariff for the Use of the Transmission Network (URT).

Both tariffs are defined annually by the Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE) based on demand, costs, revenues and investment.

In 2015, a new regulation period was started and while no changes were made to the actual form of the regulation, the regulatory parameters were updated. The efficiency factor applied to operating costs for the transmission of electrical power was altered to 1.5% (2016 and 2017) and the remuneration rate is once again indexed to the annual arithmetic mean (1 Oct n-1 to 30 Sep N) of the 10 year Portuguese Republic Credit Default Swap rating. Limits to the remuneration base rate for the 2015-2017 period are 5.65% and 9.15%.

REGULATION OF ACTIVITIES

Activity relating to the General Use of the System is regulated by a remuneration rate applied to the assets allocated to the activity, net of amortization, subsidies and accepted operating costs.

Activity relating to the TEE is regulated by incentives: (i) incentive to efficient investment in the transmission network; (ii) incentive to efficiency in operating costs by establishing a maximum limit for these costs plus a component based on the level of company activity; (iii) incentive to maintain in operation equipment at the end of its service life; and (iv) incentive to increase the availability of the elements of the National Transmission Network (RNT).

The aim of the investment incentive is to reward, as additional remuneration, the efficiency obtained in investment subject to reference costs and which falls within set parameters.

The value of operating costs set for the 1st year of the regulation period evolves in subsequent years in line with the variation rate of the Implicit Price Index of GDP, and with an efficiency target determined by ERSE, which for 2016 and 2017 was 1.5%. Added to this amount is the change in the OPEX due to the annual growth in the transmission network (in kilometres of lines and in the number of panels at substations), calculated with the corresponding incremental costs, also set by ERSE.

The aim of the incentive to maintain equipment in service which has reached the end of its working life is to stimulate continuity in service of assets which are still technically viable but fully amortised, thus delaying replacement investment. For 2015, this incentive stood at 18.5 million Euros.

The electricity regulated assets base (RAB) consists of the assets net of amortizations and subsidies allocated to the activities of Electrical Power Transmission and General Management of the System.

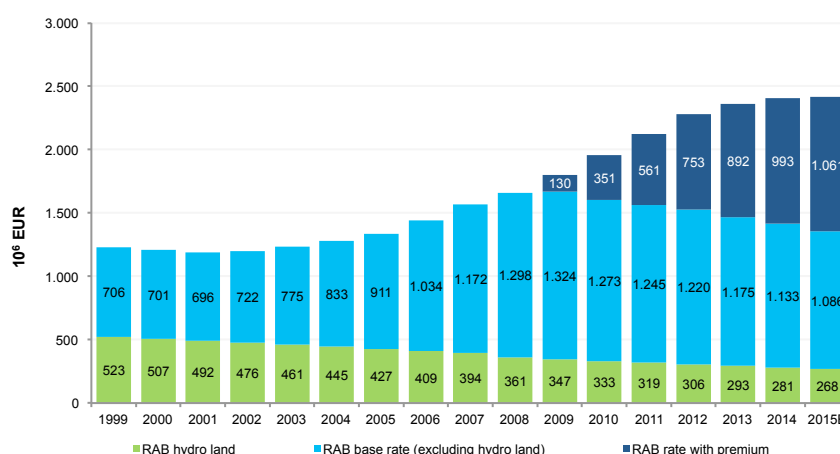
With regard to Electrical Power Transmission, with the aim of promoting more efficient behaviour by the transmission system operator in investment, the reference costs mechanism was introduced into the 2009-2011 regulatory period. This mechanism was published in September 2010 through Official Order No 14 430/2010 of 15 September, with retroactive application to investment transferred to operations in 2009. The first update was in 2015 with the entry into force of ERSE Directive No 3/2015 of 29 January. Therefore, in 2015, the average RAB on which the premium rate of 6.74% is applied, is 1.061 billion euros, while the remaining 1,046 billion euros is remunerated at a non-premium rate of 5.99%.

In the activity of GGS, the principle of RAB valuation is based on historical costs. In these cases, the remuneration rate of 5.99% is applied.

In 2015, the average RAB for the activity of GGS stood at 40 million Euros. Assets used in this activity also include land in the public water domain used in hydro power remuneration for which, in accordance with Implementing Order No 301-A/2013 of 14 October, depends on the classification allocated to the performance of the RNT concession holder. The rate may vary between -1.5% and +1.5%. For 2015, the provisional value indicated by ERSE of 0.1% was applied to a sum of 268 million Euros.

The following graph shows the RAB for the different asset groups:

EVOLUTION OF THE REGULATED ASSET BASE



The tariffs set by ERSE also reflect tariff deviations which, after two years, reconcile the (to the extent they are justified and accepted by ERSE) forecast and real values of income and costs and differences in demand.

The adjustments arising from the differences are recovered or returned two years after they have occurred. This sum is remunerated at a regulated rate equal to the 1 year Euribor average seen each year, plus a spread published annually by ERSE for the year in question.

At the end of 2015, the balance of differences was 63 million Euros to be recovered by REN.

REN TRADING

REN Trading places production from non-terminated Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) relating to the Tejo Energia and Turbogás thermal power plants on the market (MIBEL).

The difference between the contract cost within the scope of the PPA and the income from the market sale of power and system services supplied by the respective power plants, plus the incentives to optimise their management and the efficient management of the CO₂ emission licences, is incorporated into the Overall System Use tariff borne by energy users.

REN Trading income derives from incentives defined by ERSE which have an underlying sharing with electricity consumers of the benefits of the optimising and management of supply from these power plants. The final value of the incentives is a result of company work, both through the optimising of energy sales from the power plants, and by minimizing acquisition costs for fuel and CO₂ emission licences.

In 2015, the balance of the tariff difference account from the Purchase and Sale of Electrical Power, within the scope of PPA management, was 66 million Euros to be recovered in the tariffs.

3.6.2. NATURAL GAS

NATURAL GAS BUSINESS

The natural gas activities listed below are subject to economic regulation by ERSE:

- The high-pressure transmission of natural gas – through REN Gasodutos
- General technical management of the SNGN – through REN Gasodutos
- Reception, storage and regasification of LNG – through REN Atlântico
- Underground storage of natural gas – through REN Armazenagem
- Management of the supplier switching process – through REN Gasodutos

In July 2013, a new three year regulatory period started which ends in the first semester of 2016.

The main changes introduced by the regulator were: (i) indexation of the remuneration rate to evolution in earnings on Portuguese Treasury Bonds, with a maturity of 10 years and the introduction of limits to the remuneration rate for the 2013-2016 period of between 7.33% and 10.5%, (ii) the introduction of a mechanism to attenuate tariff adjustments at the LNG terminal with the aim of reducing the impact of these adjustments on the tariffs defined annually for that activity and (iii) the extension of incentives based regulation to underground storage in a similar manner to that for the high-pressure transmission of natural gas and LNG reception, storage and regasification.

Currently, the level of eligible operating costs (cap) to calculate income in activities regulated by incentives has a maximum permitted value and includes a fixed part, subject to a regulatory revenue cap approach and one or more variable parts, subject to a price cap approach, indexed to the cost variables for the size of the infrastructure and the extent to which it is used.

The value approved for OPEX in the first year of the current regulation period evolves, in following years, in line with the efficiency targets set and published by ERSE for these years and with the variation rate of the Implicit Price Index of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The variable associated with the consumption of electricity at the LNG terminal (energy component) evolves in line with the average annual variation in the price of electricity on the futures market, published by OMIP, and with the efficiency target set by ERSE.

The efficiency targets for the current regulatory period vary between 1.5% and 3% per year.

General Use of the System and management of the supplier switching process are not subject to efficiency targets. This is also the case with some expenditure considered outside company control.

EXPANSION OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE ACTIVITY

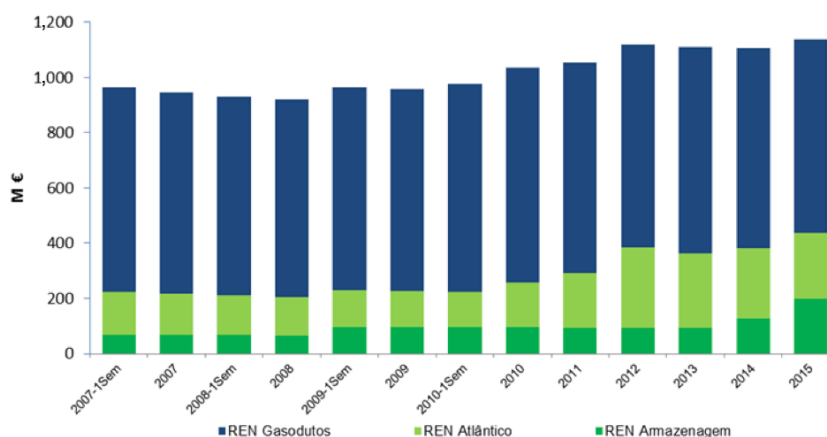
In 2015, the partial transmission of the underground storage concession to Transgás Armazenagem was concluded, which included two existing cavities, construction rights for a further two cavities and other rights and obligations associated with these assets. As such, REN now holds all the underground storage infrastructure in operation in Portugal.

REGULATION OF ACTIVITIES

Income relating to invested capital stems from the return on fixed assets in operation, net of amortisations and subsidies (RAB), at a rate set by the Regulator at the start of every regulatory period, plus the corresponding amortisations.

Up to the end of 2015, the RAB for the natural gas companies had the following evolution:

EVOLUTION OF THE REGULATED ASSET BASE



Tariffs are set based on estimates of quantity and the total income permitted as calculated for each activity. They include remuneration on assets, the recovery of the value of amortizations and established operating costs, by activity. Tariff adjustments from previous years are also included.

The adjustments are recovered or returned on a transitional basis every year based on estimates. The real value of adjustments arising from the differences are recovered or returned two years after they have occurred based on the comparison of provisional adjustments. This sum is remunerated at a regulated rate equal to the 12 month Euribor average seen each year, plus a spread published annually by ERSE for the year in question.

At the end of 2015, the balance of differences was 47 million Euros to be recovered by REN.

3.7. TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURES

3.7.1. ELECTRICITY

At the end of 2015, RNT (National Transmission Grid of electricity) consisted of 8,805 km circuits of transmission lines, 68 transformer substations and 15 switching and transition instalations.

NATIONAL TRANSMISSION NETWORK

	2015-12-31	2014-12-31	Variation
Length of transmission lines (km)	8,805	8,630	+2.0%
400 kV	2,632	2,467	+6.7%
220 kV	3,611	3,601	+0.3%
150 kV	2,562	2,561	+0.04%
Transformation power (MVA)	36,673	35,754	+919
Autotransformers	14,040	14,040	0
400/220 kV	7,200	7,200	0
400/150 kV	5,990	5,990	0
220/150 kV	700	700	0
150/130 kV	150	150	0
Transformers	22,633	21,714	+919
400/60 kV	3,910	3,910	0
220/60 kV	12,209	11,542	+667
150/60 kV	6,054	5,802	+252
150/130 kV	140	140	0
220/30 kV	320	320	0

RNT ensures the flow of electrical energy from power plants to the feeding substations where connections exist directly to VHV (Very High Voltage, voltages higher than 110 kV) consumers and, at 60 kV, between the National Transmission and Distribution Grids.

RNT is also connected with the European transmission grid through 10 VHV interconnection lines with the Spanish Transmission Grid: one 130 kV line between Minho and Galicia, three 220 kV lines at Douro International and six 400 kV lines, of which two between Minho and Galicia, one at Douro International, one at Tejo International, one between the Alentejo and Extremadura and one between the Algarve and Andalucía.

The National Dispatch Centre in Sacavém (Loures) coordinates general operations and ensures balance in the SEN (National Electricity System). The Network Operation Centre in Vermoim (Maia) is responsible for the monitoring and remote operation of all National Transmission Grid equipments.

The Security Telecommunication Network extensively supported by the VHV infrastructure (fibre optic and hertzian beams) provides data transmission services, control and commands to the transmission grid elements and the communication means required for operating the RNT, as also the technical management of the SEN itself.

3.7.2. NATURAL GAS

REN's natural gas infrastructures include:

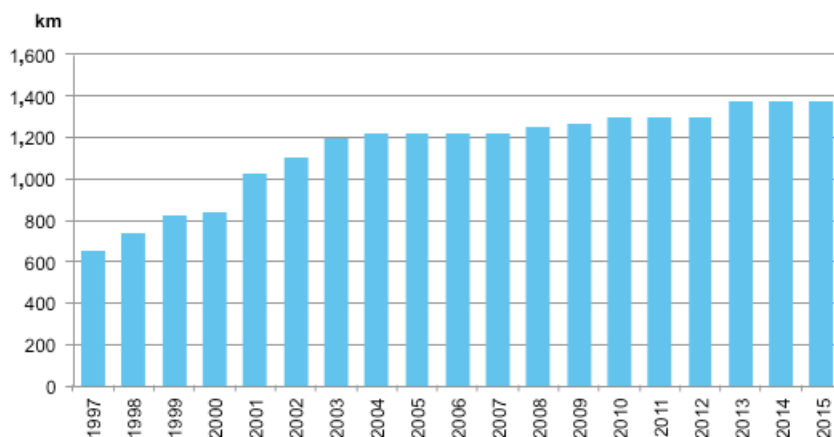
- The National Natural Gas Transmission Network (RNTGN);
- The Sines Natural Gas Liquefaction terminal (NGL);
- The Carriço natural gas underground storage facilities (6 caverns and 1 surface station).

Therefore, at the end of 2015, the RNTGN consisted of the following infrastructures:

- 1,375 km of high-pressure gas pipelines;
- 66 junction stations for pipeline branching;
- 45 block valve stations;
- 5 T-branch interconnection stations;
- 85 gas pressure regulating and metering stations;
- 2 custody transfer stations.

Since the start of operations in 1997, the transmission network has undergone the following developments:

LENGTH OF THE HP TRANSMISSION NETWORK



THE NATIONAL NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION NETWORK

		ø (mm)	km
Batch 1	Setúbal – Leiria	700	173
Batch 2	Leiria – Gondomar	700	164
	Gondomar – Braga	500	50
Batch 3	Campo Maior – Leiria	700	220
Batch 4	Braga – Valença	500	74
Batch 5	Monforte – Guarda	300	184
Batch 6	Mealhada – Viseu	500	68
Batch 7	Sines – Setúbal	800	87
Batch 8	Mangualde – Celorico – Guarda	700/300	76
High-pressure lines		150-700	278
Total			1,374

In 2015, the maximum values of available capacities for commercial purposes at the relevant points of the RNTGN were as shown in the following table.

AVAILABLE CAPACITY FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES OF RELEVANT POINTS

	GWh per day	Mm ³ (n) per day
Input		
Sines	193	16
Carriço (Withdrawal US)	85	7
VIP - Iberian	144	12
Output		
Sines	143	12
Carriço (Injection US)	21	2
VIP - Iberian	80	7
Delivery Points (total)	656	56

Supervised from a state-of-the-art National Dispatch Centre using redundant fibre-optic technology telecommunication systems, the RNTGN connects the gas pipeline stations with the Sines LNG Terminal and the Carriço underground storage facility in Pombal. All systems are equipped with digital communication, especially with regard to the reading of network input and output flows. This allows for the best practices to be adopted both in relation to information quality and supervision response.

In 2015, the LNG Terminal only undertook small investment projects.

As such, the Terminal maintained its main operating capacities:

- Annual natural gas regasification capacity of 8 bcm;
- Storage capacity of 390,000 m³ (2.5 TWh);
- Mooring adapted for methane tankers with capacities ranging from 40,000 to 216,000 m³;
- Maximum output to the RNTGN of 1,350,000 m³(n)/h;
- Tanker loading capacity: 36 tankers/day.

Gas is stored at great depth in underground salt caverns which connect to a gas station allowing the management of gas stored by injection through natural gas compressors and withdrawal through natural gas dehydration systems for subsequent injection into the transmission network.

REN constructs salt caverns using a leaching station which, together with a water collection system and a system which rejects brine into the sea.

At the end of 2015, the natural gas underground storage facilities within the REN Armazenagem concession were as follows:

- Six operational caverns;
- Maximum capacity: 3,967 TWh <> 333 Mm³(n);

- Nominal capacities of the surface station:
 - Injection: 84,000 m³(n)/h (24 GWh/day);
 - Withdrawal: 300,000 m³(n)/h (85 GWh/day);
- REN Armazenagem is responsible for the operation of the surface station.

3.8 SUPPLY CHAIN

In the compliance of its public service mission in the national energy sector, the REN Group is committed to the defence and promotion of the principles of sustainable development, seeking to create value on an ongoing basis for shareholders and stakeholders.

REN operates a Centralized Purchasing Department which houses all the different Group company requirements for goods, services and contract work under one roof. In 2015, total procurement was around 190M€.

The mission of the Purchasing Department is to ensure that goods, services and contract work are acquired under optimized conditions in terms of price, quality and service. As well as contributing to the generating of value for the Group, this approach also guarantees clarity and transparency in purchasing procedures based on the principles of ethics and sustainability. The department's work is supported by specific I.T. systems to register suppliers, their qualification, the assessment of their performance and manage the purchasing process life cycle.

With a view to ensuring the suitability of suppliers in meeting REN's needs, the Purchasing Department developed a single Supplier Qualification and Assessment System, which is common to all Group companies.

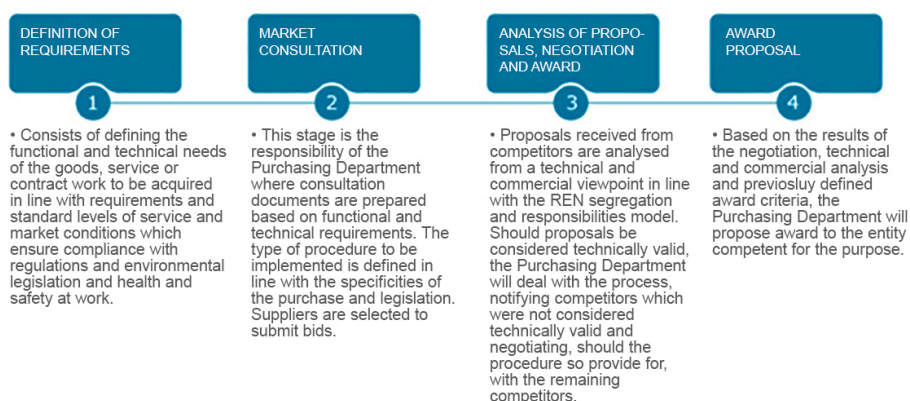
The main activities are:



A. ANNUAL PLANNING OF PURCHASES

Consists of the identification and planning of REN Group company purchasing needs with the aim of defining acquisition strategies for every category of purchase while creating acquisition volume, identifying potential synergies and generating savings for the Group.

B. PURCHASE



C. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AND PAYMENT

After approval of the award proposal, the requesting area is responsible for the management of the contract under the terms and conditions agreed with the supplier, acceptance of the goods or services which will allow suppliers to issue their respective invoices. These invoices will then be paid within the contractually agreed times by the REN department with payment responsibility.

REN expenditure and respective number of suppliers in 2015:

Geography of suppliers	% volume expenditure (239M€)	% number (1126)
Extra-Community	1	4
Intra-Community	5	10
Domestic	94	86

D. SUPPLIER QUALIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

REN operates a Supplier Management Model which deals with supplier qualification and assessment.

The Qualification System allows candidates which qualify as REN Group Suppliers to be invited to submit bids to tender requests launched by REN. This in turn allows such suppliers to establish a relationship of cooperation and partnership with the Group which is governed by demanding professional and ethical standards as well as strict compliance with legislation and in line with exacting medium and long-term sustainability policies.

The principles of this model are the principles of competition, equal treatment and opportunities for all potential Group suppliers, based on clear and objective rules and criteria with the aim of gauging the real capacity of every potential Group supplier.

The solidity behind REN's approach is based not only on its own conduct but also on the conduct of those with whom it works. For this reason, REN seeks to work with suppliers which share these values and principles.

As REN is a member of the United Nations Global Compact, it has drawn up a Code of Conduct for suppliers which sets out the 10 fundamental principles of the Compact which address human rights, labour practices, environmental protection and anti-corruption. These principles are derived from universally accepted declarations.

The Qualification System consists of the following steps:



REN mainly establishes contracts for energy sector related equipment and products and with the architects, contractors and service providers who work in the construction of overhead power cables and gas pipelines and who can meet the specific business needs of the REN Group. They are also directly involved with the development of the concession infrastructure.

REN suppliers are grouped as follows:

- **Specific Goods and Services of the Business**

Example: Bare Cables for MHV Lines and Sub-Station; Control and Protection Systems (CPS); Construction Contracts, Remodelling and Maintenance of MHV Power Lines; Tubes, Conduits and Accessories; Contracts for the Construction of Saline Cavities for NG Storage; Contracts for the Construction of High-Pressure NG Infrastructure(HP); etc.

- **Corporate Goods and Services**

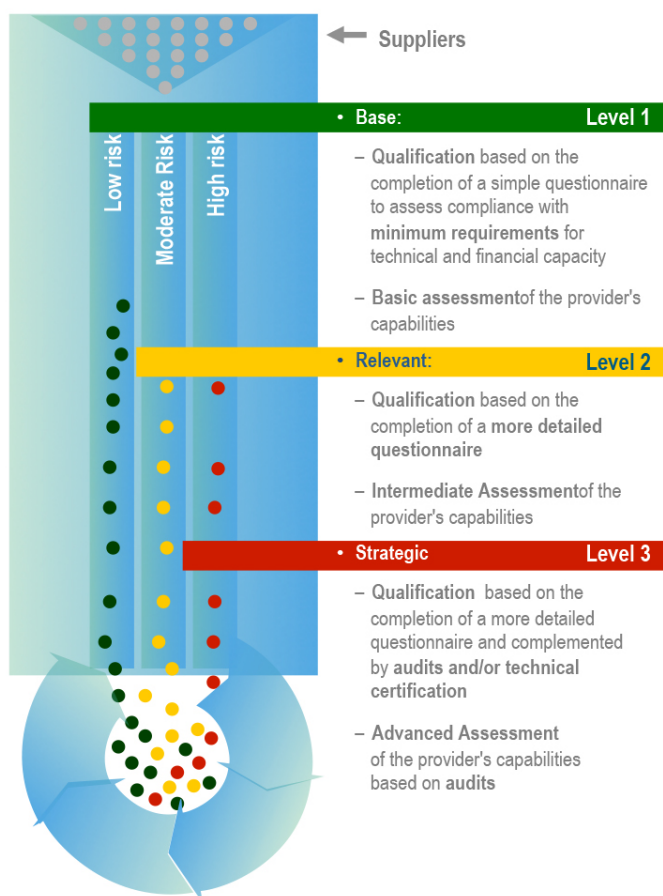
Example: Environmental Impact Studies; Catering, Vending; Micro I.T. and I.T. Consumables; etc.

With the aim of ensuring the capacity and suitability of suppliers, three levels of qualification have been created based on the complexity, criticality and representation of expenditure, in accordance with the following approach:

LOW RISK – this purchasing category has no impact on the operation or safety of the transmission infrastructure and has minimum representation in annual expenditure (e.g.: Professional Consultancy)

MODERATE RISK – this purchasing category may impact on the safety and operation of the infrastructure and/or represent a high annual expenditure (e.g.: Specific Construction Projects)

HIGH RISK – this purchasing category may impact on the safety and operation of the infrastructure, has high technical complexity and/or represents a high annual expenditure (e.g.: Power Transformers; Control and Protection Systems)



Suppliers are broken down as follows based on type, size and geographical organization:

Type and geographic origin of suppliers	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Goods Suppliers	Small national companies supplying standardized, low-value goods	Medium and large European companies supplying standardized goods or goods with customer specific requirements of medium or high value	Multinationals supplying complex goods of very high value
Service Providers	Small national companies providing standardized, low-value services	Small and medium-sized national companies providing specific, medium or high value services	Medium and large European companies providing complex high value services
Contractors	Small national building companies with a single speciality, low value	Medium and large national construction companies with multiple specialities, medium or high value	Large Iberian construction companies with multiple specialities of very high value and complexity (turnkey)

In 2015:

Geography of suppliers	% volume expenditure (239M€)	% number (1126)
Extra-Community	1	4
Intra-Community	5	10
Domestic	94	86

After the contracts have been concluded, the contract managers, based on objective criteria and through comparison with contractual arrangements, assess supplier performance, gauging their capacity for compliance with contracts signed with REN, thus contributing to more efficient management.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN

In December 2014, the REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. supplier qualification system closed down. 2015 was the first year in which REN operated a single supplier qualification and assessment system which is common to the whole Group.

The supplier panel remained largely stable with regard to number and geographical origins. Some acquisitions of national suppliers took place as did multinational mergers and relocation of manufacturing facilities to Asia, although non-significant in number and without apparent impact on competition or supply capacity.

In 2015, REN undertook several site visits to the factories of some manufacturers in China in order to guarantee full compliance with their obligations. As part of the qualification system, audits were carried out on factories (external partners) to ensure the integrity and quality of the manufacturing process and code of conduct.

PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE AT LOCAL SUPPLIERS IN IMPORTANT OPERATIONAL UNITS

Bearing in mind Community and national legislation requirements, the sector and REN's position as public service concession holder, the specificity and technical and technological complexity of REN purchases and the geographical location of main suppliers, no policy exists for working with preferential suppliers. Nevertheless, around 87% of all REN Group company suppliers are Portuguese as a result of the maturity of the domestic market and use of intensive labour in construction work. The remaining 13% relates mainly to European companies and some Asian countries.



MANAGEMENT REPORT

**ENERGY
TO MOVE
FORWARD »**

04› MANAGEMENT REPORT

4.1. ECONOMIC

4.1.1. ENVIRONMENT

WORLD ECONOMY¹

The recovery of the global economy continued in 2015, with an expected growth in economic activity of +3.1% (vs. +3.3% in 2014). Underlying this recovery are different rates of growth among developed and emerging economies.

In the case of developed economies, a slight improvement can be seen in the rate of growth, with a forecast of +2.0% in 2015 vs. +1.8% in 2014. Contributing to this performance is the improvement of the European Union growth (+1.9% in 2015 vs. +1.4% in 2014), with special focus on the Euro Zone, where the rate of growth is expected to reach +1.6% in 2015 (vs. +0.9% in 2014). Despite the acceleration seen in most EU countries, these performances are counterbalanced by some situations of slowdown in economic growth, as is the case with the UK (+2.5% in 2015 vs. +2.9% in 2014). Outside the EU, the US shows a slight increase in economic recovery (+2.6% in 2015 vs. +2.4% in 2014), achieved through a solid contribution from domestic demand, investment, public expenditure and continued improvements in the labour market. In the case of Japan, after a year of economic contraction (-0.1% in 2014), modest economic growth returned (+0.7% forecasted in 2015), although severely affected by the drop in private consumption.

The improvement seen in developed economies is not yet sufficient to offset the decreasing rate of growth in emerging economies (+3.9% in 2015 vs. +4.5% in 2014). This fall is especially influenced by a slowdown in Asian countries growth (+5.9% in 2015 vs. +6.3% in 2014, excluding Japan). Also contributing to this fall are the recession in Russia (-3.7% in 2015 vs. +0.6% in 2014), caused by the combined effect of economic sanctions and the drop in oil prices; the stagnation in Latin America (+0.4% in 2015 vs. +1.2% in 2014), strongly influenced by the recession in Brazil (-2.6% in 2015 vs. +0.1% in 2014) and the slowdown in the sub-Saharan markets of Africa (+4.4% in 2015 vs. +4.9% in 2014).

¹ Source: European Commission: European Economic Forecast, Autumn 2015

EURO ZONE²

The Euro Zone's economic recovery, which started in 2014, was further strengthened in 2015, with an estimated growth of +1.6%. This figure is still below the average of the European Union and other developed economies.

Growth in the Euro Zone is grounded on factors such as the decrease of oil prices, the drop of the Euro value and expansionist monetary policies by the European Central Bank. Significant increases were seen in the rate of growth of private consumption (+1.7% in 2015 vs. +0.8% in 2014) and investment (+2.3% in 2015 vs. +1.3% in 2014), as well as a stable growth in public consumption (+1.0% in 2015 vs. +0.9% in 2014), the aggregate effect of which is reflected in a significant contribution of domestic demand to GDP growth (+1.4 p.p. in 2015). Imports grew an expected +5.4% in 2015 (vs. +4.5% in 2014) and exports reached +5.2% (vs. +4.1% in 2014), resulting in a slightly positive net exports contribution to GDP growth (+0.1 p.p.). Unemployment continued on its downward trend, standing at an estimated +11.0% in 2015 vs. +11.6% in 2014.

INTEREST RATES^{3,4}

During 2015, the European Central Bank reference rate remained at an historic low of +0.05%, a figure going back to September 2014. Euribor rates maintained a downward trend, having reached negative values for some maturities: on 31 December 2015, Euribor rates for 3, 6 and 12 months stood at -0.131% (vs. +0.078% at the end of 2014), -0.040% (vs. +0.171%) and +0.060% (vs. +0.325%), respectively.

Based on signs of improvement in the north American market, the US Federal Reserve raised the Fed Funds Target Rate in December 2015. Thus the reference rate increased to 0.25%-0.5%, replacing a previous range of 0%-0.25%, which had remained unchanged since 2008.

THE PORTUGUESE ECONOMY⁵

In 2015, Portugal continued to improve the rate of economic recovery seen in the previous year. The domestic economy grew an expected +1.7% in 2015 (vs. +0.9% in 2014), based on greater investment (+5.6% in 2015 vs. +2.8% in 2014) and private consumption (+2.6% in 2015 vs. +2.2% in 2014) and also supported by an inversion in public consumption growth (+0.5% in 2015 vs. -0.5% in 2014). Therefore, domestic demand gave a significant contribution to GDP growth, of around +2.3 p.p.

This drive in domestic demand led to an estimated increase in imports at a slightly lower rate than the preceding year (+6.7% in 2015 vs. +7.2% in 2014), while exports continued to grow (+5.3% in 2015 vs. +3.9% in 2014). The combined effect of these performances reflect an expected net exports contribution of -0.5 p.p. to the GDP growth rate.

² Source: European Commission: European Economic Forecast, Autumn 2015 – Euro Zone

³ Source: ECB and FED reference rates (www.ecb.int; www.federalreserve.gov)

⁴ Source: European Money Markets Institute

⁵ Source: European Commission: European Economic Forecast, Autumn 2015 – Portugal; IGCP – Presentation to Investors – January 2016

With regard to public accounts, consolidation efforts continued to reduce the public deficit to levels allowed by the European Union Stability and Growth Pact (3% or below). The estimated deficit for 2015 is around 3.0% of GDP, a decrease from the 2014 deficit of 4.5%⁶. The weight of public debt in GDP should reverse its upward trend, dropping from 130.2% in 2014 to an estimated 128.2% in 2015.

The rate of unemployment continued to fall, and is expected to drop to 12.6% in 2015 vs. 14.1% in 2014.

4.1.2. SECTORAL ENVIRONMENT

2015, signs of the start of a new international era of energy?

- The steep fall in the price of oil was accompanied by the prices of other fossil fuels in many countries
- Binding regulations on energy efficiency was broadened to more than a quarter of worldwide consumption
- More than half of new production capacity installed internationally in 2014 was based on renewable technologies
- For the first time, growth in CO₂ emissions was not seen to be hand-in-hand with growth in the economy
- The Paris Agreement seeks to limit global average temperature increase to a maximum of 2°C, when compared to the pre-industrial period, up to the end of the century (Conclusion of COP 21)

According to IEA forecasts – New Policies Scenario – world energy demand is expected to grow by more than 33% between 2013 and 2040.

Long-term, the evolution in energy related CO₂ emissions points to an increase of 16% by 2040.

The International Energy Agency (IEA), in its New Policies Scenario, presents its vision of the evolution of energy markets up to 2040, maintaining current policies and measures and cautiously adopting new proposals and the most recent developments in energy policy.

Although the commitments undertaken at COP21 point to a more efficient and decarbonised energy system, growth in world energy needs is inescapable.

Despite China being in a transition period to a growth model which is less energy dependent, the IEA estimates that the main contribution to the increase in energy demand up to 2040 will be from non-OECD countries. India will have the largest quota of individual growth in demand internationally.

Energy efficiency will play a highly important role in reducing energy demand. Improvements in approach and a new political focus on energy efficiency will allow growth in energy demand to slow to around 30% in 2040, in relation to growth in the global economy of 150%.

Due to climate policies and environmental restrictions in the main markets, demand for coal will continue to grow, although at a much slower rate than in the last 30 years. In the case of the European Union, coal consumption is expected to fall to around one third of the current figure.

⁶ The deficit of 4.5% in 2014 and 3.0% in 2015 do not include the extraordinary effects of Novo Banco and Banif banks capitalisation. If these were to be included, expected deficit would be 7.2% in 2014 and 4.2% in 2015.

As a result of the increased growth in emerging economies, the demand for natural gas will increase by almost 50% by 2040. China and the Middle East will be the main drivers behind growth in gas consumption, overtaking European consumption.

World demand for electricity will continue to grow and environmental impact from the production of electricity is expected to rise. Renewable energy sources represent more than 50% of this growth.

IEA forecasts suggest that renewable energies, including hydro-power, will overtake coal and gain the largest share of electricity production by the start of 2030. The contribution of coal is expected to drop from 41% to 30%, with the difference being taken up by renewables, excluding hydro-power. The shares of gas, nuclear and hydro-power will remain practically unaltered.

In the European Union, the weighting of renewables will practically double in this period, reaching 50% in 2040.

Continued efforts towards decarbonisation which have been seen in electricity production have not been accompanied by other sectors (e.g. industry or transport). The IEA estimates that growth in CO₂ emissions from electricity production up to 2040 will only be 1/5 of the growth in overall production.

The IEA also estimates that the energy sector will require global investment of approximately 68 billion dollars between 2015 and 2040. Around 29% of this investment will be for electricity supply and 32% for efficiency measures in the end use of power.



CONSUMPTION ELECTRICITY

49.0 TWh

Electrical energy provided
by the public network in
2015.

MAXIMUM HISTORIC FOR NATIONAL PRODUCTION

10,668 MW

ELECTRICITY DEMAND AND PRODUCTION

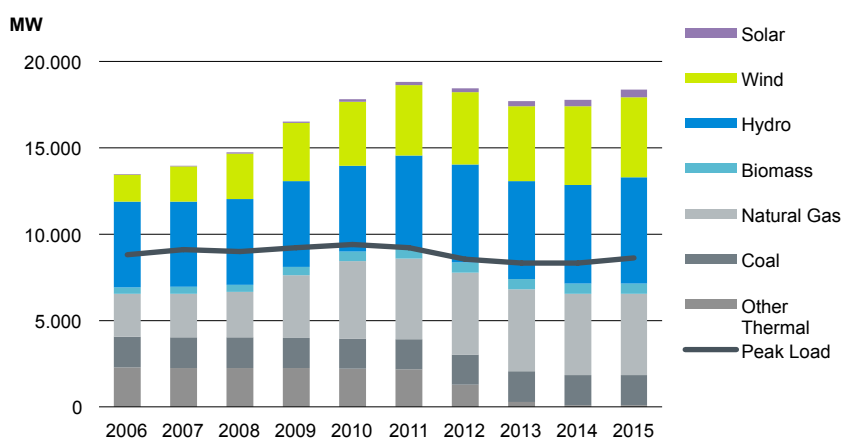
In 2015, consumption of electrical power supplied by the public grid totalled 49.0 TWh, an increase of 0.3% over figures for 2014. After correction for the effects of temperature and the number of working days, the rise is 0.1%, confirming the stabilization of consumption seen in recent years.

TWh	Consumption	Variation	Corrected
2011	50.5	-3.3%	-2.3%
2012	49.1	-2.9%	-3.6%
2013	49.2	0.2%	0.0%
2014	48.8	-0.7%	0.0%
2015	49.0	0.3%	0.1%

Peak consumption this year in the national system was on 7 January at 19:45, with 8,618 MW. However, national production recorded a new maximum historic on 2 February 18:45, with 10,668 MW, at a time when, in addition to supplying Portuguese consumption, the national system exported around 2,600 MW.

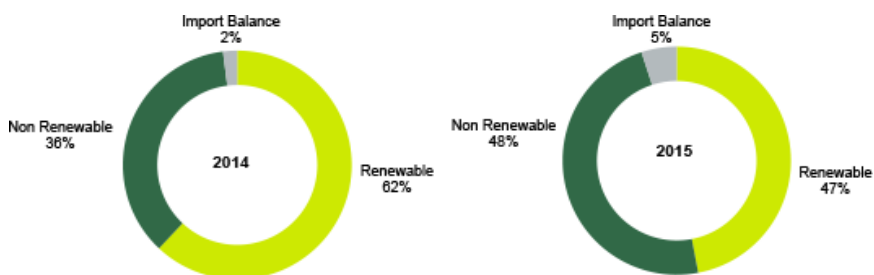
At the end of the year, installed power at plants connected to the public grid totalled 18,342 MW, of which 11,309 was at thermal plants operating under the normal regime and large hydro-power plants while the remaining 7,032 MW was produced by special regime generation. Of note in 2015 was the entry into service of the additional capacity at the Salamonde hydro-electric plant in Cávado, with 220 MW reversible; the Baixo Sabor upstream dam, with 153 MW, and the Ribeiradio power plant in the River Vouga, with 75 MW. Wind farms saw an increase in power connected to the grid of 94 MW, and at photovoltaic plants the increase was 32 MW.

EVOLUTION OF INSTALLED POWER



In 2015, the exceptional conditions seen in the two previous years for renewable production were not repeated. As such, the renewable share in supply dropped from 62% in 2014 to 47% this year. Under average conditions, renewable production currently accounts for a little over 50% of national consumption.

RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE PRODUCTION

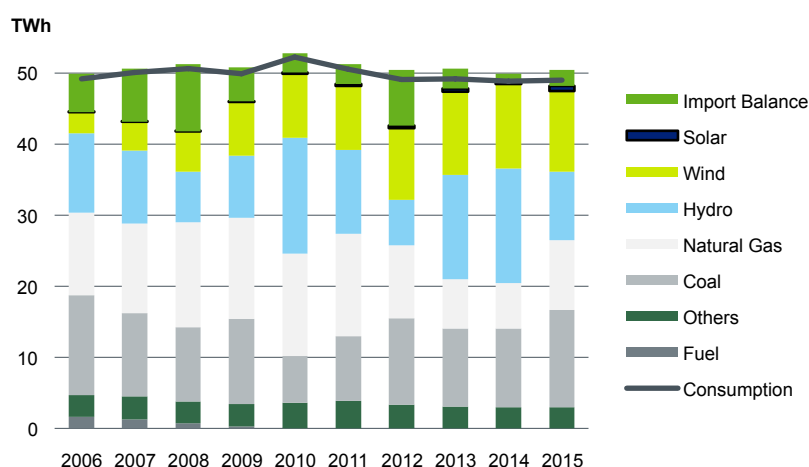


In 2015, the conditions recorded at wind farms were close to normal, with an energy capability index of 1.02, while at hydro-plants with a dry regime, the energy capability index stood at 0.74.

Hydro-power plants supplied 17% of consumption while wind farms supplied 23%, biomass plants 5% and photovoltaic plants 4%. With regard to non-renewables, coal-fired plants with a very high available power use, 92%, supplied 28% of consumption. Due to the lower production of renewables this year, combined cycle natural gas plants increased their share to 11%. Finally, cogeneration plants with non-renewable fuel, almost all natural gas fired, supplied 10% of consumption.

The balance of foreign exchanges resulted in an import balance supplying around 5% of the national power requirement.

MEETING DEMAND



NATURAL GAS DEMAND AND SUPPLY

In 2015, the consumption of natural gas stood at 52.2 TWh, recording strong growth of 15.3% over the previous year, driven by the increase in consumption seen in the electricity sector.



CONSUMPTION NATURAL GAS

52.2 TWh

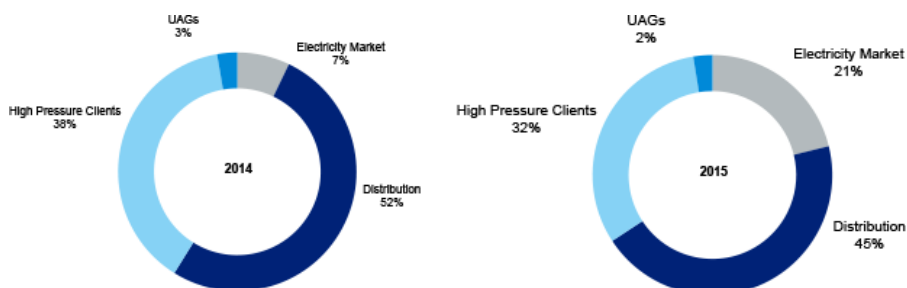
Demand for natural gas in 2015

TWh	Conventional Market	Variation	Electricity Market	Variation	Total Consumption	Variation
2011	36.2	2.0%	21.3	-4.4%	57.5	-0.5%
2012	38.3	5.7%	11.9	-44.0%	50.2	-12.7%
2013	44.5	16.2%	3.4	-71.3%	47.9	-4.6%
2014	42.1	-5.4%	3.2	-5.5%	45.3	-5.4%
2015	41.2	-2.1%	11.0	241.6%	52.2	15.3%

The electricity market segment benefited from the less favourable conditions seen in 2015 for the production of renewable energy. This led to an increase in production at natural gas combined cycle plants with production increasing from 3.2 TWh in 2014 to 11.0 TWh in 2015, corresponding to 7% and 21% of total natural gas consumption in these years, respectively.

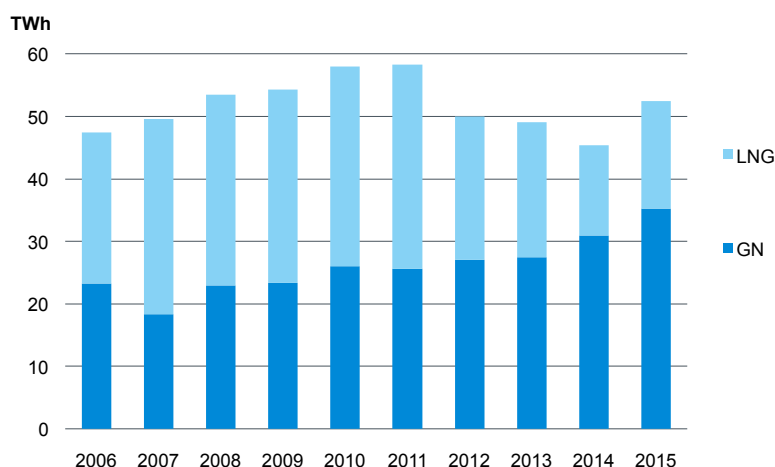
The conventional segment saw consumption of 41.2 TWh, falling 2.1% over figures for the previous year. This segment represented 79% of total natural gas consumption.

CONSUMPTION



With the growth seen in consumption in 2015, an increase of 16% was recorded in the gas received at the Sines LNG terminal and 13% in the gas received at the Campo Maior and Valença interconnections. The interconnections provided 67% of the national system's supply, with gas mainly from Algeria, while the remaining 33% was provided by the LNG terminal, with gas mostly from Nigeria.

SUPPLY



4.1.3. REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

EUROPEAN ENERGY POLICY

In February 2015, the European Commission proposed a framework strategy for the “Energy Union” which sought to help achieve European climate change and energy goals for 2030 and provide consumers with sustainable, safe and affordable energy in a common European area larger than the EU itself.

A fully integrated internal market is one of the key points of this strategy and as such, it will be necessary to speed up infrastructure projects for electricity and natural gas, including interconnections between EU countries so as to ensure energy security and the good functioning of the market.

Within the scope of the Madrid Declaration of 4 March and the Memorandum of Understanding for the establishing of a High-Level Group on interconnections in the south-west of Europe, agreed in Luxembourg on 15 June 2015, Spain and Portugal reiterated their commitment to continue to work to increase the number of energy interconnections of both countries with other EU countries.

In the case of electricity, the Action Plan defined by the High-Level Group focuses on compliance with the interconnection goal of 10% before 2020, in accordance with the findings of the European Council. With respect to gas, it centres on the development of the eastern axis which includes Portugal, allowing bi-directional gas flows between the gas systems of the Iberian Peninsula with those in France. This will be achieved through the MIDCAT project and the third interconnection point between Portugal and Spain.

As part of the Energy Union implementation strategy, on 15 July the Commission presented proposals for a new framework for energy consumers; for the launch of a new configuration for the European electricity market; for the updating of energy efficiency labelling as well as the review of the EU emissions license trading scheme.

On 18 November, the European Commission adopted a list of common interest projects. This list consists of 195 energy infrastructure projects which are vital to achieving Europe's aims with regard to climate change and energy and form essential elements of the EU Energy Union.

DOMESTIC ENERGY POLICY

In April, with the publication of Decree-Law No 68-A/2015, the government laid down the rules for energy efficiency and cogeneration, transposing Directive No 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council into Portuguese law.

This law amends the cogeneration remuneration scheme, however, transitional provisions continue to provide for transition regimes for existing installations. The competences of the Guarantees of Origin Issuing Entities (EEGO) for cogeneration and renewable facilities have passed from REN to the Directorate General of Energy and Geology (DGEG).

The Commitment to Green Growth (CCV), approved by Council of Ministers resolution (RCM) No 28/2015 of 30 April, lays down a series of quantified energy targets with a view to reinforcing the weight of renewable energies in the end use of energy. The aim is for 31% in 2020 and 40% in 2030, along with an increase in energy efficiency.

With regard to a green growth strategy for Portugal, the government has defined the Strategic Framework for Climate Policy (QEPiC), which sets out the policy's vision and goals for 2030 (RCM No 56/2015 of 30 July).

In relation to renewable energies, consolidating the provisions in the Regulations on the Transmission System and the Distribution Network, Official Order No 8810/2015 issued by the DGEG on 10 August lays down the interruption discipline for special regime production which benefits from the remuneration support regime.

With respect to energy and looking to the future, the programme of the XXI Constitutional Government 2015-2019:

- Gives priority in European negotiations to the achieving of the Energy Union, particularly with regard to the development of European energy networks and the reinforcing of interconnections, more specifically between the Iberian Peninsula and the rest of Europe;
- Ensure that the corridors defined for trans-European electricity connections allow solar energy produced in Portugal to flow to Europe;
- Within the scope of the projects in the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme, promote the interconnection of the natural gas network in both directions with Spain and develop an Iberian connection network linking ports receiving LNG, more specifically Sines, to the main centres of consumption;
- Insist on the implementation of natural gas corridors to connect with Europe beyond the Pyrenees so as to reduce dependence on energy from the east by up to around 20% of current imports of natural gas.

LIBERALIZED MARKET IN PORTUGAL

Further to approval by the Council of Ministers, in December 2014, the change in how the application period for transitional tariffs is set for supplies of natural gas and electricity at end customers with annual consumption less than or equal to 10,000 m³ and with normal low voltage consumption, the extinction of transitional tariffs was scheduled for 31 December 2017 (Implementing Order No 97/2015 of 30 March).

ELECTRICITY

Between October 2014 and October 2015, the number of customers on the free market for electricity grew approximately 30%, totalling more than 4,278,000.

Annualised consumption allocated to free market customers on the last day of October 2015 stood at 39,445 GWh, representing a year-on-year increase of around 10 p.p.

Almost all consumption by heavy users is carried out on the free market.

In the case of household consumption, significant growth continued to be seen in 2015. At the end of October, around 74% of all consumption in the household segment was supplied by the free market.

NATURAL GAS

At the end of the first semester of 2015, the total number of customers on the free market stood at 924,000. This number of customers represents an increase of approximately 35% over June 2014.

Consumption by customers on the free market stood at 3,117 GWh in June 2015. In overall terms, the free market represents almost 96% of the total consumption of natural gas.

92% of industrial consumers are supplied by the free market while the figure for household consumers stood at 64%.

4.2. ELECTRICITY

4.2.1. RNT OPERATION

USE OF TRANSMISSION NETWORK

In 2015, 43 TWh was transmitted by the network, which represents an increase of 3% compared to the previous year. The peak was 8.412 MW, 300 MW above the maximum recorded in 2014 and around 400 MW below the network's historic maximum.

Network losses, which stood at 670 GWh, showed a reduction when compared with the previous year, dropping from 1.86% to 1.56% of transmitted energy. This reduction was largely due to the more balanced distribution of production seen this year, in light of the lower renewable production which is highly concentrated in the north and inner areas of the country.

TWh	2014	2015
Energy Intake into the Network	41.9	43.0
Power plants	32.2	33.0
Interconnections	7.2	8.1
Distribution Network	2.5	1.9
Energy Output by the Network	41.1	42.3
Power plants / Direct Customers	2.9	3.3
Interconnections	6.3	5.8
Distribution Network	31.8	33.2
Own Consumption	0	0
Losses	0.8	0.7
Losses (%)	1.86%	1.56%

The interconnection capacity offered to the market grew by 8% for import and 35% for export. On average, import capacity stood at approximately 2,150 MW whilst export capacity was 2,800 MW. These are the highest ever recorded values.

The market splitting between Portugal and Spain, within MIBEL (the Iberian electricity market) has occurred in 2.4% of time.

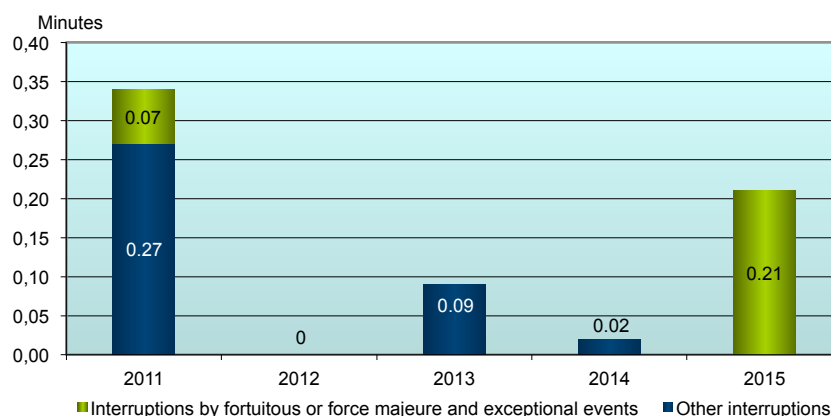
QUALITY OF SERVICE

The quality of technical service provided, understood as power quality and the continuous supply of electrical energy with the necessary technical characteristics achieved suitable levels. The trend observed in previous years towards a gradual and sustained improvement in the performance of the National Transmission Grid (RNT) was maintained and consolidated.

The figures recorded by five (ENS, AIT, SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI) of the six general indicators for service continuity set out in the Quality of Service Regulation, were highly positive with SAIFI recording the second best ever value. As such, it is expected that the general guidelines which REN has implemented will sustain suitable and optimised performance with regard to the risks which are inherent to operating this type of infrastructure, in line with counterpart organisations.

The Average Interruption Time (AIT), an indicator of overall performance commonly used by electrical utilities, was 12.6 seconds. This corresponds to an energy not supplied (ENS) of 19.9 MWh. This figure represents what would be a practically uninterrupted supply of electrical energy (at 99.99996% of the time, i.e. 999 hours, 59 minutes and 59 seconds in every 1,000 hours) to a single 'equivalent' consumer, with power and energy which would represent all the different delivery points to the national distribution network and consumers directly connected to the RNT.

EVOLUTION OF AVERAGE INTERRUPTION TIME – AIT

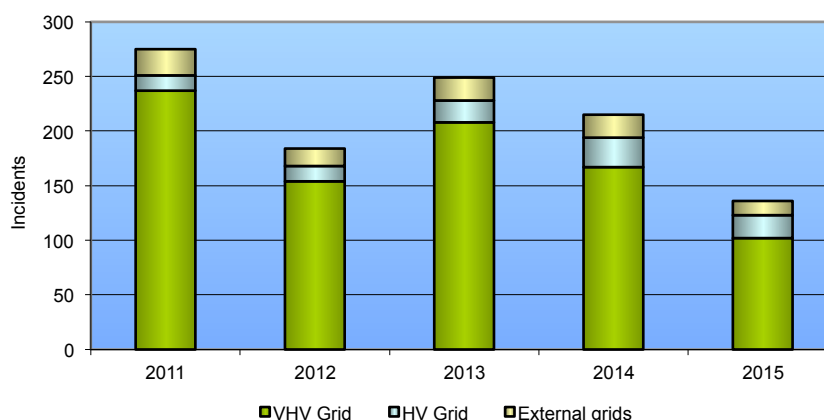


In 2015, the power quality monitoring continued at delivery and interconnection points of the RNT.

The measurements carried out continued to show that, with a reduced number of exceptions in individual and localised cases, the transmission grid performance matches the figures indicated in the Quality of Service Regulations.

The overall level of the electrical energy quality depends on the number of incidents occurred on or with impact on the transmission grid. In 2015, there were 136 incidents and interruptions (37% less than in 2014), 102 of which with origin in the Very High Voltage Network (VHV), 21 in the High Voltage Network (HV) and 13 in other networks but impacting on the RNT VHV and HV networks. Only eight incidents (6% of total) actually caused interruptions to the supply of electricity to customers, having caused nine interruptions at delivery points.

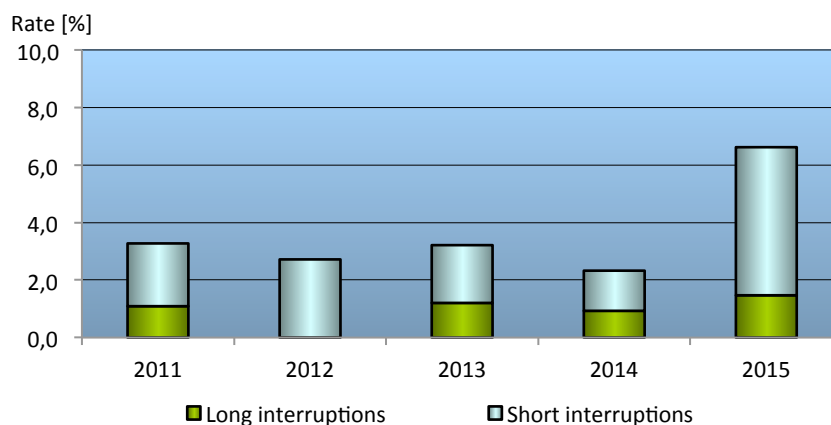
EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS



Another way of highlighting the performance of the transmission grid is through an indicator referred to as "Vulnerability", which expresses the capability of the transmission grid to not discontinue the supply of electrical energy to consumers after an incident, regardless of its origin (including incidents caused by Majeure Force and exceptional events). This indicator is a ratio of the number of supply interruptions to the number of incidents.

In 2015, the transmission grid registered, on average, 0.0147 long interruptions (> 3 minutes) and 0.0515 short interruptions (between 1 second and 3 minutes) per incident. This variation was largely due to the steep fall in the total number of transmission grid incidents.

EVOLUTION OF THE VULNERABILITY OF THE TRANSMISSION GRID



TRANSMISSION BEHAVIOUR

During 2015, the major congestions that occurred in RNT were associated with grid element outages, which were solved through the generation of network constraints and topological changes to the network. The outages that occurred in the 150 and 400 kV voltage levels at Minho had a special contribution to the referred constraints. These outages were associated with the construction of some dedicated lines to enable the connection of new hydro plants which, and were applied in addition to topological measures and constrains in hydro power production in the Cávado basin. Moreover, outages also occurred due to the refurbishment of protection, automation and control systems at the Alto Lindoso and Pego substations which required special topological measures. These measures sought to minimize restrictions on power generation and maximize the commercial capacity of the interconnection with Spain. Occasionally in summer, it was also necessary to reduce hydroelectrical production at the Zêzere/Tejo power plants so as to avoid bottlenecks on the network as a result of the flows coming from these power plants.

In 2015, the consumption of electricity in mainland Portugal remained at identical levels to those seen in 2014 (with an increase of 0.3%). Reactive power surplus in the RNT and subsequent difficulties to control the voltages were overcome through temporary grid measures, such as imposing the use of operating units at the Sines power plant for technical verification of the daily market, limiting their output in subsequent intraday markets, disconnecting VHV lines and requesting the distribution grid operator to disconnect capacitor banks. At the end of the year, three new shunt reactors started into operation at Armamar, Fanhões and Paraimo substations. A significant reduction was seen in the above mentioned more risky mitigating measures, thus benefiting RNT operation and security. It is expected that the temporary grid measures which have been employed during 2015 can be reduced and even eliminated as new reactive power management resources were put into operation, as set out in the development and investment plan for the transmission grid.

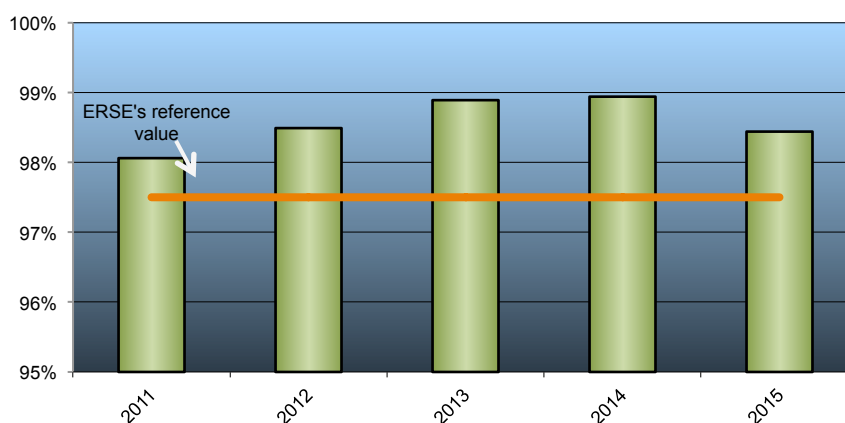
Finally, it should be noted that, although consumption in Portugal in 2015 remained similar to the one in 2014 (with an increase of 0.3%), several new maximums were seen in the National Electricity System. These figures include the maximum production value (10,668 MW), the maximum export value (energy = 48.6 GWh; power = 3,037 MW), the largest pump consumption (14.0 GWh) and new maximums of daily wind production (energy = 96 GWh; power = 4,210 MW).

PERFORMANCE OF TRANSMISSION GRID ASSETS

• Availability

The Combined Availability Rate, a regulatory indicator introduced by ERSE in 2009, stood at 98.44% in 2015. The following graph shows the annual evolution of this indicator over the last five years. This performance represents a positive evolution in terms of coordination and planning of grid outages during the period in analysis.

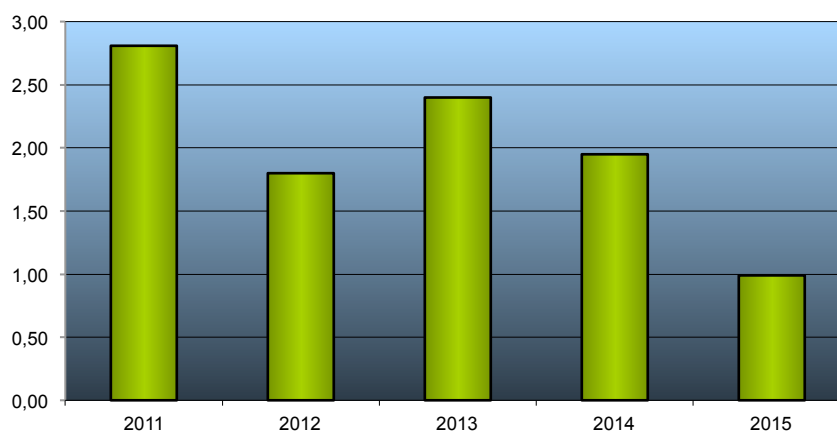
COMBINED AVAILABILITY RATE



• Reliability

In 2015, RNT transmission lines showed an overall improvement in performance. The number of faults per 100 kilometres of circuit fell to a new historic low value (a fall of 49.2% over figures for 2014). The graph below illustrates the performance of the transmission lines in the last five years with regard to the number of faults per 100 km of circuit.

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FAULTS IN RNT PER 100 KM OF TRANSMISSION LINE CIRCUIT



The overall availability rate for transmission line circuits, including terminal bays, was 98.67%, a figure which was slightly lower than that of the previous year (-0.32%).

In general, substations performed suitably. The number of outages in transformers and circuit breakers fell in relation to figures for 2014. The overall availability rate for transformers and auto-transformers (including the respective bays) stood at 97.76%, a figure lower than that observed in 2014 (-1.05%). This indicator is affected mainly by refurbishment and replacement works on VHV or HV equipment and transformers.

More in-depth technical detail is available in the Quality of Service Report published annually by REN.

4.2.2. INVESTMENT IN THE RNT

PROJECTS CONCLUDED IN 2015

In 2015, the projects completed in the National Transmission Grid of Electricity allowed the power flow from new renewable energy production centres, reinforced the security of supply and quality of service, supported the connection to the National Distribution Grid, improved the energy exchange capabilities with Spain and contributed to greater levels of security and reliability of the overall operation of the system.

In Minho region, to allow the grid integration of the production coming from the new Frades II and Salamonde II power plants, the new 400 kV connections at Salamonde – Vieira do Minho, Frades Power Plant – Vieira do Minho 1 and 2 and Vieira do Minho – Pedralva 2 came into service.

At the north area of the Metropolitan Porto region, the new Vila Nova de Famalicão substation came into service (at this stage only as a switching station). It is linked to the rest of the grid through a double circuit line connected with the 400 kV transmission line Recarei – Vermoim 4, which was opened for this purpose. This section between Porto area and Vila Nova de Famalicão substation will be a part of the new 400 kV axis to be extended between the Porto region and the Pedralva substation (passing in the vicinity of the location of the future Ponte de Lima substation). In addition to being vital to ensuring the power flow of the high level of production from the new generation in Cávado/Alto Minho area, it will also facilitate international exchanges as it is part of the future interconnection with Spain planned for this region.

In the Douro region, a 400 kV connection was built between Armamar substation and Moimenta wind power plant to allow the power flow from the Douro Sul Wind Farm.

Further south, in the Lisbon area, Alto de São João substation came into service to provide the adequate security of supply levels to the capital.

In the Alentejo region, the 400 kV line between Estremoz substation and the future Divor substation location came into service. Initially operating at 60 kV, this line will help ensuring the security of supply to this region.

In order to control RNT voltage profile, three 150 Mvar shunt reactors were installed at the 400 kV level at the Armamar, Paraimo and Fanhões substations.

Six new 220/60 kV power transformers were installed, encompassing one unit at Vila Pouca de Aguiar, Valdigem and Pereiros, and two units at Alto de São João substations (all transformers with 170 MVA), together with a new 126 MVA transformer at Chafariz substation.

TRANSMISSION NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT PLAN 2016-2025

As part of the PDIRT 2015 – the Transmission Grid Development and Investment Plan for the 2016-2025 period, REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, as the RNT concessionaire and operator, drew up and submitted the draft ten-year plan for RNT development and investment to the DGEG on 31 March 2015. This draft was adjusted in line with DGEG determinations and then submitted to a public consultation promoted by ERSE. This consultation started at the end of 2015 and ended in January 2016.

With the aim of ensuring the integrity, security, operability and proper maintenance of assets at the end of their life cycle, REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional developed a multicriteria/cost-benefit analysis methodology. This methodology was adapted from the one used by ENTSO-E within the scope of its ten-year Europe-wide plan (TYNDP) and was applied to PDIRT projects. The goal was to make the costs and merits of each investment project clearer and more understandable.

A methodology to select investment projects relating to the management of assets at the end of its service life-time was designed and applied. Impacting on the RNT investment plan and on the drawing up of the PDIRT itself, this methodology is based on an indicator which depicts the status and risk level of assets, providing support in the decision to replace and refurbish such equipment, not based exclusively on age. The methodology will be further developed in the coming years using more extensive systems for the monitoring of assets. It will be used not only in the decision on whether to replace equipment but also in the implementation of a maintenance strategy which is being increasingly employed based on the condition of equipment (indirect measure of failure likelihood) and less on the basis of fixed periodical scheduled intervention.

PROJECTS OF COMMON INTEREST FOR ELECTRICITY

In 2015, some RNT projects were successfully submitted by REN for renewal of their PIC (Project of Common Interest) label and which are expected to come online after 2015. This means that eligibility for Community funds for the *Connecting Europe Facility* (CEF) programme is thus maintained for further two years. An application was also submitted to INEA (Innovation and Networks Executive Agency) to the Grants for Studies programme relating to two domestic PIC projects. Subsidies for 50% of expenditure have been awarded (one of the projects being already contracted and the other to be contracted in 2016) in recognition of the respective common interest.

MAIN INVESTMENTS UNDERWAY

- **Connection of large hydro powerplant to RNT**
 - Construction of a new 400 kV axis between the north Porto region (Vila Nova de Famalicão substation) and Pedralva substation, passing through the future Ponte de Lima substation location. This reinforcement, which is vital to ensure the power flow of the high level of production from the new generation of hydro power plants in Cávado/Alto Minho (Frades II e Salomonde II power plants), will also facilitate the international exchanges as it forms a part of the future interconnection with Spain planned for this region.
- **Connection to the RNT of production other than large hydro or thermal power**
 - In Beira Interior, establishment of the new 400 kV Fundão – Falagueira axis through the extension of the current Falagueira – Castelo Branco 3 line to the Fundão region. A new 400/220 kV substation will be build here, creating capacity to receive new generation throughout this region.
- **Feeding distribution networks to supply large load centres**
 - In the Setúbal Peninsula, the opening of Alcochete 400/60 kV substation, to feed and assure security of supply for consumers in the municipalities of Montijo and Alcochete and the completion of the second 150 kV line between the Fernão Ferro and Trafaria substations, with a positive impact on the security of supply of the consumers in Almada municipality.

- In Alentejo, the installation of VHV/HV transformation at the already existent Ourique substation, serving customers located in the central lower Alentejo area, between Ferreira do Alentejo and Loulé.
- **Reinforcement of the interconnection capacity between Portugal and Spain**
 - In order to reinforce the exchange capacities between Portugal and Spain, specially for flows from Spain to Portugal, a new 400 kV interconnection is planned in the Minho region, connecting the future Ponte de Lima substation on the Portuguese side with the Fontefria substation on the Spanish side.
- **Reconstruction of the Porto Alto and Carregado Substations**
 - With the aim of continuing to provide suitable levels of service reliability and continuity in meeting consumption requirements, a full reconstruction work is underway of the current Porto Alto and Carregado substations, which entered into service in 1961 and 1967, respectively. The VHV and HV equipment and protection, automation and control systems at these substations are obsolete.

4.2.3. CONNECTIONS TO THE TRANSMISSION GRID

Within the scope of activity relating to connections to Public Service Electrical Networks (RESP), REN coordinates the connection and integration processes for consumer and producer facilities which connect to the National Transmission Grid (RNT), so as to ensure the security of supply and quality of service of the RNT and the effective integration of renewable energy sources into the National Electricity System. This activity has focused on several different areas:

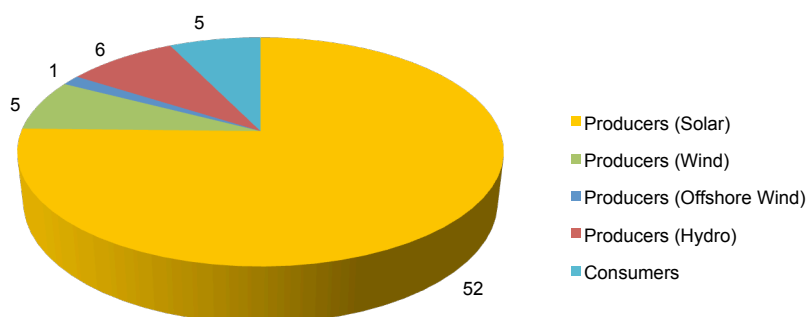
- The planning of reception capacity for new production, the planning of necessary network upgrades and the definition of technical connection requirements for producer facilities;
- The preparation of technical requirements for production facilities with new technologies;
- The definition of technical connection conditions and the carrying out of integration studies for VHV clients with a high level of reliability requirement in the continuity of electrical power supply and quality of service;
- The development of projects, the planning of work, the execution of work under the responsibility of REN and the monitoring of work under the responsibility of the promoters to be integrated into the RNT;
- Participation and monitoring of inspections and the execution of connections to the network; the definition of communication, automation, control, protection and monitoring systems;
- The definition of metering systems and the operational control of the execution of this operation through the dispatch control centres;
- The definition of technical adaptations to RNT arising from the specific needs of production or consumer installations already connected to the transmission grid;

- The forecasting of energy volumes produced and the resolution of management problems in the production of electrical power required to satisfy consumption;
- The drawing up of technical opinions for promoters and compatibility opinions for production infrastructures with existing and future RNT activities and areas.

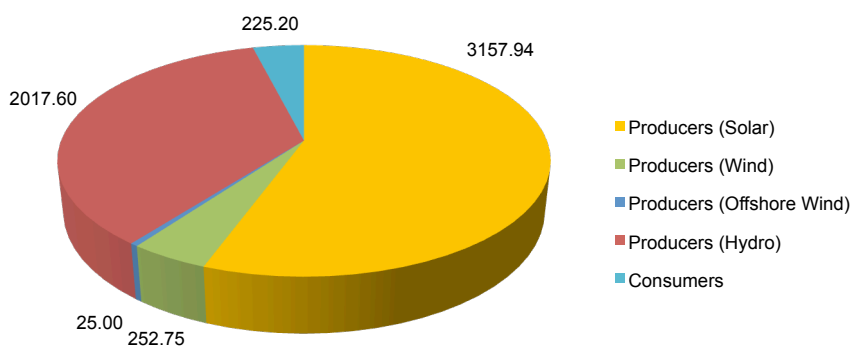
The following graphs provide a summary of REN activity in 2015 for new processes and processes underway for connection to the RNT, identifying by type of installation and source, the number of connection requests and power (MW) involved.

RNT CONNECTION PROCESSES

NUMBER OF CONNECTION REQUESTS UNDERWAY



POWER OF THE CONNECTION REQUESTS (MW)



With regard to wind power, in 2015 the Pisco and Picos – Vale do Chão Wind Farms were connected to the RNT. These connections represent a total of 73 MW.

In 2015, a significant number of large hydro power plants started testing and trials and/or industrial operation: the Baixo Sabor, Ribeiradio, Salamonde II and Frades II (the latter with variable speed reversible units) power plants. REN issued opinions prior to the start up of testing and trials for all of these plants.

Still regarding power plant connections from renewable energy sources, also to note the fact that the first photovoltaic power plant for connection to the transmission grid obtained the DGEG authorization to start construction. It is expected that the connection to RNT takes place in 2017.

Of further note in 2015, under the Implementing Order No 133/2015 of 15 May, which provides the 1st amendment to the Implementing Order No 243/2013 of 2 August, the process to connect the first off-shore wind farm, near Viana do Castelo, to the RNT, was started.

Summarising, at the end of 2015, the power connected to the RESP totalled around 18,342 MW. The large hydro power plants accounted for 5,724 MW while the remaining PRE (Special Production Regime) stood at close to 6,000 MW.

4.3. NATURAL GAS

4.3.1. RNTIAT OPERATION

QUALITY OF SERVICE

The indicators set out in the Quality of Service Regulations (QSR) had the following annual values.

GENERAL QUALITY OF SERVICE INDICATORS FOR REN GASODUTOS

Average No of interruptions per output point	0
Average time of interruptions per output point	0 minutes
Average duration of interruption	0 minutes

Notes:

- Average No of interruptions per output point: ratio between the total number of interruptions at output points during a specific period, divided by the total number of output points at the end of the period under consideration.
- Average duration of interruptions per output point: ratio between the sum of interruption durations at output points during a specific period, divided by the total number of output points at the end of the period under consideration.
- Average duration of interruption: ratio between the sum of interruption durations at output points, divided by the total number of interruptions at output points, in the period under consideration.

The remaining indicators for the of supply and characteristics of natural gas fell within the limits set by the QSR.

The aggregate indicator for the frequency of incident occurrence per year per 1.000 km of high-pressure transmission infrastructure for 2015 stood at 0.045, based on the total exposure time of the infrastructure. Considering only the last five years it is 0.149. The value of the same indicator published by the European Gas Pipeline Incident Data Group (EGIG) for all TSOs participating in the scheme is 0.158 for the last five years.

GENERAL QUALITY OF SERVICE INDICATORS FOR REN ARMAZENAGEM

Compliance with nominations for natural gas withdrawal	100%
Compliance with nominations for natural gas injection	100%
Compliance with energy storage	100%

Notes:

- Compliance with nominations for natural gas withdrawal: the ratio between the number of nominations complied with and the total number of nominations;
- Compliance with nominations for natural gas injection: the ratio between the number of nominations complied with and the total number of nominations;
- Compliance with energy storage: determined based on the mean square error between nominated and real energy values resulting from the total requests by the users of both injection and withdrawal of gas

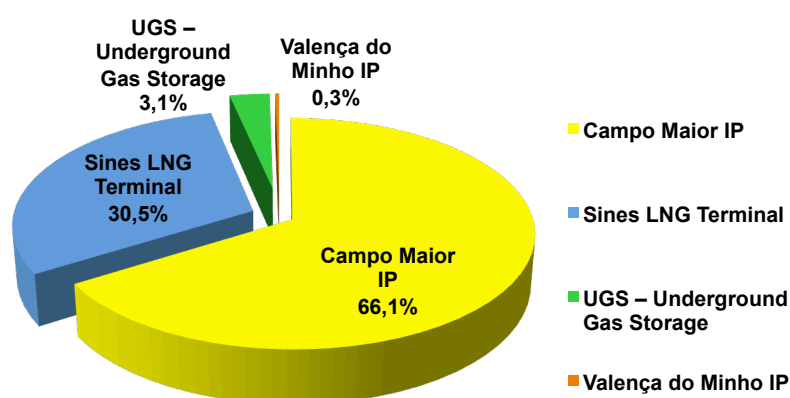
With regard to REN Atlântico infrastructure unavailability, in 2015, a total 2 hours 31 minutes was recorded, of which 1 hour 46 minutes was planned. These figures correspond to installation availability of 99.99%.

GENERAL QUALITY OF SERVICE INDICATORS FOR REN ATLÂNTICO

Compliance with commercial service (nominations)	100%
Injection of natural gas into the network (injected/requested)	99.29%
Facility availability	99.99%

SYSTEM OPERATION

In 2015, the intake of natural gas into the infrastructure operated by the RNTGN concession holder was mostly through Interconnection Point of Campo Maior (66.1%), which connects with the Maghreb gas pipeline and supplies Portugal with gas mainly from Algeria. The intake from the regasification of liquefied natural gas at the REN Atlântico Sines Terminal stood at 30.5%. Grid entry points via underground storage and Valença were equivalent to 3.1% and 0.3% of the total intake into the national system, respectively. The following graph shows the weighting of intakes into the system:



Energy of 53,054 GWh (around 4.46 bcm) transported by the RNTGN included domestic high-pressure consumption and the injection of natural gas into underground storage. This latter activity reached a figure of 2,150 GWh (around 0.18 bcm), 1,006.56 GWh of which was injected for filling the new cavern at the underground storage facilities. There was no offtake of natural gas to Spain through the Valença do Minho interconnection.

With regard to the use of maximum system capacities, in 2015, the maximum daily entry value through Campo Maior was 145.22 GWh and 138.86 GWh through Sines. The peak daily values thus recorded showed maximum capacity usage of 90% at Campo Maior and 72% at Sines.

With regard to the interface with underground storage, maximum daily withdrawal reached 56.15 GWh while injection stood at 25.9 GWh. Maximum use of capacity was also seen at this interface.

With regard to system management of the infrastructures in the National Natural Gas System (SNGN), in 2015, different activities were carried out which required intervention in relation to the coordination of natural gas flows. This had significant impact on several entities in the SNGN, also involving the operator of the interconnected network. It is important to note: (i) the conditioned operation due to inspection with PIG tool in the Minho River crossing section (Valença do Minho / Tuy international connection) and; (ii) the filling of the new REN C6 cavern in the joint underground storage cavern park. This new cavern ensures suitable availability, both for the surface station and SNGN operating conditions.

With respect to supply security and RNTIAT planning, drafts of the final reports on the Assessment of SNGN Risks, the Preventive Action Plan and the Emergency Plan were drawn up and submitted to the Directorate General for Energy and Geology (DGEG). This ensured compliance with the provisions of Regulation No 994/2010⁷ and Decree-Law No 231/2012¹. These reports were favourably assessed by the European Commission resulting in their formal approval. They are available for consultation on the DGEG website.

As a result of the different changes taking place in 2015 as part of the implementation of the European network codes, several adjustments / adaptations were made to I.T. processes for the platform providing third-party access to the network (ATR). Of note were the processes for the specification, development and implementation of:

- (i) the new gas day reference, which went from 00:00 / 00:00 to 05:00 / 05:00, impacting significantly on capacity trading models, balancing and billing;
- (ii) automation of the new procedures implemented for nominations and renominations, in coordination with Enagas, as part of the South Gas Regional Initiative (S-GRI); and
- (iii) interface processes between the ATR system and the PRISMA platform in relation to the capacity allocation / contracting.

These activities were duly coordinated with the interconnected network operator and in liaison with Market Agents.

Also with regard to the South Gas Regional Initiative (S-GRI), in coordination with Enagas, System Operator started the process to prepare the Interconnection Agreement which sets out the rules of operation between both TSOs. This document is compulsory in light of the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 703/2015 establishing a network code on interoperability and data exchange rules .

At the same time, System Operator maintained the monitoring of activities carried out by the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSOG) relating to: (i) the development of the interoperability network and data exchange code; (ii) the monitoring of the implementation status of the Third Energy Package and network codes already published.

REN also actively participated in the development of common operation tools which support the implementation of network codes. REN also accompanied analyses of ENTSOG working groups on the need for evolution in published network codes.

OPERATION OF THE SINES LNG TERMINAL

With regard to operations, the LNG Terminal received a total of 29 ships in 2015 (25 unloading and four loading operations), corresponding to total unloaded energy of 20.80 TWh and issue of 16.20 TWh to the network. In the same period, 4,676 tankers were loaded, of which 1,514 were for the Island of Madeira, corresponding to total energy of 1.33 TWh.

⁷ Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010.

Eight audits were conducted, all with positive results, three of which under the SEVESO directive, two in connection with the verification of the integrity quality, environment, occupational health and safety management system, one internal audit relating to the ISPS Code, one requested by the insurance company and one within the scope of the APS concession contract.

A safety drill was conducted with the participation of external entities, which tested the response capacity of REN Atlântico and other bodies involved in the protection of the facility (ISPS) and safety (PEI-SEVESO).



LNG Terminal – Storage

OPERATION OF REN ARMAZENAGEM

During 2015, the following relevant aspects were seen in the operation of underground storage which allowed an increase of 62% in REN-Armazenagem's maximum storage capacity:

1. Conclusion of the RENC-6 cavity expansion;
2. Inclusion of caverns TGC-1s and TGC-2 into the REN-Armazenagem asset base. These caverns were previously held by Transgás-Armazenagem;
3. Reduction in the minimum operating pressure at the RENC-3, RENC-4 and RENC-5 caverns, allowing gas availability to constitute cushion gas for the RENC-6 cavern.

With regard to the operation of the underground storage facility, total natural gas movement was 3,784 GWh, broken down into 1,633 GWh of withdrawals and 2,151 of injection, 636 GWh of which corresponded to the first filling of the REN-Armazenagem RENC-6 cavity. Overall self consumption by the Gas Station in 2015 was around 14 GWh.

At the end of the year, compared with 2014, the following balance of stocks was:

NATURAL GAS STOCKS AT REN ARMAZENAGEM (GWH)¹

AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	AT 31 DECEMBER 2015	VARIATION 14/15 ² (ENERGY)
936	1,570	78%

¹ Stated values do not include cushion gas; ² Includes the acquisition in 2015 of the Transgás Armazenagem TGC-1s and TGC-2 caverns

AVERAGE DAILY LEVEL OF NATURAL GAS STOCKS AT REN ARMAZENAGEM (GWH) ¹

2014	2015	VARIATION 14/15 ² (ENERGY)
852	1,648	93%

¹ Stated values do not include cushion gas; ² Includes the acquisition in 2015 of the Transgás Armazenagem TGC-1s and TGC-2 caverns

At 31 December 2015, the nominal capacity values for REN Armazenagem's six caverns in operation were as follows:

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPACITIES [GWH]

	2014	2015
Maximum capacity	2,455	3,967
Effective maximum capacity after technical restrictions	2,209	3,570
Commercially available capacity	2,129	3,570
Cushion gas	1,660	2,381

Notes:

- Cushion gas: permanent volume of gas maintained in cavities in order to ensure the minimum pressure required to safeguard their structural stability;
- Maximum capacity: total capacity minus the cushion gas volume;
- Maximum effective capacity after technical restrictions: maximum capacity minus the volume restrictions for using the caverns due to technical constraints;
- Commercially available capacity: maximum effective capacity after technical restrictions minus the capacity allocated to the SNGN technical system manager for operational reserves.

MARKET OPERATION

In 2015, three new market agents started working in the supply of different infrastructures and several processes were also started for contracting other market agents seeking to start in the supply of the national natural gas system.

The year closed with 20 suppliers active in the national market in the High, Medium and Low Pressure segments, along with suppliers specialising in supply via autonomous regasification units.

With regard to the management of markets and contracts for capacity usage rights, as of 1 November 2015, daily and intraday auctions are now held in accordance with the European capacity allocation regulations.

Auctions were held using the European PRISMA platform, in accordance with the schedule set out by ENTSOG.

It should be noted that in September, the capacity contracted at the VIP (Virtual Interconnection Point between the Portuguese and Spanish systems) stood at 100% for 28 consecutive days (from 3 to 30 September).

Work by the Supplier Switching Process Manager (GPMC) during 2015 can be summarized as follows:

- The total number of clients registered at the end of 2015 stood at 1.4 million with more than 70% of the national total in the free market regime;
- In relation to consumption, of note was that in December, the corresponding free market value stood at 96.8% of all demand in Portugal;
- In 2015, taking into account the main flows in the switching process, 305,055 requests were successfully concluded. Average weighted conclusion time was 13.2 days, lower than the target and reference (15 days).

4.3.2. INVESTMENT IN RNTIAT

In 2015, REN continued with the implementation of the development and investments plan in the National Transmission Network, in the Underground Storage Infrastructures and in the LNG Terminals (RNTIAT). This plan, which includes development and expansion projects, such as those for internal reinforcement and refurbishments, represented an investment in 2015 in the field of natural gas of 20.3 M€⁸, with the respective entry into operation totalling 19.9 M€⁸.

REN GASODUTOS

As part of RNTGN projects, REN Gasodutos concluded the following:

- Remote Management and Monitoring of Electrical Power Quality;
- Remote Control of Cathodic Protection;
- Cladding Status Study;
- Reallocation of battery banks in dedicated buildings;

⁸ Excludes the acquisition of the natural gas underground storage assets from Galp; Includes direct acquisitions

- Installation of 4 THT chromatographs;
- Upgrade of licences for HMI discs on RTUs;
- Replacement of 24/48 VDC UPS, RTU robots and flow computers at the end of working life.

In 2015, the REN-Gasodutos Metrology Laboratory Accreditation process was concluded and awarded by the Portuguese Accreditation Institute (IPAC). This accreditation is valid from 2015 to 2018 to calibrate 'Gas Volume, Volume, Temperature and Pressure Electronic Conversion Devices' in accordance with the criteria set out in the NP EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Standard.

With regard to the IT infrastructure for the industrial systems and in response to the requirement to comply with national and European regulatory amendments, REN Gasodutos made numerous investments with the goal of achieving greater efficiency in management processes for infrastructures and respective third-party access.

As part of the PDIRGN 2015 – the RNTIAT Development and Investment Plan, REN Gasodutos, as the RNTGN concession holder, drew up and submitted the draft ten-year plan for RNTIAT development and investment (PDIRGN 2015) to DGEG on 31 March 2015. This proposal was submitted to a public consultation process held by the ERSE at the end of the year and is expected to be finalized in 2016.

In 2015, REN Gasodutos together with the Spanish TSO, successfully entered the 3rd Portugal-Spain interconnection project for renewal of PCI status – Project of Common Interest. Eligibility conditions to Community funds for the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) have thus been maintained for a further two years. An application was also submitted to the INEA (Innovation and Networks Executive Agency) for Grants for Studies on the Portuguese stretch. A subsidy of 50% was awarded for costs incurred in recognition of this project's interest.

With the aims of ensuring integrity, safety, operability and the extension of the working life of the national NG transmission system, in 2015, REN-Gasodutos started the project to implement an Integrity Management System in its gas pipelines (PIMS – Pipeline Integrity Management System), as a vital part of its Asset Management System. This project, which will be fully operational before the end of 2016, is in line with best European practices for the sector.

REN ARMAZENAGEM

In 2015, REN Armazenagem made a series of investments totalling around 82.2 M€ with a view to ensuring supply security and the availability capacity of natural gas storage. This included:

- Acquisition of 2 cavities from Transgás Armazenagem, TGC-1s and TGC-2
- Conclusion of the RENC-6 cavity expansion;
- Installation of a seismic monitoring system. This system seeks to comply with that set out in the Regulations on the Underground Storage of Natural Gas in Natural Saline Formations, Implementing Order No 181/2012, Article 50.

- Installation of a hydrogen sulphide chromatograph – H₂S – at the Gas Station;
- Conclusion of the 1st phase of the 'Gas Station Optimization' Project, with constraints being overcome in the injection and withdrawal of gas.

REN ATLÂNTICO

In 2015, only small investment projects were undertaken. In total, REN Atlântico invested 1.8 M€.

4.4. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

A milestone was reached in 2015 with the presentation of REN's new strategic plan for the period of 2015-18. With regard to the business development area, business diversification and growth through investment in international projects were set as main goals, reinforcing REN's commitment to international expansion as set out in the previous strategic plan.

The main development introduced in the plan was the definition of a set of guidelines to map the implementation of the strategy.

Following the trend set by a number of other European operators, the internationalization plan seeks to take advantage of the company's distinctive profile while maintaining a prudent financial policy (ensuring balanced leverage ratios and credit metrics).

REN's value proposal in international markets is based on numerous factors, including its solid experience in the management and operation of electricity and gas transmission networks, technical knowledge, experience in the integration of renewable energies into the network, quality of service, operational efficiency and research and development.

In order to deliver on this proposal, REN can rely on its proven track record in market analysis, origination and search of investment opportunities, implementation of investment projects and establishment of contacts with potential partners.

International projects should be viewed as an integral aspect of a process of ongoing innovation, vital to ensure the competitiveness of REN's engineering skills in the context of growing integration of global markets. Of note among the benefits of internationalization are:

- Medium and long-term earnings growth;
- Economies of scale, benefiting from REN's access to capitals markets;
- Participation in international projects, enhancing synergies which will allow the maximum benefit to be taken from the quality of REN's technical and engineering skills;
- Capacity to attract and retain the best talent.

With respect to international investment decision criteria, REN is aiming to undertake merger and acquisition projects as well as greenfield projects in the segments of electricity and gas transmission networks. These investments must provide competitive returns adjusted to the country and project risks. REN is looking to acquire majority or minority equity stakes, as long as an active role in operational management is ensured. Preference will be given to investments with local partners, to be selected based on the type and stage of the investment.

Preferred regions for investment are Latin America and Africa and priority target markets are defined based on specific criteria such as economic growth potential, energy infrastructure requirements, regulatory and legal stability and openness to private international investment. In addition, REN will seek to participate in cross-border interconnection projects and look for opportunities to acquire regulated assets which will arise due to the increased integration and interdependency of the European energy market. Similar opportunities in other markets will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Of note in the fiscal year of 2015 are the following activities:

- **Investment projects**

In Central and South America, REN entered into negotiations aiming to acquire equity stakes in a number of energy infrastructures operators

- **Engineering consultancy**

Participation in the Eastern Europe consultancy market. Services were provided in the electricity sector to companies in Georgia and, in partnership with an international consultancy company, in Ukraine.

REN provided supervisory services in Portugal, particularly in the construction of very high voltage lines connecting power plants to the National transmission grid.

In 2016, REN will continue to develop its international activities in the areas of investment projects and engineering consultancy. At the same time, REN will continue to take full advantage of its recognized experience as the sole national operator of the electricity transmission system and of the natural gas transportation and storage system in Portugal, with a view to:

- Developing agreements with strategic partners to assess business of common interest and opportunities of technical cooperation and knowledge exchange;
- Formalising relationships with multilateral agencies providing support in the development and financing of infrastructure projects, with the aim of identifying business opportunities, facilitating access to funding and finalising engineering consultancy proposals.

4.5. OTHER BUSINESS

4.5.1. ENONDAS

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

ENONDAS is a public service company holding a concession contract awarded by the Portuguese state. It focuses on the development and support of wave energy production and manages an area of around 320 km² in the sea. This area is to be equipped with the infrastructure necessary to harness the power of the ocean.

ENONDAS ACTIVITY

Following the plan outlined for 2015, in compliance with obligations arising from the Concession Contract, Enondas implemented and concluded the projects relating to the plans and regulations required for operating in the Pilot Zone. More specifically, this will involve the maritime operation and maintenance safety plan and the regulations on the use of common infrastructures.

Although the legislative process is pending, ENONDAS continued its participation in sector events, ensuring that the Pilot Zone was suitably promoted.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

With the execution phase for the maritime safety plan, operation and maintenance and common infrastructure use regulations now concluded, the next phase of supervisory approval will start with the corresponding public discussion of the documents produced.

While legislative review is being awaited on an increase in capacity to attract promoters to the Pilot Zone, by setting up an electrical connection to the onshore public grid, alternatives to underwater cables will continue to be studied.

With regard to concession obligations, ENONDAS will continue to work on the promotion of the wave energy sector in Portugal as well as inform on the Pilot Zone.

4.5.2. RENTELECOM

The REN Group is present in the Information and Communication Technologies market through RENTELECOM, a company wholly owned by the Group and certified by APCER in accordance with the NP EN ISO 9001, NP EN ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 standards

RENTELECOM was incorporated in 2002 with the primary goal of deriving profits from the surplus capacity of the REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional security telecommunications network and it subsequently expanded the scope of its activity to the REN Gasodutos infrastructure when this company was integrated into the REN Group in 2006.

RENTELECOM works in various activities, including infrastructure (rental of fibre optics and communication towers), data transmission services, data centres, maintenance, projects and consulting.

In a difficult economic scenario, RENTELECOM strengthened its commercial activity managing a slight increase in turnover, consolidating its presence in the corporate market (74%) and continuing its reduced exposure to the telecommunications operators market (26%).

In the field of data centre services, the company reduced revenue by 5% as a result of renegotiation. A recovery is expected for 2016 due to an increase in commercial activity and growth in an important contract which only started in mid 2015.

In the area of fibre optics rental, company turnover grew by around 4% as a result of an increase in contracts with international clients for Iberian networks, an area in which further results are expected in coming years.

In relation to projects, the company implemented four important telecommunications project contracts for hydroelectric power plants in the north of Portugal. These contracts had already impacted on 2014 results and in 2015 accounted for almost 7% of turnover. In 2015, important projects were also closed for wind farms which will have greater impact on results in 2016 .

4.5.3. REN TRADING

POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS (PPA) MANAGEMENT

Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) not subject to early termination in accordance with Decree-Law No 172/2006 of 23 August, are managed by REN Trading, a company wholly owned by REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS., until they both reach its termination contractual date.

REN Trading (RENT) manages the PPA with Tejo Energia with regards to the Pego Thermal Power Plant (600 MW), and the PPA with Turbogás, for the Tapada do Outeiro Thermal Power Plant (990 MW). The company's aim is to maximize profits from the sale of power and ancillary services on the market as well as to minimize PPA costs, in compliance with Directive No 2/2014 of 3 January issued by the Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE).

In the management of the respective PPAs, RENT acquires all the energy and system services from the Pego and Turbogás Power Plants. As part of this activity the company also monitors fuel markets (coal and natural gas) and their benchmarks, as well as the Agreement on the Management of Natural Gas Demand (AGC) signed with GALP Gás Natural, S.A. (GALP).

During 2015, occasional negotiations took place with GALP to increase the quantity of gas to be consumed at the Tapada do Outeiro Power Plant, necessary to respond to the demand of the electricity market. At the end of 2015, an additional period of 1 (one) year was renegotiated for a reduction in the amounts of gas to be acquired from Galp in accordance with the abovementioned AGC, taking into account production perspectives for 2016. This renegotiation involved the active participation of ERSE. The effects will occur in 2016.

Moreover, as is well-known, REN Trading is responsible for acquiring all CO₂ emissions allowances required for the two PPA power plants, based on their electricity production. This consists in purchasing the CO₂ emissions allowances on the secondary market through future contracts, in other words the EUAs (European Unit Allowances) necessary to comply with the environmental obligations.

With regard to the participation in the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), there was active trading on the ICE (Intercontinental Exchange), the European reference market for emissions futures trading.

The sale of electricity on the market takes place mostly through the Iberian Electricity Market by placing daily sale offers and through intraday sale and repurchase operations on the platform managed by OMIE – Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía – Polo Español, S.A., based in Madrid (wholesale market) and on the System Services Market operated by the System Manager. The company continued to actively participate in the Portuguese System Services market, with good overall results.

In addition to the management of issues related to PPA management, trends on the CO₂ emissions allowances markets are monitored through its Contract Management department and so are the future purchases so that at contract expiry the EUAs are physically delivered.

As it is a regulated company, following Directive No 2/2014 of 3 January, ERSE established the economic incentive mechanism for the optimised management of PPA power plants. The final value of the incentives is derived from the margin between revenue from the electricity market (Iberian Market and System Services) and the variable costs of production of both plants. The aim therefore is to optimise the sales of power from the plants and minimize the costs such as the cost of acquiring fuel (coal and natural gas) and the CO₂ emissions allowances.

The operating results of the company in 2015 therefore correspond to the value calculated for the incentives defined by ERSE, which are:

ICAE – Annual value of the optimised management of PPAs incentive from the Turbogás and Tejo Energía Power Plants; (limited to 3 M€, having reached 2.96 M€ in 2015, a provisional value to be approved by ERSE)

PAM – corresponds to the annual value of the market suitability premium for CAE management (limited to 0.3 M€, fully reached in 2015, subject to ERSE's approval)

The total value of incentives obtained in 2015 consequently was 3.26 M€ (provisional value to be approved by ERSE), a sum slightly higher than last year.

Finally, a brief highlight on the recent certification process. As a result of the European Union law (Third Energy Package), the certification process was successfully concluded for REN Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A (REN Eléctrica) and REN Gasodutos, S.A (REN Gasodutos) as the TSO of the national electricity transmission network and national natural gas transmission network, respectively. It proved to be necessary to implement a series of measures to reinforce the separation between RENT and the REN Group. These measures included the following:

- (i) the members of the RENT supervisory and management bodies cannot be members of the TSO's bodies nor have any labour contract with the TSOs;

- (ii) prohibition to share the I.T. systems, equipment, material installations (which required RENT to relocate to new installations) or access security systems with TSOs and the use of joint services and the same consultants or external contractors;
- (iii) RENT cannot use shared services with REN Eléctrica or REN Gasodutos, namely legal or accountant, nor use the same consultants or external contractors to provide those services, not including common services of a mere administrative nature with no decision or discretionary powers.

4.6. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

4.6.1. RESULTS IN 2015

In 2015, the REN Group net income reached 116.1 million euros, an increase of 3.3 million euros (+3.0%) over the previous year, driven essentially by the good performance of the Group's financial results, the capital gains from the sale of the 1% stake in Enagás (+20.1 million euros) and the positive non-recurring effect of 9.9 million euros of tax recovery related to the impairment/re-evaluation of assets resulting from the separation of REN and EDP. These effects more than offsetted the drop in revenues caused by the application of new regulatory parameters to the electricity sector, which came into effect in January 2015. It should be noted that, similarly to the previous year, the results for 2015 reflect the continuation of the Extraordinary Levy on the Energy Sector (25.4 million euros in 2015 and 25.1 million euros in 2014).

Financial income kept a positive trend, increasing 13.1% (+14.9 million euros) over the previous year, reflecting the reduction of 0.6 p.p. in the average cost of debt to 4.1% (4.7% in 2014). On the other hand, net debt grew 1.2% (+29.3 million euros), reaching 2,465.5 million euros at the end of 2015.

Investment increased by 77.1 million euros (+47.2%), while transfers to RAB rose 37.5 million euros over the previous year, both influenced by the impact of the acquisition of natural gas underground storage assets from Galp (71.4 million euros). Reflecting the same effect, the average RAB grew by 56.5 million euros (+1.6%), reaching 3,585.8 million euros.

Main Indicators (millions of euros)	2015	2014	Var (%)
EBITDA	489.7	505.2	-3.1%
Financial income ⁹	-98.8	-113.8	13.1%
Net income	116.1	112.8	3.0%
Recurrent net income	118.1	140.3	-15.9%
Total Capex	240.4	163.3	47.2%
Transfers to RAB (at historic costs) ¹⁰	231.6	194.2	19.3%
Average RAB (at reference costs)	3,585.8	3,529.2	1.6%
Net debt	2,465.5	2,436.2	1.2%
Average cost of debt	4.1%	4.7%	-0.6 p.p.

OPERATING INCOME – EBITDA

EBITDA reached 489.7 million euros, a decrease of 3.1% (-15.5 million euros) over the previous year.

EBITDA (millions of euros)	2015	2014	Var (%)
1) Revenues from assets	446.0	469.7	-5.0%
RAB remuneration	219.9	262.8	-16.3%
Smoothing differences (gas)	-3.5	-5.5	-36.6%
Hydro land remuneration	0.3	0.2	69.0%
Lease revenues from hydro protection zone	0.7	0.7	-1.2%
Remuneration of fully depreciated assets	18.5	8.6	114.5%
Recovery of depreciation (net of investment subsidies)	192.1	185.0	3.8%
Depreciation of investment subsidies	18.0	17.8	1.3%
2) Revenues from OPEX	94.2	103.1	-8.5%
3) Other revenues	39.0	19.7	97.5%
4) Own works (capitalised in investment)	17.4	20.4	-14.7%
5) Earnings on Construction			
– Concession assets (excl. own works capitalised in investment)	222.6	142.8	55.9%

⁹ Financial charges of 0.4 million euros in 2014 and revenue of 0.3 million euros in 2015 from electricity interconnection capacity auctions between Spain and Portugal – referred to as FTR (Financial Transaction Rights), were reclassified from financial income to Revenue.

¹⁰ Includes direct acquisitions (RAB related).

EBITDA (millions of euros)	2015	2014	Var (%)
6) OPEX	106.1	106.2	-0.1%
Personnel costs ¹¹	51.4	53.4	-3.9%
External costs	54.7	52.8	3.7%
7) Construction costs – Concession assets	222.6	142.8	55.9%
8) Provisions/ (reversal)	0.2	1.4	n.m
9) Impairments /(reversal)	0.7	0.0	n.m
10) EBITDA (1+2+3+4+5-6-7-8-9)	489.7	505.2	-3.1%

The main effects which contributed negatively to this evolution were:

- **The reduction in the remuneration on regulated assets¹² (-30.9 million euros)**, essentially in the electricity sector. This reflects the reduction in the rates of return from 7.76% to 5.99% on assets without premium and from 9.26% to 6.74% on assets with premium. The main changes arising from the new regulatory period in electricity, with an impact on the remuneration of electricity assets, were: i) the change in the RoR index which is now the arithmetic mean of the daily rates of the 10 year Portuguese Government bonds, replacing the Portuguese Republic 5 year Credit Default Swaps used in the previous period; ii) the update of the RoR starting point to 6.4% (compared to 9.0% in the previous period); iii) the reduction in the premium for efficient investment from 1.5% to 0.75%. Of further note is the downward trend in RoR index (the rate of 10 year Portuguese Government bonds) throughout 2015, which also contributed to this evolution.
- **The decrease in Opex Revenues (-8.8 million euros)**, of which -9.1 million euros resulted from the review to the Electricity Transmission activity revenue cap in the new regulatory period.

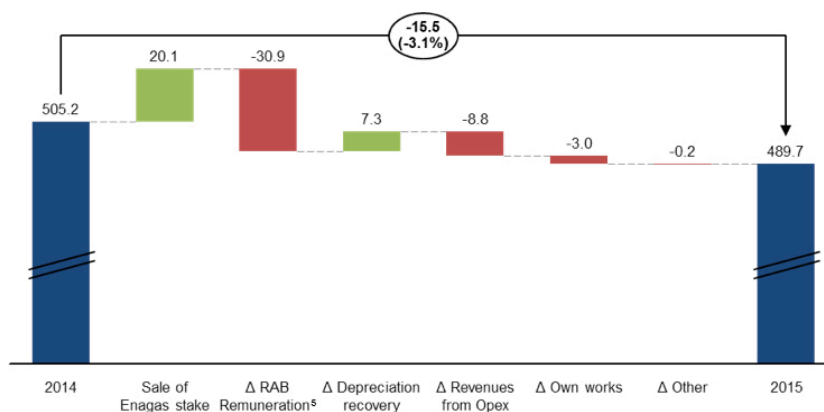
Those effects were partially offset by:

- **Capital gains with the sale of the stake in Enagás (20.1 million euros);**
- **The evolution of revenue from depreciation recovery (+7.3 million euros)**, consistent with the increase in the regulated asset base.

¹¹ Includes costs for training and seminars and provisions for staff costs

¹² Includes gas smoothing effect (gas) and remuneration on hydro land and fully depreciated assets

EVOLUTION IN EBITDA 2014-2015



NET INCOME

Net income grew 3.3 million euros (+3.0%), supported by the good performance of financial results, which reflected essentially the reduction in the average cost of debt (-0.6 p.p.), and an one-off effect of €9.9 million euros related to the recovery of taxes linked to impairment/re-valuation of assets resulting from the split of REN and EDP, which more than offset the fall in EBITDA.

When adjusted for non-recurring items, Recurring Net Income falls 15.9% (-22.3 million euros), reflecting essentially the negative impact on regulated revenues of the changes to the electricity sector regulation. Non-recurring items considered in 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

- i) In 2015: i) cost of carry of the European Investment Bank escrow account (3.2 million euros; 2.3 million euros after tax); ii) Extraordinary Levy on the Energy Sector in the State Budget for 2015 (25.4 million euros); iii) Capital gains with the sale of the stake in Enagás (-20.1 million euros; -16.1 million euros after tax); iv) tax recovery related to the impairment/re-evaluation of assets resulting from the split of REN and EDP (-9.9 million euros; -9.7 million euros net of associated costs and after tax)
- ii) In 2014: i) cost of carry of the European Investment Bank escrow account (3.6 million euros; 2.5 million euros after tax); ii) Extraordinary Levy on the Energy Sector as defined in the State Budget for 2014 (25.1 million euros)

¹³ Includes gas smoothing effect (gas) and remuneration on hydro land and fully depreciated assets

NET INCOME (millions of euros)	2015	2014	Var (%)
EBITDA	489.7	505.2	-3.1%
Amortizations	209.3	202.6	3.3%
Financial income ¹⁴	-98.8	-113.8	13.1%
Income tax expenses	40.0	51.0	-21.6%
Extraordinary levy on the energy sector	25.4	25.1	1.5%
Net income	116.1	112.8	3.0%
Non-recurring items	2.0	27.6	-92.9%
Recurrent net income	118.1	140.3	-15.9%

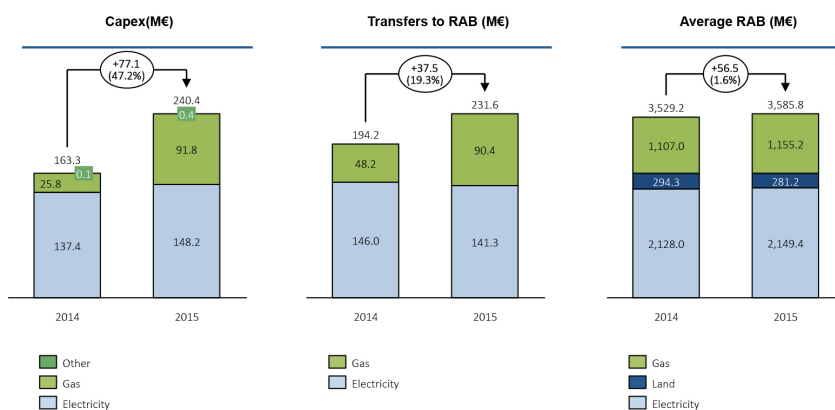
4.6.2. AVERAGE RAB AND INVESTMENT

CAPEX AND AVERAGE RAB

In 2015, the Group's investment reached 240.4 million euros, a 47.2% increase when compared to the previous year (+77.1 million euros). In natural gas, the investment rose 66.0 million euros, influenced by the acquisition of natural gas underground storage assets from Galp in May 2015 (71.4 million euros), while in the electricity sector the investment grew by 10.8 million euros (+7.8%) to 148.2 million euros. The most relevant network development projects were undertaken in the north of Metropolitan Porto (35.4 million euros) and in the Minho area (19.6 million euros).

Reflecting the effects mentioned above, the value of transfers to RAB increased by 37.5 million euros (+19.3%) to 231.6 million euros, while the average RAB grew 1.6% (+56.5 million euros) to 3,585.8 million euros. In 2015, on average, the regulated asset base in the electricity segment was at 2,149.4 million euros (+21.4 million euros, +1.0%), of which 1,061.2 million euros in assets with premium (+66.8 million euros, + 6.7%), while the regulated asset base in the natural gas segment reached 1,155.2 million euros (+48.2 million euros, +4.4%).

¹⁴ Financial charges of 0.4 million euros in 2014 and revenue of 0.3 million euros in 2015 from electricity interconnection capacity auctions between Spain and Portugal – referred to as FTR (Financial Transaction Rights), were reclassified from financial income to Revenue.



INVESTMENT

In the electricity segment, the main investment highlights were the projects for the flow of power from new renewable energy production centres, for reinforcing feeding to distribution networks and for improve international exchange capabilities with Spain, which all contributed to greater safety and reliability of the overall operation of the system.

In the Minho area, 19.6 million euros were invested in the network development in the Cávado zone and 5.8 million euros in the Fafe zone. The area to the north of Metropolitan Porto had an investment of 35.4 million euros in the expansion of the network to Vila Nova de Famalicão. In the south, of the amount of 7.0 million euros was invested in the Lisbon area and 14.0 million euros in the Alentejo region. A further 8.1 million euros was invested in reactive power compensation and 15.6 million euros in the refurbishment of facilities.

In the gas segment key investments included the acquisition of natural gas underground storage assets from Galp (71.4 million euros), the conclusion of commissioning for the RENC-6 Cavern (7.1 million euros) and the conclusion of the 1st stage of the Gas Station Optimization Project (2.0 million euros).

MAIN PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN 2015



ELECTRICITY

(Main projects)

- 35.4 M€ - Development of the network to the north of Porto (V. Nova Famalicão)
- 19.6 M€ - Development of the network in Minho (Cávado)
- 15.6 M€ - Remodeling of installations
- 14.0 M€ - Development of the network in the Alentejo
- 8.1 M€ - Reactive compensation
- 7.0 M€ - Development of the network in Lisbon (A. São João)
- 5.8 M€ - Development of the network in Minho (Fafe)
- 42.9 M€ - Other projects



GAS

(Main projects)

- 71.4 M€ - Partial transfer of underground storage [REN Armazenagem]
- 7.1 M€ - RENC-6 Cavity [REN Armazenagem]
- 2.9 M€ - GRMS [REN Gasodutos]
- 2.0 M€ - Optimization of Gas Station [REN Armazenagem]
- 1.2 M€ - Remod./Conservation [REN Gasodutos]
- 7.3 M€ - Other projects

ELECTRICITY
148.2 M€

GAS:
91.8 M€

OTHER BUSINESSES:
0.4 M€

GROUP'S INVESTMENT in 2015: 240.4 M€

ELECTRICITY

Investment in the electricity reached 148.2 million euros (+7.8%) and transfers to RAB came to 141.3 million euros (-3.2%).

In Minho, the 400 kV power line Vieira do Minho – Pedralva 2 started operating, allowing the production flow from the power upgrades at the Frades II and Salamonde II plants.

In Metropolitan Porto, the new Vila Nova de Famalicão substation started operating (at this stage only as a switching station), fed through a take off from the 400 kV Recarei – Vermoim 4 line. This section will form part of the new 400 kV axis between the Porto region and the Pedralva substation, and should allow the integration of new production from the upgrade of the plants in the Cávado basin, and the facilitation of international exchanges as it forms an integral part of the future interconnection with Spain planned for this region.

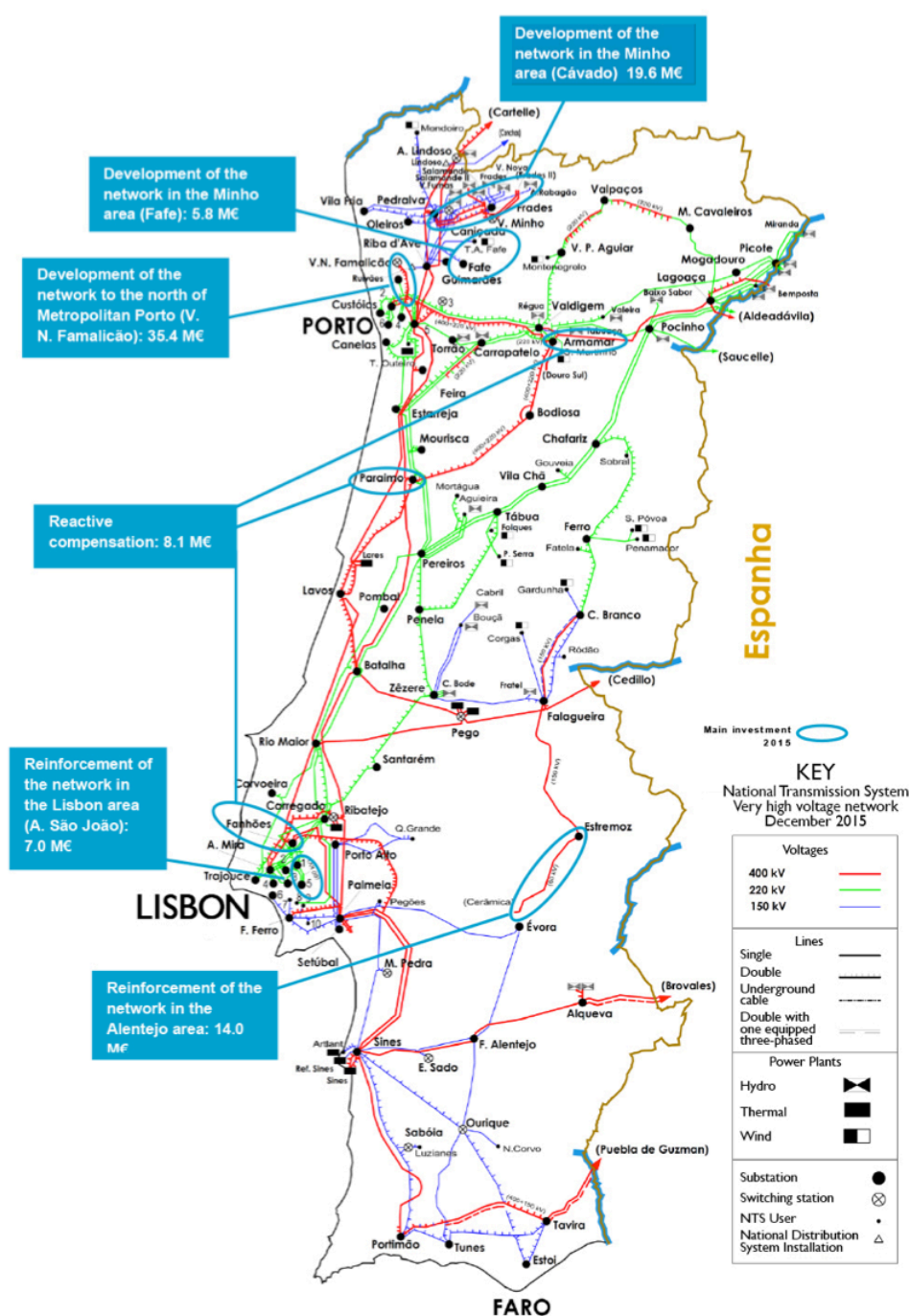
Further south, in Lisbon area, highlights include the opening of the A. de São João substation to provide power to the capital, and in the Alentejo region, the construction of a 400 kV line between the Estremoz substation and the Divor area, initially operating at 60 kV, to reinforce the power supply to this region.

In order to control the national grid voltage profile, three 150 Mvar shunt reactors were installed at the 400 kV level at the Armamar, Paraimo and Fanhões substations.

Four new 220/60 kV transformers of 170 MVA were installed at the Vila Pouca de Aguiar, Valdigem, Pereiros and Alto de São João substations and one of 126 MVA at the Chafariz substation.

In addition to the above mentioned RNT development projects, investments were also made in the improvement of assets nearing the end of their productive life. More specifically, this involved the refurbishment of protection, automation and control systems at the Vila Fria, Chafariz and Rio Maior substations and the Alto Lindoso and Pego switching stations.

MAIN GROUP INVESTMENTS – ELECTRICITY



NATURAL GAS

Investment in natural gas reached at 91.8 million euros (+66.0 million euros) and transfers to RAB totalled 90.4 million euros (+42.2 million euros), driven by the impact of the acquisition of natural gas underground storage assets from Galp (71.4 million euros).

In 2015, REN continued with the implementation of the development and investment plan in the National Transmission Network, in the Underground Storage Infrastructures and in the LNG Terminals (RNTIAT).

With regard to the IT infrastructure for the industrial systems and in response to the requirement to comply with national and European regulatory amendments, REN Gasodutos made several investments with the goal of achieving greater efficiency in management processes for infrastructures and respective third-party access.

As part of the 2015 Network Development Plan in the Natural Gas (PDIRGN), REN Gasodutos, as the holder of the concession for the high-pressure transport of natural gas, prepared and submitted a ten-year plan draft for the development and investment in the Natural Gas Network (PDIRGN -2025) to the DGEG. This proposal was submitted to a public consultation process held by ERSE at the end of the year and is expected to be finalized in 2016.

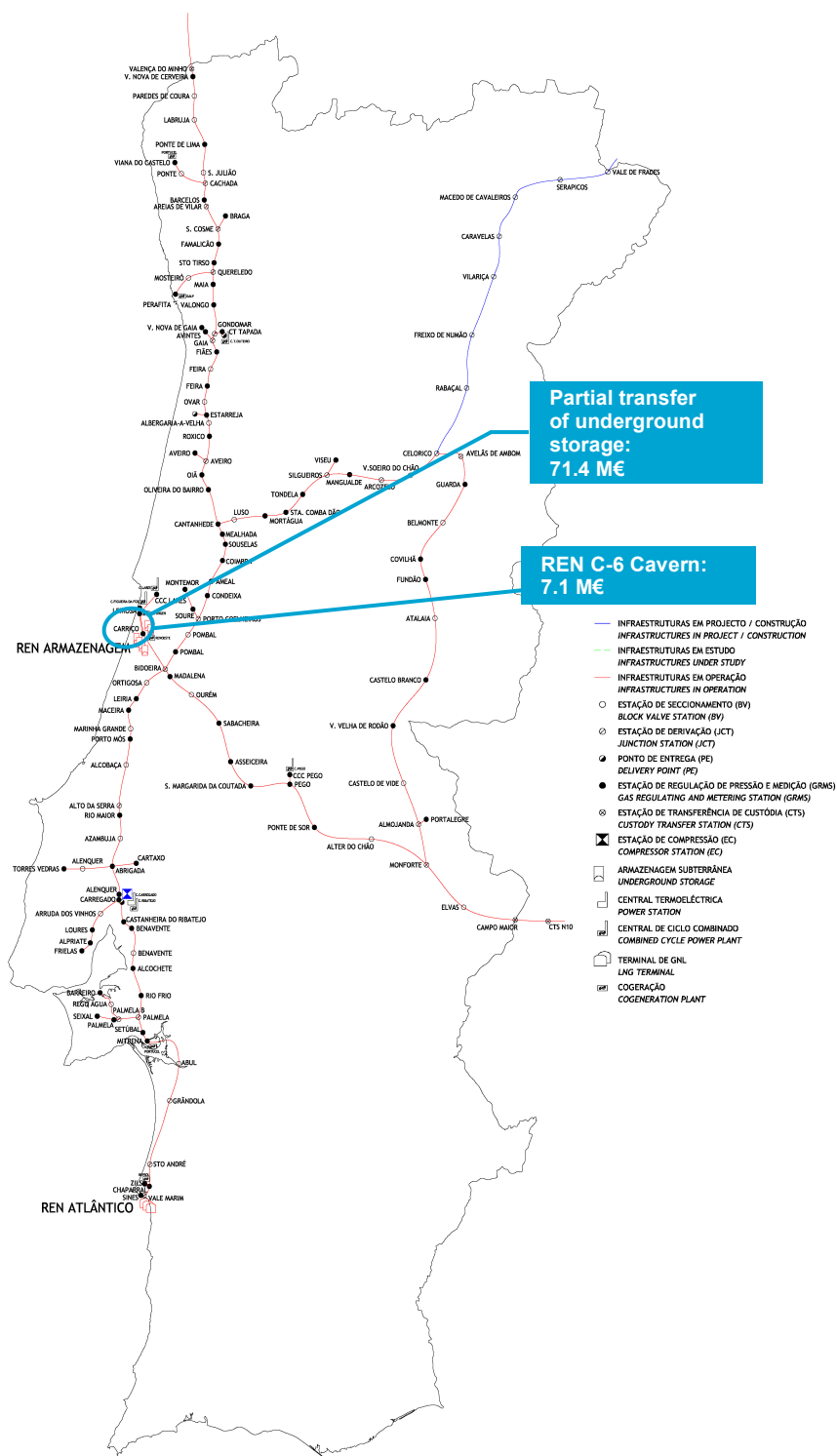
Regarding to the project for the 3rd Portugal-Spain interconnection, REN Gasodutos, together with the Spanish TSO, successfully applied for the renewal of PCI status – Project of Common Interest (second list). This means that eligibility for Community funds for the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme is thus maintained for further two years. Furthermore, an application was also submitted to INEA (Innovation and Networks Executive Agency) to the Grants for Studies programme relating to the Portuguese section of this project under the first PIC list. Subsidies for 50% of expenditure have been awarded in recognition of the respective interest this project represents with regard to reinforcing supply security and the creation of an Iberian gas market (Mibgás).

The key highlight in 2015 in natural gas underground storage, was the finalization of the partial transfer of the Transgás Armazenagem concession. REN Armazenagem now owns all caverns in operation at the Carriço site.

In 2015, REN Armazenagem also undertook a series of investments in order to ensure supply security and natural gas storage capacity, particularly the conclusion of the commissioning of the RENC-6 Cavern, the installation of a seismic monitoring system, the installation of a hydrogen sulphide chromatograph and the conclusion of the 1st stage of the project for the “Optimization of the Gas Station”.

In REN Atlântico, only small investment projects were undertaken in 2015.

MAIN GROUP INVESTMENTS – GAS



4.6.3. FINANCING AND DEBT

2015 was marked by a significant reduction in the cost of REN's debt, from 4.7% to 4.1%, thus continuing the trend seen in 2014. This reduction was the result of the continued improvement in the country's macro-economic framework and REN's own risk profile: In October 2015, Standard & Poors revised REN's rating from BB+ to BBB-, placing it in investment grade territory, following that already seen at FITCH and Moody's. This favourable scenario allowed outstanding debt to be refinanced under clearly more competitive conditions. REN 's financing strategy has placed special emphasis on the flexibility of the financial instruments contracted, thus allowing the Company to adjust the cost of debt to the improvement seen in credit market conditions both significantly and quickly.

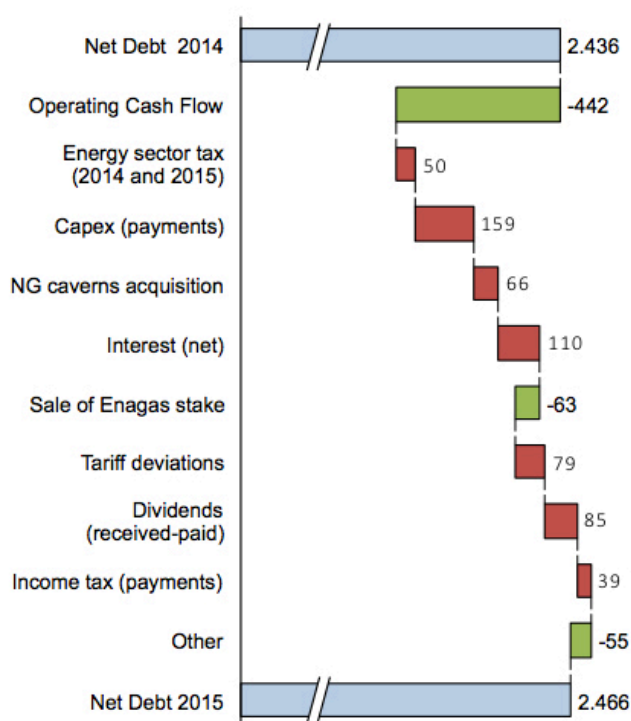
REN has taken advantage of the improved environment to reorganize its debt, reinforcing liquidity and financial solidity, promoting the diversification of its funding sources and lenders base while also reducing the refinancing risk.

During 2015, the following operations were undertaken:

- A 300 million euro international bond was issued in February with a maturity of 10 years.
- During the final quarter of the year, ICBC – Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and CDB – China Development Bank loans were pre-paid with a total sum of 175 million euros. Accordingly, the credit lines for these loans were closed.
- In November, a 120 million euro revolving credit facility was signed with ICBC – Industrial and Commercial Bank of China with a maturity of five years.
- In November, a new long-term financing agreement for 80 million euros was signed with the EIB – European Investment Bank.
- Three commercial paper programmes were also renegotiated, with a total amount of 650 million euros.

The amount of funding operations negotiated in 2015 stood at 1,150 million euros.

At the end of 2015, REN Group consolidated net debt stood at 2,465.5 million euros. This is 29.3 million euros more than for the previous year. The figure below shows the main headings explaining the changes in net debt.



Net income

(millions of euros)

Variation

(IFRS)	2015	2014	Absol	%
Gross debt	2,542.0	2,604.5	-62.5	-2.4%
Minus hedging swaps	12.8	17.9	-5.1	-28.5%
Minus cash and cash equivalents	63.7	114.3	-50.6	-44.3%
Minus financial pledges	-	99.4	-99.4	-100.0%
Less others *1	-	-63.3	63.3	-100.0%
Net debt	2,465.5	2,436.2	29.3	1.2%

*1 See note 23 of 2104 on the amount received by REN to be returned to SEN.

Bond issues were the primary source of funding during 2015, representing almost 61% of total net debt, followed by bank loans with a weighting of almost 25%.

Financing sources			Variation		Weighting	
Millions of euros						
Capital owed	2015	2014	Absol	%	2015	2014
Bond issues	1,522.9	1,336.4	186.5	14.0%	60.7%	51.9%
Bank loans	618.5	859.0	-240.5	-28.0%	24.6%	33.4%
Commercial paper	365.0	377.0	-12.0	-3.2%	14.5%	14.6%
Other points	3.0	3.3	-0.3	-7.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Total	2,509.4	2,575.7	-66.3	-2.6%	100.0%	100.0%

Net financing costs fell by 18.6 million euros over figures for 2014, from 122.8 million euros to 104.2 million euros. This fall is largely explained by the re-financing of outstanding debt under clearly more competitive terms as a result of the improvement in credit market conditions.

The average cost of gross debt in 2015 was 4.1%. This is 0.6% less than in 2014.

Interest rate risk management policy focused on reducing the volatility of earnings. In December 2015, REN's fixed rate debt represented 52.8% of total debt.

With regard to the Company's liquidity, continuation was given to ensuring that funding needs were fully covered for a minimum period of two years.

With regard to the Company's rating, of note is REN's return to investment grade at the three main ratings agencies. This is the result of the revised rating which went from BB+ to BBB-, with the outlook remaining positive, at Standard & Poor's in October.

At the end of 2015, REN's credit ratings with Fitch, S&P and Moody's were BBB (stable outlook), BBB- (positive outlook) and Baa3 (stable outlook), respectively.

4.7. PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF NET PROFIT

The consolidated net profit of REN SGPS, S.A. in the 2015 financial year amounted to 116,114,519.66 Euros (one hundred and sixteen million, one hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and nineteen euros and sixty six cents).

Considering the above stated, the Board of Directors, pursuant to article 28 of the Articles of Association of REN SGPS, S.A. and Articles 31 to 33, paragraph f) of number 5 of Article 66, Articles 294 and 295 and numbers 1 paragraph b) and 2 of Article 376, all from the Portuguese Companies Code, proposes that the net profit for the financial year of 2015, verified in the individual financial statements according to the National Accounting System's norms and rules, amounting to 110,311,326.45 Euros (one hundred and ten million, three hundred and eleven thousand, three hundred and twenty six euros and forty five cents), has the following implementation:

- For legal reserve – 4,192,093.75 Euros (four million, one hundred and ninety two thousand, ninety three hundred euros and seventy five cents);
- For dividends 91,314,000.00 Euros (ninety one million, three hundred and fourteen thousand euros), corresponding to a distribution of 78.64% of the consolidated net profit of REN SGPS, S.A. in the 2015 fiscal year, amounting to 116,114,519.66 Euros (one hundred and sixteen million, one hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and nineteen euros and sixty six cents), which corresponds to the distribution of a gross dividend per share value of 0.171 Euros;
- To retained earnings: 14,805,232.70 Euros (fourteen million, eight hundred and five thousand, two hundred and thirty two euros and seventy cents).
- As distribution to REN's and its subsidiaries employees: 2,400.000 Euros (two million and four hundred thousand euros). Due to the accounting rules in force, this amount is already reflected in the net profit of the financial year ended on 31 December 2015 of REN, S.G.P.S., S.A.

4.8. PERSPECTIVES 2016

At the start of 2015, we shared with the market the strategy that our Board of Directors proposes to implement in coming years.

The three cornerstones of this strategy are (1) the ongoing commitment to manage our electricity and natural gas transmission concessions in Portugal, (2) the search for opportunities for growth and expansion which match our conservative risk profile and financial capacity and (3) management guided by great discipline and financial control.

With regard to the last point, we would like to add that we feel that the international and domestic macro-economic environment leads us to want to maintain a conservative management model. This model will continue to emphasise a sound financial structure which, in turn, allows us to consolidate our investment grade status at international rating agencies.

The management of our infrastructures requires the highest level of operational safety and efficiency. The management of our concessions for the transmission of electricity and natural gas requires highly technical work.

From the integration of the different sources of electrical power generation to the forecasting of consumption and capacity generation from hydro, photovoltaic and wind facilities, or the complexity of the management of the Sines Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal or the underground storage of gas at the Carriço facility, the challenges we face on a daily basis are many. REN teams are uniquely placed to deal with this challenging environment.

A further characteristic of our work is the need for continuous liaison with the state. We intend to continue our search for sustainable and rational investment and our commitment will be ongoing in maintaining the quality of infrastructures. We will also continue to develop the projects which our country needs to move forward.

We will maintain our emphasis on employee development through wide-ranging training programmes which satisfy the priorities and needs we identify. Our project in the field of innovation – NESTER – in partnership with CEPRI, the subsidiary of our shareholder State Grid, is one of our best examples of the search for solutions to the current and future challenges our industry faces.

REN is involved in the main energy transmission forums and we will maintain our commitment to collaborate with the numerous international organizations to which we belong. REN is internationally recognized as a benchmark in energy transmission. This acknowledgement is a result of our technological and management capability.

Our Board of Directors works on a solid basis of personal and corporate ethics. I personally believe that our commitment to our company, employees and shareholders and the responsibilities we pledge to comply with will be factors that will continue to deserve your trust.

We are here to answer everything you need to know about REN.



**SUSTAINABILITY
AT REN**

**ENERGY
TO MOVE
FORWARD »»**

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

REN's mission is to ensure the uninterrupted supply of energy to the entire country. This commitment has become increasingly more ambitious by associating the development of the company with ongoing and active corporate citizenship featuring significant involvement with the communities in which we work, both from a social as well as environmental point of view.

We believe that this harmony contributes to an ever more positive world.



PROMOTING WELL-BEING WITHIN THE COMPANY

Guaranteeing a safe working environment where all our staff are capable of developing their full potential is another of REN's priorities. Recognizing the importance of human capital is the key to success.



STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND SATISFACTION

REN is increasingly active in everyday life. In addition to ensuring improved levels of well-being, this involvement also strengthens the role of communities in company policies.



PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

The protection of nature is one of REN's main commitments. All our sustainability policies are based on the most rational use of company resources and the reduction of environmental impact.

05 › SUSTAINABILITY AT REN

REN's mission is to ensure the uninterrupted supply of energy to the entire country, thus contributing to improved quality of life for the residents of Portugal. This is a task requiring ongoing effort and dedication. However, nowadays, our commitment goes beyond our mission. We believe in active corporate citizenship with significant involvement with the communities in which we work, from both a social as well as an environmental perspective.

Taking on this commitment means that all REN activities are guided by principles of sustainability, adhering to stringent and measurable criteria, respecting the standards of excellence we present to the country without ever losing sight of the positive impact we wish to have on communities and ecosystems.

5.1. SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

The sustainability information provided in this annual report refers to 2015 and encompasses the activities of the companies of the REN Group – Rede Eléctrica Nacional S.A., REN Gasodutos S.A., REN Armazenagem S.A., REN Atlântico S.A., REN Trading S.A., REN Serviços S.A., REN Telecom S.A. and ENONDAS S.A.

This report was prepared in compliance with the fourth version of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines, based on the protocols for general indicators and on the sectoral supplement for the electricity sector, having adopted and fully responded to the requirements corresponding to the GRI broad level and the principles of the AA1000APS standard.

AA1000APS ACCOUNTABILITY PRINCIPLES STANDARD (2008)

The application of the principles of the AA1000APS standard, which are summarized below, was also reflected in the strategic drivers and in the contents of this report.

Inclusion (participation of stakeholders in the development and implementation of the sustainability strategy): methodologies and processes for involvement and participation of various stakeholders were defined. The results were integrated into the REN sustainability strategy review, a fact also mentioned in the respective chapter;

Relevance (definition of the relevant issues for REN and its stakeholders): in order to identify relevant topics, a benchmark analysis of leading national and international companies and the main industry trends in the sector was carried out. The results of stakeholder consultations held in 2011 and 2013 were also considered;

Response (REN's response to relevant issues, through its decisions, actions, performance and communication): REN seeks to meet the expectations and concerns raised specifically by each stakeholder, either individually or generally. In general terms, this report and the REN website (www.ren.pt) are the main forms of communication used to inform on the company's strategy, initiatives and performance achieved.

COMMITMENTS

REN respects the commitment arising from having joined, in 2005, the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) initiative to provide information on its progress in implementing the ten principles regarding human rights, employment protection, environmental protection and anti-corruption measures. Further information on this initiative can be consulted on the REN website.¹

The annex contains a table showing the correspondence between the contents of this report and the GRI and UNGC guidelines.

This document was verified by an external independent entity, PricewaterhouseCoopers Associados SROC, Lda, in accordance with the principles of standard ISAE 3000 (International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000). It also took into consideration the principles of standard AA1000AS (AccountAbility 1000 Assurance Standard – 2008), and the GRI and AA1000APS (AccountAbility Principles Standard – 2008).

5.1.1. SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

With the overriding aim that all REN activities be guided by the principles of sustainability, and incorporating the materially relevant topics which resulted from consulting stakeholders at the end of 2013, REN reviewed its sustainability strategy and identified three main pillars: promotion of in-company well-being, involvement and satisfaction of parties with an interest in our work and environmental protection.



PROMOTING WELL-BEING WITHIN THE COMPANY

PROMOTING WELL-BEING WITHIN THE COMPANY

Recognizing the importance of human capital is vital to REN if we are to achieve our goals. It is essential to ensure that our employees are provided with the best conditions in which to carry out their work, that there is diversity and equal opportunity and that all our high standards of health and safety at work are complied with. In short, our priority is for REN to be an increasingly good company to work at, a company which provides all its workers with an environment in which their talent and work can bear fruit, contributing to personal growth and the good operation of the organization.



STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND SATISFACTION

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND SATISFACTION

Due to the nature and scope of its mission, REN is a company with a country-wide profile and our work frequently involves interaction with local communities. As it is our aim to contribute to the dignity, well-being and quality of life of the country's residents, it is not enough to merely provide an efficient and accessible service: it is also necessary to promote an all-embracing culture which encourages the involvement of all stakeholders and gives communities an active role. We listen to their concerns and recommendations, promoting and rewarding good initiatives and creating a positive impact for people who we regard not as passive beneficiaries but as partners whose collaboration is vital.

¹ See REN>Sustainability>REN Approach

Social Responsibility Policy Statement see www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/abordagem_da_ren/



PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

REN is committed to being an active agent in environmental protection, implementing reforestation policies, promoting environmental education, defending the rational use of natural resources and the prevention of pollution, supporting the development of renewable energies and playing an active role in the prevention of climate change.

MATERIAL TOPICS FOR THIS REPORT:

Environmental
policy/
Environmental
management
systems

Safety, reliability,
quality and
guarantee of supply

Health and safety at
work

Impact on
communities

Prevention of climate
change

Management of
human capital and
diversity

Environmental policy/ Environmental management systems	Energy
	Biodiversity
	Environmental aspects of products and services
	Environmental compliance
	General environment (environmental costs and investment)
	Mechanisms for complaints concerning environmental impact
Health and safety at work	Health and safety at work
Prevention of climate change	Economic Performance
	Emissions
Environmental policy/ Environmental management systems	Energy
	Biodiversity
	Environmental aspects of products and services
	Environmental compliance
	General environment (environmental costs and investment)
	Mechanisms for complaints concerning environmental impact

Management of human capital and diversity	Economic Performance
	Employment
	Labour relations
	Training and development
	Diversity and equal opportunities
	Equal pay for women and men
	Mechanisms for complaints concerning labour practices on-discrimination;
	Freedom of association and collective bargaining
	Child labour
	Forced or compulsory labour
	Supplier assessment with regard to human rights
	Mechanisms for complaints concerning human rights
Safety, reliability, quality and guarantee of supply	Health and safety of the client
	Labelling of products and services
	Compliance of products and services
	Availability and reliability of products/services
	Energy system efficiency
	Access to energy services/products
Impact on communities	Local communities
	Indirect economic impacts
	Emergency/disaster planning and response
	Fighting corruption
	General compliance
	Mechanisms for complaints concerning impacts on society



5.1.2. STAKEHOLDERS

REN periodically identifies and assesses its relevant stakeholders, in accordance with the principles of standard AA1000APS – Assurance Principle Standards – 2008.

With this in mind, at the end of 2013, a consultation process was held, a benchmarking analysis was undertaken of national and international peers and stakeholders considered relevant for REN were identified and segmented into clusters of relationship priority. Accordingly, REN's sustainability strategy was reviewed, bringing it closer to the business and reflecting the priorities identified by all stakeholders.

The REN sustainability strategy, approved at the end of 2014, is based on the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social). It focuses on implementing aims and measures which promote the involvement and satisfaction of stakeholders, in-company well-being and environmental protection.

REN periodically identifies and assesses its relevant stakeholders, in accordance with the principles of standard AA1000APS – Assurance Principle Standards – 2008.

REN regularly evaluates the perception of quality and level of satisfaction of its clients, understood to be the users of its infrastructure or customers of the services it provides in the electricity and natural gas sectors and our own internal clients. To this end, in addition to studies in compliance with the European Customer Satisfaction Index (ECSI) methodology, in the case of the users/ customers of the infrastructures (available on the REN website²), a further study was also conducted on internal client satisfaction with regard to the support and response capacity of the Support Areas and Concession Support.

5.2. MAIN ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

Actions undertaken by REN in 2015 followed the three pillars of our sustainability strategy.

With regard to the promotion of in-company well-being, in 2015, the **NÓS Programme** ran 30 initiatives involving the participation of 189 employees, to reflect the pillars of Balance, Equality and Inclusion. REN also continued with its policy to support staff involvement in sports and help was given to different areas including the **REN Running Club** which in 2015 saw the number of members increase by 75 to 77 employees.

In the pillar for stakeholder involvement and satisfaction, numerous activities were held during 2015. They included the second edition of the **REN Agir Award** an initiative created to support projects which provide solutions to specific social problems. Dedicated to the topic of active ageing, we received 171 applications from all over the country, 30% more than in the first edition. First place was awarded to the project "Trupe Sénior", in Lisbon, followed by the project "Idade XXL", from Ribeira de Fráguas, and the project "Envelhecimento + Ativo", from Famalicão.



**189 EMPLOYEES
TOOK PART IN
NÓS PROGRAMME
ACTIVITIES IN 2015**

² www.ren.pt – REN> Sustentabilidade>Partes Interessadas>Clientes>Avaliação da Satisfação



**2ND EDITION
OF THE AGIR
AWARD
DEDICATED TO
ACTIVE AGEING**

**REN AWARD
CELEBRATED ITS
20TH ANNIVERSARY
THIS YEAR**

**40% INCREASE
IN THE NUMBER
OF VOLUNTEERS
TAKING PART
IN THE SHARE
PROGRAMME**



**“HERÓIS DE TODA
A ESPÉCIE”
MOBILIZES
PRIMARY SCHOOLS
TO PROTECT
BIODIVERSITY
IN PORTUGAL**

The REN Award the oldest prize for scientific achievement in Portugal which awards the best Masters' theses on energy at higher education institutions in Portugal, this year celebrated its 20th anniversary. In addition to the 3 first prizes won by students from the Porto Faculty of Engineering (FEUP) and Beira Interior University, 2 honourable mentions were also given to students from the Lisbon School of Engineering (ISEL) and FEUP.

The **REN Share Programme** of corporate volunteer work is based on three pillars: education, environment and social support. As part of the programme, REN volunteers took part in initiatives such as the Adaptive Sports Day, Cleaning Mafra Forest, entrepreneur programmes with young people in the Junior Achievement Portugal project (<http://www.japortugal.org>) and initiatives to fight against early school leaving promoted by EPIS (<http://www.epis.pt>). 2015, has seen an increase of 43% in the number of staff participating in volunteer work (107 employees and 24 family members). There was also an increase of 62% in the number of volunteer work hours over 2014 (589 employee hours and 115 family member hours).

Throughout 2015, several institutions benefited from REN support including the first Oncology UMAD (Home Support Mobile Units) – a project run by Gil Foundation with the IPO (Portuguese Oncology Institute). This project seeks to provide assistance for children suffering from chronic illness and for their families after having spent time in hospital. Clinical and social accompaniment is also provided on their return home and when going back to school. In the area of cultural sponsorship, REN supported the National Museum of Ancient Art in Lisbon, where REN is a patron, and the Serralves Foundation in Porto. Finally, in the field of sports, of note was the sponsorship of the Portuguese Olympic Committee (COP) and the Portuguese Olympic Team, in the preparation programme for the upcoming 2016 Olympic Games held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Transparent Management Project (GestaoTransparente.org), in which REN participates as a founding member, should also be mentioned. This is a platform developed by the ICCA (International Centre for Collective Action) in partnership with the UN Global Compact and the centre's institutional partners with the aim of joining efforts internationally in the fight against corruption. During 2015, this online platform provided information in English and Spanish, thus broadening the scope of the project.

With respect to protection of the environment, of note was the launching of the educational project **“Heróis de Toda a Espécie”**. This country-wide educational programme for children in the 3rd and 4th grade of primary school seeks to raise awareness among communities for the protection of biodiversity, preservation of Portuguese forests and conservation of animal and plant species endangered.

Also of note was the partnership with LIFE Elia for the south of Europe. REN will contribute to this project by sharing best practices for preserving Mediterranean ecosystems with its management experience in this type of vegetation. A further aim of the agreement is to promote and implement the creation of green corridors in forests crossed by REN equipment.

Also in 2015, in conjunction with the Foundation for Science and Technology and the University of Porto, REN created a Biodiversity Chair based on 3 pillars: monitoring, minimizing and offsetting impacts; population ecology and citizenship in science.

5.3. MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

5.3.1. SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

As part of REN's sustainability strategy with regard to in-company well-being, many indicators were collected throughout 2015 allowing the impact of measures to be gauged.

MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL

2015 focused on the implementation of the new Collective Labour Agreement (ACT) which has created a single system of collective labour relations for most employees. It standardises human resource policies which are decisive for creating a single Group culture.

At the same time, a series of internal regulations were developed covering different matters which are vital for the consolidated implementation of integrated and across-the-board practices. This was a critical step to increase the perception of internal equality, mainstreaming and aligning human resource management at the REN Group with current and future business needs.

The programmes and initiatives undertaken in 2015 focused on the consolidation of Human Resources strategy which has been developed in recent years to create a single culture:

- Ongoing organizational alignment and adjustment, allowing adaptation to REN's current and future business needs and the creation of new opportunities;
- Continuation of development programmes and recognition of talent and performance, taking into account the specific needs of the business and best market practices;
- The start of structuring an integrated development programme for different groups of workers, promoting their integration, suitability, development and progression;
- Development of programmes to motivate employees and for organizational sustainability. Actions to bring the Company closer to the community through initiatives to promote balance, equality and inclusion which achieve significant impact and recognition;
- Development and implementation of a flexible social benefits programme, allowing the benefits offered to be matched to each stage of life, and that their value be clearly recognized by staff;
- Continuation of recognition of organizational and individual merit.

The different programmes and initiatives allowed REN's external image in relation to human resources to be consolidated. Such external recognition was seen in the different awards the company won – Best Social Responsibility Policy and Promotion of Well-Being" (1st place, Masters of Human Capital – IFE Group), "Healthy Workplaces Award" (2nd place, Order of Psychologists and Working Conditions Authority) and "APG Corporate Award" (1st place, Portuguese Association of People Management).

HUMAN RESOURCES PROFILE

At the end of 2015, there was a reduction of 3.3% in the number of employees as compared to 2014. The average age and length of service have remained stable in the last four years as a result of the efforts by the REN Group to rejuvenate the workforce.

Number of employees	2013	2014	2015
Employees with permanent and term contracts	671	640	620
Interns	5	1	-
Total	676	641	620

2015	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Full time employees	146	463	609
Fixed term contracts (Fixed, Unspecified duration and commission)	4	7	11
Interns	0	0	0
Total	150	470	620

	2013	2014	2015
Average age	44.4	44.3	44.3
Average length of service	16.8	16.7	16.5

Number of employees	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Full time employees	696	692	651	627	609
Term contracts	38	41	20	13	11
Interns	5	2	5	1	0
Total	739	735	676	641	620

REN's hiring policy, as well as the consistency and maturity of our business, continues to be reflected in the type of contracts offered. Most REN workers are full-time.

Rotation Rate	2013	2014	2015
Men	9.1%	6.2%	5.3%
Women	2.4%	0.3%	1.3%
Total	11.5%	6.5%	6.6%

Rotation Rate by age group	2013	2014	2015
up to 30 years old	1.4%	0.3%	0.6%
from 30 to 50 years old	2.3%	0.3%	0.8%
over 50	7.8%	5.9%	5.2%
Total	11.5%	6.5%	6.6%

In 2015, the Rotation Rate remained at the same levels of 2014 and the pre-retirement programme started in 2013 continued.

This Rotation Rate continued to be less in age groups below 50 years old, demonstrating the effectiveness of the programmes for increasing REN's ability to retain talent.

Entries	2013	2014	2015
Men	15	6	12
Women	7	2	9
Total	22	8	21

Entry rate	2013	2014	2015
Men	2.1%	0.9%	1.9%
Women	1.0%	0.3%	1.4%
Total	3.1%	1.2%	3.3%

Entry rate by age group	2013	2014	2015
up to 30 years old	2.3%	0.8%	2.2%
from 30 to 50 years old	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%
over 50	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	3.1%	1.2%	3.3%

Diversity	2013	2014	2015
Men	527	492	470
Women	149	149	150
Total	676	641	620
Ratio Men / Women	22.0%	23.2%	24.2%

Diversity (Management)	2013	2014	2015
Men	22	22	18
Women	8	9	10
Total	30	31	28
Ratio Men / Women	26.7%	29.0%	35.7%

In 2015, the trend continued to increase the number of female employees at REN. This trend can be seen both in the total number of workers and in management duties. An increase of 9 p.p. has been recorded in the last three years.

In fact, the commitment we took on in 2014 with REN's formal membership of IGEN – Corporate Forum for Sex Equality, continued in 2015 with the Company implementing a number of initiatives to develop a culture to recognize equality of sexes as one of REN's pillars of development and sustainability.

Functional Group	2013	2014	2015
Top Management	30	31	28
Men	22	22	18
Women	8	9	10
Management	48	48	46
Men	38	39	36
Women	10	9	10
Coordination	27	25	19
Men	25	23	15
Women	2	2	4
Senior Managers	307	297	317
Men	227	217	232
Women	80	80	85
Field / Administrative	264	240	210
Men	215	191	169
Women	49	49	41
Total	676	641	620

Functional Group	2013	2014	2015
Top Management	30	31	28
>50	16	15	12
30-50	14	16	16
<30	0	0	0
Management	48	48	46
>50	18	17	12
30-50	29	31	34
<30	1	0	0
Coordination	27	25	19
>50	10	9	14
30-50	17	16	5
<30	0	0	0
Senior Managers	307	297	317
>50	68	65	61
30-50	196	193	218
<30	43	39	38
Field / Administrative	264	240	210
>50	132	116	101
30-50	103	98	88
<30	29	26	21
Total	676	641	620

The REN organizational structure is being gradually aligned with new needs and the challenges of business. A significant increase has been seen in the weighting of upper management in the organization.

The gradual trend towards the rejuvenation of upper and middle management continued so as to prepare the organization for its future challenges. In 2015, most workers were aged between 30 and 50. In general, also of note is the across-the-boards reduction in the over 50 age group.

Academic Qualifications	2013	2014	2015
PhD	1	2	2
Men	1	2	2
Women	0	0	0
Master's Degree	78	81	94
Men	55	56	63
Women	23	25	31
Degree	294	290	277
Men	211	209	195
Women	83	81	82
Bachelor	22	17	14
Men	21	16	13
Women	1	1	1
Secondary	207	185	174
Men	179	157	149
Women	28	28	25
9th grade	49	45	39
Men	38	34	30
Women	11	11	9
6th grade	15	14	13
Men	12	11	11
Women	3	3	2
4th grade	10	7	7
Men	10	7	7
Women	0	0	0
Total	676	641	620
Degree holders	58%	61%	62%
Non-Degree holders	42%	39%	38%

It should also be noted that the rejuvenation of the structure has been accompanied by an increase in the level of academic qualifications.

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

REN TRAINEE PROGRAMME

The REN Trainee programme is now a mature programme which seeks to enable the company to capture the best and most qualified human resources. The programme consists of professional, academic and summer internships, where interns have the opportunity to work on specific projects, creating value for different areas while enhancing their own skills.

With regard to professional internships in job rotation, an extra challenge is launched every year to the internship plan. In 2015, this challenge focused on one of the three axes of the Nós programme, that of Equality. The topic was approached from two perspectives: sex equality and shared parenthood. Discussion was promoted at REN through three specific actions: an exhibition, a debate and a video featuring first-hand stories told by employees.

Indicators	2015
Professional internships	12
Academic internships	30
Summer internships	17
Total	59

VIVA PROGRAMME

The REN VIVA Programme (Welcome and Integration) has been a huge success and has had a highly positive effect on new employees joining the Company. In addition to informing on the different areas of Company business, it also promotes good networking between new and established staff.

Indicators	2015
No of Sessions	1
Satisfaction Rate (%)	100%

REN Training is a critical factor in the success of the Company. An Annual Training Programme has been defined as a process for the ongoing learning and development of employees. This programme includes specific across-the-board actions, seminars, conferences and congresses.

Programmes were continued in all areas which sought to address the Company's organizational strategy. For example, the aim of two of these programmes "Coaching" and "Mentoring" was to develop the individual skills which are vital to ensure that talent is retained and developed at REN. They provided experience which inspires employees to do more and better. Moreover, and in keeping with previous years, 'REN Meetings' also took place with speakers of recognized academic and professional merit sharing their experience on relevant topics in a perspective of continuous learning and ongoing transformation.

After an initial focus on reinforcing behavioural training to promote a single culture and values, 2015 once again addressed technical training. The aim was to run courses which met the individual needs of every worker, an aspect which is vital for the development of responsibilities and reaching targets. Of note therefore in 2015 was the increase in technical training in different areas of business achieved with courses given by internal trainers. This approach facilitated an increase in shared values, the updating of knowledge and the development of skills which are key to company business.

Training	2013	2014	2015
No of Hours of training	41,225.0	29,939.2	18,644.4
No of Participants	3 576	2 883	3 031
No of Hours of training per employee	58.7	45.4	29.3
Average No of Employees	702	659	637

Area of Training (No of Hours)	2013	2014	2015
Behavioural	8,634.5	1,541.9	544.4
Technical	28,161.0	23,767.8	14,661.0
Quality, Environment and Safety	4,429.5	1,413.0	1,881.5
Management	0.0	3,216.5	1,557.5
Total	41,225.0	29,939.2	18,644.4

Area of Training (No of Participants)	2013	2014	2015
Behavioural	1,409	340	125
Technical	1,357	1,762	2,086
Quality, Environment and Safety	810	242	562
Management	0	539	258
Total	3,576	2,883	3,031

Functional Group (No of hours)	2013	2014	2015
Top Management	1,508.0	1,638.7	928.4
Management	2,685.9	3,106.3	1,134.6
Coordination	1,405.0	1,397.7	555.0
Senior Managers	25,370.9	16,493.4	10,436.4
Field / Administrative	10,255.2	7,303.1	5,590.0
Total	41,225.0	29,939.2	18,644.4

STAR PROGRAMME – PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

2015 was a year of consolidation of the changes arising from the review of the performance management model undertaken in 2014. For the first time, the assessments of goals and skills took place over two distinct cycles and the assessment of skills followed a 360° model with the introduction of peer and subordinate assessment.

The separation of assessment cycles and the introduction of a qualitative appraisal of compliance with objectives proved to be beneficial. It ensured improved differentiation between teams and assessment which was better suited to actual individual performance.

Indicators	STAR 2014
Number of employees covered	655
% of assessments concluded	100%
Average – final assessments competences	3.82
Average – final assessments goals	3.96
% of bonuses calculated as compared to the number of assessments	98%

SOCIAL DIALOGUE AND BENEFITS

A milestone in 2015 was the entry into force on 1 February of the new REN collective labour agreement, which was signed by all unions representing REN workers. With the implementation of the new ACT, it was possible to standardise human resource policy as well as a series of procedures and practices which contributed to greater efficiency in processes and improved transparency in labour relations.

As part of the implementation of the new ACT, the Company held its first roadshow at the end of January to present the agreement to all employees. A second roadshow was held in July to present the flexible benefits plan as set out in the new ACT.

Of note in this process was the high number of workers joining the new ACT – 99.2% including both union and non-union employees.

In 2015, also as a result of dialogue with unions, an increase in general remuneration was agreed of 1% to be applied across-the-boards for all workers.

With the implementation of the new ACT, it was also necessary to review all internal regulations at the REN Group and a full update and adjustment was thus carried out. Involved in this work were union delegates from companies and the Workers' Committee. This work resulted in the Human Resources Policy and Regulations Manual which now sets out all internal regulations in effect as well as a Questions and Answers Guide on ACT and the Regulations. Of special note was the final consensus reached with the Workers' Committee on these documents, which are also structural in a similar manner to ACT.

Union membership at REN is 42.4%.

	2013	2014	2015
% Staff who are union members	46.3%	45.1%	42.4%
% Full-time ACT workers	54.6%	52.0%	99.2%
Staff who are union members	313	289	263
ACT Employees	369	333	615

The REN benefits policy, centred on supporting its employees in important areas of family and personal life, includes a series of additional supports and benefits with regard to health, education and culture, etc.

Further to commitments undertaken in the new ACT, another milestone reached in 2015 was the implementation of the REN FLEX flexible benefits programme. In addition to reinforcing social protection for the family in areas as important as Retirement, Health & Risks and Education, this programme also provides every worker with access to a series of benefits and advantages, adapted to each stage of life and offering unique conditions.

Benefits	Employees with Transitional Scheme from previous ACT ⁽¹⁾	Employees with Flex Plan ⁽²⁾	Employees with Individual Work Contract ⁽³⁾
Life insurance		X	X
Personal accident insurance	X	X	
Health Plan	X	X	X
Pensions Plan	X	X	
Electricity at reduced prices	X		
Study subsidy	X		
Education and child care vouchers		X	
Social Pass		X	

⁽¹⁾ series of benefits set out in ACT 2000 which passed to the new ACT signed in 2015; ⁽²⁾ workers joining the new ACT enjoy the flexible benefits programme; ⁽³⁾ standard benefits for individual work contracts.

HEALTH & SAFETY

Aware that a safe and healthy environment is a decisive factor for the satisfaction of stakeholders, REN is committed to the effective management of occupational health and safety.

The occupational health and safety management system is certified by an accredited entity and encompasses most Group companies. Its main objective is to prevent work related accidents and illnesses involving Company employees or the employees of contractors and service providers collaborating with REN.

SAFETY

REN considers that its main asset is its people, and as such, does not accept activity which poses a high level of risk to the health and safety of employees or the employees of contractors and service providers. For this reason, REN is committed to developing and promoting measures to eliminate or mitigate such risks.

With the aim of fighting accidents in the workplace, policies are implemented, safety procedures are followed and the best practices in this area are closely adhered to. This is achieved through numerous training courses and strict monitoring of activities so as to ensure demanding operational control. An analysis of the accidents allows reassessment of the risks inherent to the activities in which they occur.

Data relating to 2015 were as follows:

Company	Average* No of workers		No of hours worked		No of fatal accidents		No of non-fatal accidents		No of days lost	
Sex (M/F)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
REN Eléctrica	211	28	382,282	46,258	0	0	7	0	260	0
REN Serviços	126	84	216,661	133,141	0	0	3	2	15	0
REN Gasodutos	84	11	142,730	18,990	0	0	2	0	0	0
REN Atlântico	28	3	52,225	4,001	0	0	0	0	0	0
REN Armazenagem	5	1	8,597	1,805	0	0	0	0	0	0
REN Trading	6	2	9,847	2,517	0	0	0	0	0	0
REN Telecom	3	1	5,392	863	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enondas	1	0	2,093	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
REN SGPS	21	21	39,614	36,246	0	0	0	0	0	0
RD Nester	13	3	21,956	3,287	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total REN	499	153	881,397	247,107	0	0	12	2	275	0
Total No of Service Providers and Contractors	797	89	1,656,798	185,415	1	0	24	3	335	272

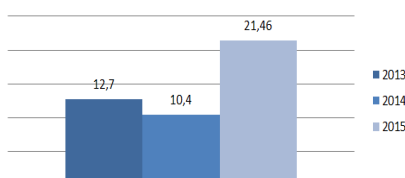
*This is the average number of workers in the year and not the actual number at 31 December 2015.

In 2015, a greater number of accidents was seen with REN workers when compared to 2014. However, less days were lost. As a result, the Severity Index improved, when information for both years is compared.

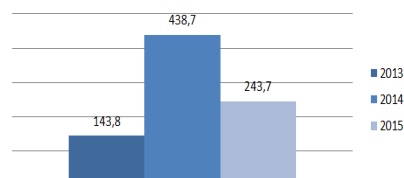
With respect to accidents among service providers and contractors in 2015, there were more accidents and more days lost when compared to 2014, but with equal impact on the Severity Index.

INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY INDEXES – REN

INCIDENCE INDEX



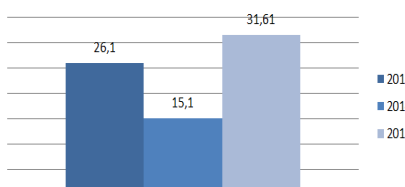
SEVERITY INDEX



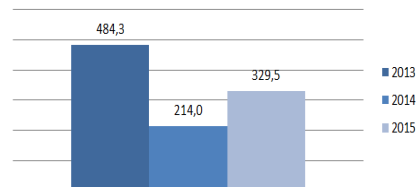
Note: The differences between the REN indicators presented here for 2013 and those reported in previous reports are justified by the fact that RD Nester data are now included. The total Severity Index for 2015 was 243.7.

INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY INDEXES – SERVICE PROVIDERS AND CONTRACTORS

INCIDENCE INDEX



SEVERITY INDEX



Note: The differences between the indicators for service providers and contractors presented here for 2013 and those reported in previous reports, are justified by the fact that additional information was obtained at a later date. The total Severity Index for 2015 was 4 400.7.

While the REN Severity Index (IGMale – 312/ IGFemale – 0) improved over 2014, the Incidence Index (IIMale – 24/ IIFemale – 13) increased due to a rise in the number of accidents (+7) and a drop in the number of workers.

The Incidence Index (IIMale – 31/ IIFemale – 34) and Severity Index (IGMale – 202 / IGFemale – 1.467) for service providers and contractors both worsened due to an increase in the number of accidents (+14), the number of days lost (+197) and a reduction in the number of workers.

In 2015, approximately 27% of REN contractors and service providers had safety management systems in place and were certified in compliance with the OHSAS 18001/NP 4397 standard.

During 2015, REN ran training courses and safety awareness actions, involving all (100%) contractors and service providers involving a total of 170 companies.

With the aims of complying with specific legislation which requires that periodic drills be carried out, determining the effectiveness of emergency response procedures and identifying divergences and improvement opportunities, complementing the training of all those involved and ensuring compliance with regulations as a group of certified companies, in 2015, safety drills were undertaken at the Carriço facility and the Sines LNG Terminal.

Further information on this topic can be consulted on the REN website³

HEALTH

All full-time REN employees are covered by a health plan

Guaranteeing good conditions and health at work are a constant concern at REN. As such, the Company provides complementary clinical examinations and analyses within the occupational health programme. This approach allows preventive action to be taken with regard to employee health.

Highlighted below are the most relevant aspects in 2015:

- Compliance with obligatory plan of medical examinations;
- 390 auxiliary diagnoses and nursing interventions;
- 401 medical interventions;
- Visits by doctors to the different places of work.

	2013	2014	2015
Absenteeism Rate	1.8%	2.6%	2.3%



The REN NÓS Programme is based on three axes: Balance, Equality and Inclusion. Of note in 2015 was the external recognition of both the programme itself and the impacts it had on improving the quality of life and satisfaction of workers. REN won three awards: “Best Social Responsibility Policy and Promotion of Well-Being” (1st place, Masters of Human Capital – IFE Group), “Healthy Workplaces Award” (2nd place, Order of Psychologists) and “APG Corporate Award” (1st place, APG).

As a result of this focus, a high birth rate was seen at REN (25 births in 2015). Furthermore, and as a follow-up to the policies implemented, the return to work rate after parental leave was 100%.

³ See REN>Sustentabilidade>Partes Interessadas>Recursos Humanos>Segurança

In addition to the continuity initiatives which were maintained, as was the case with the workshops, psychologist and nutritionist appointments, academic merit award and the wedding and birth gifts, etc., a further milestone in 2015 was the development of the area of Equality. This focus on sex equality came about not only as a result of the importance the topic has merited in society and at companies, but also through the investment REN has made in implementing measures to increase the number of female employees. In this regard of note were: an exhibition showing the progress REN has made in this area; a video on the importance of shared parenthood and a debate among employees with the theme of “NÓS (we) are changing” which was actively attended by a number of companies which are members of IGEN – Corporate Forum for Sex Equality (where REN is also a member).

Indicators	2015
No of Initiatives	30
No of Participations	189
Satisfaction Rate	87%

RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNITY

For the REN sustainability strategy, which involves stakeholder satisfaction, to have practical consequences, it is vital that our relationship with communities be guided by criteria which defend their interests and promote sustainable development.

Owners

In 2015, 14 500 landowners were contacted as their property is crossed by our electricity and gas transmission lines. A further 20 properties were acquired for the installation of other electricity and gas infrastructure. With the inclusion of new properties as a result of newly installed infrastructure, the REN landowner database contained around 72 000 records at the end of 2015. This in itself shows the importance of this group of stakeholders for the company, considering Portugal's small geographical size compared with most European countries.

It should be noted that setting up compensatory arrangements for the establishment of easements is not always simple. REN is at times obliged, in the common interest, to resort to impasse release mechanisms provided for in legislation, in particular the subpoena process in the case of power lines, and to request support from public authorities to move forward with work in the case of pipelines. In 2014, REN had to resort to these arrangements only twice in the case of power line projects for electricity transmission. REN always tries to reconcile both the installation and the operation of their infrastructure with the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.

Further information on this topic can be consulted on the REN website at www.ren.pt ⁴

⁴ REN>Sustentabilidade>Partes Interessadas>Comunidade>Proprietários de terrenos e serviços

INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

REN is a company which is seen as an international reference, committed to being one of the most efficient European operators in the transmission of gas and power, building value for shareholders within a framework of sustainable development.

This aim is based on pillars such as internal know-how and technological skills, thus recognizing the importance of continued focus on Research, Development and Innovation (RDI).

In this regard, and in addition to a range of R&D activities being undertaken at the different REN Technical Departments, in 2013, the Energy Research Centre REN-State Grid, S.A – R&D NESTER⁵ was created to develop and manage projects which seek innovative medium and long-term solutions for the energy sector in the field of power transmission network management.

At R&D Nester, research teams are made up of employees from REN, CEPRI – China Electric Power Research Institute (on behalf of State Grid International Development) and the centre itself.

It is in this multicultural working environment provided by this strategic triangle of sector entities that four projects are currently underway in the following areas: Renewable Energy Management; power system simulation; Smart grid technology; Energy and savings markets.

• Investment in R&D

- In 2014, investment reported in R&D at REN Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. and REN Gasodutos, S.A. stood at €616 000⁶.
- At the Centro de Investigação em Energia REN-State Grid, S.A., investment was €818 000².
- In accordance with currently available data, it is estimated that investment increased by 14% in 2015.
- The values reported are the result of R&D expenditure for several projects underway. A number of these projects are in partnership with national and/or international external entities such as academic institutions and others recognized by the national scientific and technological system.
- In the specific case of R&D Nester, other costs involved include those for infrastructure and the acquisition of real time power simulators and other laboratory equipment and software to set up a laboratory for two projects currently underway and which will provide REN with advanced simulation equipment for electricity transmission networks.

⁵ Result of the agreement signed between REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais and CEPRI – China Electric Power Research Institute (on behalf of State Grid International Development).

⁶ Values reported to the Ministry of Education and Science (MEC) in accordance with the eligibility criteria with respect to mandatory replies to national scientific potential surveys.

• European R&D Projects



- As a TSO, REN understands the importance of participation in European projects, more specifically as part of the 7th European Commission framework programme (FP7). Of note in 2015 **was the conclusion of the E-Highway 2050 Project (2012-2015)**
- 'Close to zero emission by 2050 means from 100 to 400 billion € investment'
- Launched three and a half years ago, the e-Highway2050 Project– Modular Development Plan of the Pan-European Transmission System 2050, partially financed by the European Commission, is an innovative project of specific relevance for European TSOs. The main challenge in this project was defining the type of infrastructure that Europe should have in 2050.
- During the many months of work, the 28 partners involved in this project, which included electricity transmission operators, energy associations, an NGO, academic institutions and companies, drew up a joint implementation plan with a view to 2020-2050 for a new planning methodology for the modular and robust expansion of the Pan-European network.
- It was REN's responsibility to lead one of the work packages, WP4 – validation of operating scenarios and implementation of the network designed for 2050.
- In May 2015, REN hosted the Steering Committee for this European project, an event which was held prior to the final conference in Brussels in November 2015. The conference marked the public presentation of the main outcomes which can be consulted on the project's official site <http://www.e-highway2050.eu/>
- The **iTESLA Project (2012-2015)** coordinated by RTE (France) is at its final stages. This project involved a total of 20 participants, including REN, and the aim was to develop and validate a flexible tool box which with 2015 in mind, would allow the future operation of a pan-European electricity transmission network to be supported. A further aim was to promote greater coordination/standardisation of procedures among network operators. <http://www.itesla-project.eu/>
- Examples of other European projects underway in which REN participates include **EUPORIAS (2012-2017)** – European Provision of Regional Impacts Assessments on Seasonal and Decadal Timescales <http://www.euporias.eu/>
- This is a project coordinated by the MET OFFICE (UK) and involves 24 participants including REN as a stakeholder.
- The aim is to explore the value of seasonal meteorological forecasts on a decadal timescale in Europe. Through access to this information, the project seeks to develop methodologies to use these forecasts, applying them in different key sectors of the national economy which are clearly exposed to weather phenomena, although with different levels of sensitivity.

- **National R&D Projects**

On a national level and as usual, several R&D projects were undertaken last year involving all the REN technical departments. These projects related to both electricity and gas transmission. More recently, since it was founded in 2013, other R&D projects are underway at Centro de Investigação em Energia REN-State Grid, S. A. (R&D Nester).

- **Business Unit Electricity**

Projecto Smart Dip – This project was concluded last year in partnership with IST (Higher Technical Institute) for a PhD thesis. This project aimed to develop a stochastic methodology capable of describing an electrical power transmission network with regard to the frequency of voltage dips in duration and amplitude.

Performance of operational RNT lines during atmospheric discharges – This aim of this project is to study the relevant factors influencing atmospheric discharges to determine the concentrated areas of network most sensitive to lightning and seek possible solutions to minimize their impact on quality of service.

- **Business Unit Gas**

A substantial improvement in the energy efficiency of underground gas storage facilities – The goal of this project is to research and simulate the technical feasibility of a new concept on a global scale, Compressed Gas Energy Storage (CGES). It will assess its potential with respect to energy efficiency in the withdrawal, injection and underground storage of natural gas.

- **Centro de Investigação em Energia REN-State Grid, S. A. (R&D Nester)**

With respect to work during 2015 at R&D Nester, of note were significant advances made in the four projects underway. Results have been recognized by the scientific community with the publication of several papers which were also presented at international conferences.

Renewable Energy Dispatch – The aim of this project is to implement new tools and improve existing tools for use by the system operator to manage the high level of intermittent renewable energy such as that from wind and solar.

One of the results already achieved with this project was the design of a new tool to forecast photovoltaic energy production –
Application_to_forecast_the_production_of_solar_energy

As part of this project, the following scientific articles were submitted:

- i. "Ensemble-Based Estimation of Wind Power Forecast Uncertainty", EEM15–12th International conference on the European Energy Markey, 22-May-2015
- ii. "Improvements in wind power forecast IO15",- XVII APDIO Congress, 7/8/9-Sep-2015
- iii. "Wind power forecast uncertainty using dynamic combination of predictions", DEMSEE15 -10th Jubilee International Conference on Deregulated Electricity Market Issues in South Eastern Europe, 24/25-Sep-2015

Sub-station of the Future – part of the wide-ranging area of the so-called Smart Grids, the aim of this project is to define a new design for protection, automation, control and monitoring systems which can be implemented in electrical power transmission networks. Research centres on proving a concept arising from a new design and technical specification for future sub-station systems or from the remodelling of existing sub-stations. A further aspect of the project is the construction of a testing platform capable of real time simulation and trials.

During R&D activities it has been possible to extend scientific and technical knowledge related to the concept of Sub-station of the Future. This has resulted in the creation of (i) a document with a proposed vision of 'secondary systems' for sub-stations, (ii) a Reference Guide identifying the high-level technical and functional requirements, with performance descriptors and indicators, (iii) the establishing of system methodology and architecture and (iv) the setting up of the trial platform's base infrastructure and the respective protocols. It is hoped that the testing platform will be finalized and commissioned with full entry into operation, with a real time simulator as the core instrument. It is also expected that testing will be undertaken to demonstrate the architecture and specifications (at the conclusion stage) for new system solutions for Sub-stations of the Future.

Evidencing the relevance of the milestones already reached with this project, the following articles /communications have been submitted:

- i. "Future-proofing for new substation using IEC 61850 in China", IEC 61850 Europe 2014 Conference ,
- ii. "A Joint Research on the Substation of the Future Between Portugal and China", APAP 2015 – 66th International conference on Advanced Power System Automation and Protection";

Energy Storage – The main goal is to develop a Multi-Attribute Energy Planning Methodology to plan energy storage in transmission networks. The aim of this methodology is to identify preferential network planning alternatives, including the storage of energy distributed from the perspective of TSO's. In addition to this methodology, a further aim is to develop network and market analysis tools which allow different scenarios to be simulated and to optimize planning solutions, this providing a solid basis for its operation.

As part of this project, the following scientific articles were submitted:

- i. "Planning Energy Storage in Power Transmission Networks", 2014 IEEE Green Energy and Systems Conference, 2014-11-24
- ii. "Siting and Sizing Dispersed Energy Storage in Power Transmission Networks", 2015 IEEE Green Energy and Systems Conference, 2015-11-09

Simulation, planning and operation of electrical power networks – The goal of this project is to implement a laboratory providing, among other aspects, real time simulation of electrical power networks. An innovative component is the capacity to conduct the co-simulation of electrical power and telecommunications networks as well as HIL (Hardware in the Loop) tests. The laboratory is therefore capable of carrying out a vast range of applications which did not previously exist such as (type testing for devices which can interact with the network (e.g.: IED), assessment of internal communications topologies for a sub-station, etc). Other applications include analysis in permanent and transitional regime with high calculation power.

A further goal of the project is to develop combinatorial optimization algorithms to resolve non-convex problems of an operational and planning nature with a view to more secure integration of renewable energy sources. One area analysed in the project is the study of the potential at the interface between the Transmission System Operator and the Distribution System Operator.

As part of work carried out, the following articles were presented:

- i. "Improving Power System Operation in the Presence of RES", IO15- XVII APDIO Congress, 7/8/9-Sep-15
- ii. "TSOs and DSOs Collaboration: The Need for Data Exchange", DEMSEE15- 10th Jubilee International Conference on Deregulated Electricity Market Issues in South Eastern Europe, 24/25-Sep-15

- **Partnerships and collaboration with other organizations in R&D and Innovation**

- In the development of R&D projects, REN and R&D Nester, in line with their strategy in this area, continue to establish partnerships with academic institutions and other specialized consulting firms in the field of engineering.
- The ongoing focus of R&D NESTER is to reinforce the network to interact with other players in the energy sector, both nationally as well as internationally. R&D NESTER is a member of European innovation networks such as the European Energy Research Alliance (EERA), a network in the area of research into Smart Grids – European technology platform for the electricity networks of the future and EnergyIN. Other networks include the collaborative national network run by COTEC Portugal – Corporate Association for Innovation, where it regularly participates in events promoted by this association as well as in other initiatives.



- **Applications to Sifide**

- Tax Incentive System for Corporate R&D
- During 2015, three applications were submitted to this tax incentive programme by: Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A., REN Gasodutos, S.A. and Centro de Investigação em Energia REN-State Grid, S.A.
- These applications refer to R&D expenditure at these companies during the 2014 tax year which may be eligible for tax breaks under SIFIDE/SIFIDE II.

Of note is the fact that in the past year we achieved a 100% approval rate for applications submitted, reflecting the recognition by the Sifide Certifying Commission of the effectiveness of R&D conducted at REN and at the Centro de Investigação em Energia REN-State Grid, S.A.

- **RDI Certification**

- At the end of 2015, the Centro de Investigação em Energia REN-State Grid, S.A. (R&D Nester) acquired the status of certified company in Research, Development and Innovation (RDI), in accordance with the Portuguese standard NP 4457:2007.
- Since it first started, R&D Nester has recognized the implementation of an RDI management system in accordance with this standard as a strategic factor. It has sought to improve effectiveness and performance in the search for innovative solutions in energy systems as well as ensure greater flow of information throughout the organization while also improving the recognition and understanding of responsibilities and inter-organization relations.
- Focused on an organizational culture of innovation, this RDI Standard (R&D +i) ensures good practices which guide the company in its R&D work. This leads to results which not only involve product and/or process innovation but also organizational and marketing innovation.
- The RDI management system implemented focuses on three organizational processes considered key in R&D Nester work: – RDI Project Management, Interface Management and Knowledge and Ideas Management.
- It should be noted that Standard IDI – NP4457 is compatible with standards NP EN ISO 9001 (Quality Management System), NP EN ISO 14001 (Environmental Management System) and NP 4397 (Health and Safety at Work Management System), which allowed integration into the current system of Quality, Environment and Safety Management in effect at REN.

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUPS

I – ENTSOs

REN has continued to cooperate and participate in the activities of the European TSO associations (ENTSO-E and ENTSO-G) with the aim of achieving implementation of the 3rd legislative package in the EU energy sector.

1.1 ENTSO-E (EUROPEAN NETWORK OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OPERATORS FOR ELECTRICITY):

In relation to Regulation (EC) No 714/2009, REN has participated in ENTSO-E activities particularly through continued and active attendance on the *System Development Committee*; *System Operations Committee*; *Market Committee*; *Research and Development Committee*; *Legal and Regulatory Group* and also in the *European Affairs Expert Group*. Of particular note was that until the end of June last, REN presided over the *System Development Committee*, thus concluding a term of office started in June 2013.

With regard to Network Codes and given that the phases for commenting on the ACER guidelines and the wording of the codes have finished, REN has now contributed to the approval and implementation process for the European network codes in the areas of planning, operation and markets. This was achieved by accompanying comitology processes and the preparation of the respective national implementation in collaboration with the DGEG and ERSE. At the same time, the Company has assisted the European Commission through ENTSO-E in the checking of the final wording of these laws.

The most important achievements in 2015 include: (i) the conclusion of comitology processes for the Capacity Allocation Codes (FCA), Requirements for Generators (RfG), Demand Connection Codes (DCC), High Voltage Connection (HVDC) and System Operation Guidelines (SOG); (ii) the start of pre-comitology for Electricity Balance Codes (EB) and Emergency Restoration (ER); (iii) the start of implementation of the Capacity Allocation Codes and Congestion Management (CACM NC).

1.2 ENTSO-G (EUROPEAN NETWORK OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OPERATORS FOR GAS):

ENTSO-G continued highly active during 2015 with working groups in its three main areas of business: *Market*, *System Development* and *System Operation*.

With respect to Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, REN participated in the following ENTSO-G bodies and groups: General Meeting, Liaison Group, Legal Team, Audit Team, System Development – WG Investment; Market – WG Capacity, WG Balancing, WG Tariffs, System Operations – WG Transparency and WG Interoperability; and Kernel Group on Revision of Regulation on Security of Supply.

The most important events in 2015 include: the publication of the Ten Year Network Development Plan for Gas Networks (TYNDP), the signing of an agreement with EASEE-gas on the development of data exchange messages, the re-sending to ACER of the network code for harmonised transmission tariff structures (NC TAR) and the taking on of new responsibilities within the framework of the Transparency Platform and information reporting requirements.

II – EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

REN is on the European Transparency Register and as such plays a part in the different stages of the European legislative process at the different institutions. With a view to structuring its positioning at these institutions, in the “European Agenda Forum” REN promoted new internal debates on the structuring of the Company's strategic message, particularly with regard to the following important areas: *A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy; Achieving the 10% electricity interconnection targets – Making Europe's electricity grid fit for 2020; Proposal for a Regulation on the European Fund for Strategic Investments; The Dynamics of a Liberalized European Gas Market; the Mediterranean Region – Challenges and Opportunities; The Role of Infrastructures in the Energy Union and Perspectives on Gas Supply Security in the EU.*

In relation to European policy and legislation initiatives to reinforce interconnections, it should be noted that REN took part in the High Level Group on the Interconnectivity of the Iberian Peninsula, accompanying studies on electricity and natural gas interconnection projects.

Finally, REN also ensured that it was present and contributed to the recently created European Infrastructure Forum under the theme of *Regional Cooperation in South-West Europe and West Mediterranean for energy infrastructure investment – new opportunities for the EU Single Internal Energy Market.*

III – Working groups presided over by the European Commission

With respect to the legislation initiative for the implementation of priority European energy infrastructures, REN actively participated in the NSI West Electricity Cross Regional Group and NSI West Gas Cross Regional Group, under the presidency of the European Commission. Included in this participation, REN submitted applications to the 2nd list of common interest energy infrastructure projects (PCI) – three projects as part of a cluster to strengthen internal connections and a further two projects for gas and electricity interconnections, and to the funding provided by the EU through the “European Interconnection Mechanism”.

IV – MED-TSO AND FRIENDS OF THE SUPERGRID

In relation to the contract signed in February 2015 between Med-TSO and the European Commission which provides for the development from 2015-2017 of the Mediterranean Project, several activities were undertaken by the Technical Committees on Planning, Regulation and Institutions and International Electricity Exchanges and by the Ad Hoc WG Market Studies. This project primarily seeks to plan the reinforcing and integration of electrical systems in this region.

REN, a founder member of this association of Mediterranean electricity transmission network operators, plays an active role in work and presides over the Operational Activities Coordination Committee. It is also represented on all the Med-TSO technical committees mentioned above. Active participation was also continued in the Regional Group West.

In 2015, REN continued to play an active role on the Guidance Board and as Vice-President of Medgrid. This year was the pre-closure year for this association as the studies on Europe-North Africa interconnections have now been concluded.

Medgrid brought together power generation, transmission, distribution and financing companies of electricity infrastructure in the Mediterranean region with the aim of promoting the development of interconnections between the North, the South and the East of this region.

Finally, REN also continued its participation in Friends of the Supergrid (FOSG), actively intervening in the Working Groups of this association responsible for communication and institutional and regulatory relations.

FOSG is an association of companies and organizations which have a mutual interest in promoting and influencing policy and the regulatory framework required for large-scale European interconnection – the Supergrid.

5.3.2. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The non-negotiable defending of the environment and the implementation of practices which conserve and protect ecosystems and biodiversity are clear priorities in a culture of sustainability. As environmental protection is one of the three axes which govern REN's sustainability strategy, it is important to analyse the indicators which we have compiled in 2015 in this regard.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Minimizing environmental impact has always been a core concern at REN, both in terms of implementing new investment projects as well as with regard to its activities of operating and maintaining diverse infrastructure used to transmit electricity and to store and transport natural gas. Environmental topics mean far more to REN than just complying with legal obligations, instead they represent a long-term commitment and the goal to live in harmony with surroundings.

The Company approach on this topic can be consulted on the REN website.

ENERGY

REN's energy consumption in 2015 is shown in the table below.

Energy Consumption at REN (GJ)	2013	2014	2015
Electrical energy of infrastructure and buildings	240,978	236,446	217,361
Natural gas (cogeneration ⁷ , boilers, pilots and controlled flares)	306,402	344,137	251,308
Propane gas	178	172	126
Natural Gas	8,024	9,361	9,025
Fuel (Diesel and Petrol)	18,807	25,302	28,592
Losses in the electricity transmission network	2,616,509	2,814,536	2,404,706
Losses in the gas transmission network (purgas)	3,603	9,106	9,025
Total energy consumption at REN (GJ)	3,196,514	3,441,074	2,920,143

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND IMPACT

Information and further details on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Project Assessment can be consulted on the REN website⁸.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Strategic Environmental Assessment is an environmental policy instrument (Decree-Law No 232/2007 of 15 June 2007, amended by Decree-Law No 58/2011 of 4 May) which seeks to ensure an assessment of the environmental consequences of specific plans and programmes and its respective prior implementation. During the operating and maintenance of the network, monitoring and supervision actions are undertaken to ensure compliance with objectives and targets defined both by REN and the Environmental Impact Statement.

REN conducted a different environmental analysis with relation to the previous Strategic Environmental Assessment (AAE), on the PDIRT proposal for electricity and PDIRGN for gas. The proposed methodology was welcomed positively by the different stakeholders.

⁷ In 2015, there was no cogeneration and consequently no energy consumption.

⁸ www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/abordagem_da_ren

PROJECT ASSESSMENT

Environmental Impact Assessment (AIA) is a tool which can be used on certain public utility infrastructure projects where REN is the promoter. The AIA process consists of different stages:



Given the specificity of the sector, in 2008, REN drew up an AIA methodological guide for the National Electricity Transmission Network – Overhead Lines. This guide was drawn up in partnership with the Portuguese Environment Agency and the Portuguese Association for Impact Assessment and is a reference document for the preparation of environmental impact studies for this type of infrastructure and the respective AIA processes. Numerous entities intervening in the AIA process took part in this working group, more specifically the Portuguese Institute of Archaeology, the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Institute and the Coordination and Regional Development Commissions.

Moreover, and with the aim of standardising AIA process procedures and methodologies, in 2011, REN published another methodological guide, in this case for Assessing the Environmental Impact of RNT substations.

Within the scope of its activities to expand and improve energy transmission networks, REN has developed a significant set of environmental assessment processes, in the planning phase:

	2013	2014	2015
Environmental Impact Assessment Processes	12	4	2
Environmental Impact Post-Assessment Processes	1	2	0
Environmental Impact Statements Issued	8	3	4
Environmental Project Studies	3	0	0
Environmental Impact Studies (EIA)	7	0	5
Environmental Compliance Report on the Execution Project (RECAPE)	1	2	1

In 2015, monitoring actions were also undertaken at different REN infrastructures, covering the following descriptors:

Number of projects monitored	2013	2014	2015
Birdlife	12	12	11
Soundscape	9	11	1
Water Resources	2	3	1
Flora	1	2	2
Iberian Wolf	1	3	0
Electromagnetic Fields	0	3	3

In 2015, 6 REN projects were subject to environmental monitoring and supervision as a result of the environmental impact assessment process.

MECHANISMS FOR COMPLAINTS CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

REN has implemented a management procedure for complaints received through different means (e.g. letter, phone calls, e-mails). An analysis circuit has been established for aspects identified by stakeholders. Priority is given to the analysis of the technical component. Firstly, it is checked if the infrastructure actually belongs to REN and if so, whether there is any technical aspect causing the situation reported. Should no technical issue exist, an analysis is conducted, usually in conjunction with the areas responsible for environmental management and easements and property. The aim is to identify if the contact came about because of an environmental impact provoked by infrastructure or if it is only an information request, e.g. on electromagnetic fields. In 2015, no complaints were made in relation to environmental impact.

The CDP is a non-profit organisation that compiles information on the performance of the main global companies with regard to climate change, providing this information to a broad set of institutional investors, helping them to identify potential risks related to their investments.

PREVENTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

REN recognizes the existence of risks and opportunities for its activities relating to climate change. Physical risks such as the increase in the occurrence of extreme climatic events, the rise in sea level or snow falls in some area, could lead to temporary failures in the continuity of REN service. In such cases, and bearing in mind that they are covered by insurance, relevant financial implications are not expected. Furthermore, changes in maximum temperatures could lead to increased grid losses of around 1.5%, meaning an increase in operating costs. A rise in temperature could also involve increased risk of forest fires, also possibly leading to failures in continuity of service.

Other risks considered include those caused by prolonged periods of drought, although in an indirect manner. During prolonged drought, there could be a need for greater production of thermal and renewable power. In this latter scenario, as these producers are mostly located in the interior of Portugal, increased grid loss will be seen as electricity has to be transmitted over greater distances. Excessive rainfall could cause erosion affecting electricity and gas transmission infrastructures and possibly cause service interruptions.

With regard to regulatory risks, REN is aware of the implications which changes to national and Community law could have on business. As such, different departments in the Company monitor legislative processes on climate change. Furthermore, in 2015 specific attention was given to negotiations which led to the adopting of the Paris Protocol.

With respect to opportunities and taking into account that the main areas of business are highly regulated, unless opportunities are for investment projects seeking to strengthen supply security in electricity and gas transmission networks, any investment would first have to be accepted by ERSE.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY CHALLENGES

REN is among the companies that best provides information on the company's policies and activities in the area of climate change, according to the Carbon Disclosure Project Iberia 125 Climate Change Report 2015.

REN was invited to participate, for the sixth consecutive year, in the CDP's annual questionnaire. The company had a classification of 93 points in terms of the level of information made available and compliance with report guideline rules. The company was also classified at level D with regard to the assessment of its performance in the area of combating climate change.

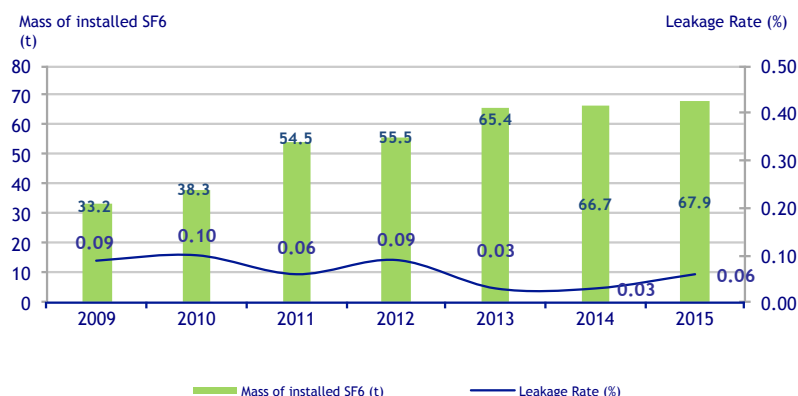
It should be noted that, in terms of disseminating information, REN's response was above the average in the Iberia 125 index (the average score for provision of information was 91).

Greenhouse gas emissions (t CO ₂ eq)	2013	2014	2015
Scope 1	20.249	25.849	17.669
Natural gas purges (CH ₄)	1.275	4.296	626
Flare burn	4.243	6.393	2.277
Own consumption by boilers	12.305	12.269	10.977
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	468	460	1.152
Natural Gas (buildings)	483	530	511
Propane Gas (buildings)	11	11	8
Diesel Equipment and Fleet	1.464	1.890	2.118
Scope 2	132.832	118.742	135.132
Electricity	11.162	9.149	11.202
Electricity losses in the network	121.165	108.906	123.930
Scope 3	505	687	662
Electricity	505	687	662

REN continued to encourage the use of train instead of car, especially for transport on the Lisbon-Porto route.

	2013	2014	2015
Number of train trips (Lisbon-Porto)	1.028	979	792
Number of videoconferences	1.747	740	896

In the area of preventing and controlling greenhouse gas emissions, over the course of recent years REN has been implementing an action plan to reduce its direct emissions, namely with regard to emissions of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), a gas used as an electrical insulator (dielectric) in different high and very high voltage equipment. In 2015, despite the increase in installed mass, the leak rate was maintained at the same level. The company's efforts to reduce SF₆ leakages is reflected in the evolution of the leakage rates for this gas, with results considered to be highly positive from a technically viewpoint on an international level.



The main activities related to initiatives to reduce greenhouse gases, in particular SF₆ in 2015 were as follows:

1) Deactivation of a series of SF₆ power circuit breakers replaced as part of remodelling work or under programmes to replace families of obsolete or less reliable equipment, in accordance with technical procedures for operations relating to the end of service life. All operation, assembly, maintenance and deactivation work is carried out by specialized internal REN teams. Team members are accredited in accordance with current legislation.

2) Implementation of SF₆ continuous monitoring systems in armoured substation buildings (GIS): REN has always taken very seriously the security of personnel accessing GIS rooms after a leak alarm has been triggered.

Although SF₆ is not toxic in good conditions, this gas fills breathable air space and thus presents a potential choking hazard, with serious consequences for any person involved. In order to improve safety conditions, in 2015 continuous SF₆ monitoring systems were installed in the GIS 220 kV equipment room at the Ermesinde, Carriche e Sacavém sub-stations, including the respective cable gallery.

The system continuously monitors for the presence of SF₆ inside the substation, and should the gas be detected, visual and audible alarms are triggered at the main entrances of the affected area. A ventilation system is also activated to remove the gas from inside the substation.

In 2016, REN will continue to cover GIS facilities, and installation is planned for 5 sub-stations.

Managing CO₂ emissions from plants with CAEs

Within the scope of its regulated activity as a Commercial Agent, REN Trading is a company that plays an active role in the area of climate change. The management of plants which maintain Energy Acquisition Contracts (CAEs), viz. Tejo Energia and Turbogás, is conditioned by the rules of the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS).

This situation is the result of an international negotiation process which culminated in 1997 in the signing of an international treaty, the Kyoto Protocol, signed by Portugal as a member of the EU (European Union). The aim is to mitigate climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

As of 2005, the ETS has been the tool used in the UE to comply with the aims of Kyoto. Through the allocation of a price on CO₂ (one of the main greenhouse gases, and the measurement unit for remaining gases, in accordance with the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC), the goal is to reduce the emissions of the main industrial facilities and covers sectors such as the production of electricity from fossil fuels, steel making, ceramics, petrol refineries and aviation.

ETS rules are laid down in Decree-Law No 233/2004 of 14 December 2004, and later legislation which came about further to the transposition of Community Directive No 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April transposed by Decree-Law No 38/2013 of 15 March.

On 15 July 2015, the European Commission (COM) submitted a second proposal with a general review of ETS. The goal of this proposal is to transform European Council guidelines into legislation on the role ETS should play in achieving the target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

In order to reach the target to reduce EU emissions by at least 40% by 2030, the sectors covered by the ETS are required to reduce their emissions by 43% over 2005 levels. This means that the general number of emissions licences will fall at a faster rate than has been seen so far: after 2021, there will be 2.2% less per year instead of 1.74%. This is equivalent to an additional reduction in emissions of around 556 million tonnes between 2020 and 2030 – approximately identical to the annual emissions of the UK.

With the aim of minimising annual expenditure on the purchase of emissions licences (on the total amount of emissions made by CAE stations, with the end of free allocations), the total costs incurred by consumers with the purchase of electricity, in compliance with ERSE regulations, REN Trading was active on the futures market in 2015, as a member of the ICE (Intercontinental Exchange), the most important market in futures trading and carbon derivatives. It is the responsibility of REN Trading to purchase CO₂ emission licenses in line with the environmental requirements of the two CAE plants, which will mean buying EUA (*European unit allowance*) licenses.

The decision taken by REN Trading with regard to the sale of production from these plants, has always taken into account forecast emissions and the associated cost, measured through the EUA market price. In order to explain further, under certain circumstances the incorporation of CO₂ costs into total production costs at the Pego plant (coal fired, a more polluting fuel) could alter its position in the order of merit of supply in the electricity market, making it less competitive. This would therefore require it to be replaced with a less polluting alternative such as Turbogas (natural gas fired and producing less emissions than coal for equal power production). In essence, through this mechanism created by EU ETS, the operation of the electricity market is affected and the influence of this European mechanism can be seen on the emissions of plants and the country's electrical power programme.

In 2015, there was an increase in activity compared with the previous year. REN Trading was active in the futures market, with transactions for the purchase of around 4.6 million tonnes of CO₂.

Despite the adverse macroeconomic situation (with a surplus of licences due to the economic slowdown) there was a significant price rise compared to 2014, taking the average price of the spot market up by around 29%.

The significant price increase in emissions licences is mainly due to the reduction in supply, as a result of the backloading process (removal of supply to be auctioned on the market during 2014-2016) and the setting up of the Market Stabilization Reserve (REM). The aim of this reserve is to not only avoid exponential price rises but also avoid the repetition of the low prices seen in the past. Such occurrences would not be in line with the intended results of the ETS, environmental and energy paradigm shift.

It is expected that the reserve mechanism will strengthen the correct functioning of the EU ETS, contributing to the creation of a clear price signal for the cost of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. This will subsequently be reflected in production and investment decisions (by the internalisation of environmental externalities), helping to achieve the goal of a less carbon-intensive society.

Issuing Entity for Guarantees and Certificates of Origin

With the publication of Decree-Law No 23/2010 of 25 March 2010 which adapts the system for cogeneration activities in Portugal establishing the respective legal and remuneratory system, the rules for issuing guarantees and certificates of origin for electricity produced by means of cogeneration are also defined. Furthermore, the competences regarding the Issuing Entity for Guarantees of Cogeneration Origin (in Portuguese EEGO) are attributed to the RNT concessionaire.

During 2013, with the publication of Decree-Law No 39/2013 of 18 March 2013, REN's competences as the RNT concessionaire were extended with regard to EEGO, to the production of electricity and energy for heating and cooling through renewable energy sources.

In 2015, Decree-Law No 68-A/2015 of 30 April was published which transfers competences for the Guarantee of Origin Issuing Entity to the Directorate General of Energy and Geology and accordingly, the RNT concessionaire ceased the respective functions in May 2015.

In 2015, 1 541 409 guarantees of origin were issued for the production of high efficiency cogeneration electrical power and 20 172 certificates of origin were issued for the production of efficient cogeneration electrical power. Every guarantee or certificate of origin corresponds to a face value of 1 MWh.

During 2015, further to the competences attributed within the scope of EEGO, REN conducted 15 audits on cogeneration plants

Intensive Energy Consumption

In accordance with Decree-Law No 71/2008 governing the Intensive Energy Consumption Management System (SGCIE), intensive energy users such as REN – Armazenagem were required to reduce their Specific Reference Consumption as recorded in 2008 by 6% before the end of 2014.

Further to the Energy Audit conducted in 2008, the Energy Consumption Rationalization Plan (pREN) was drawn up, approved by the DGEG (ADENE – Energy Agency). The aim of this plan is to define the projects to be implemented in processes and/or facilities so as to ensure the reduction in energy use required by Decree-Law No 71/2008. It was ascertained that the Gas Station is not an intensive user of energy as this facility's consumption was 468 TEP, which is less than the maximum limit of 500 TEP. For this reason, it was decided to concentrate investment in the Leaching Station required to reduce energy consumption. More specifically, this involved the installation of speed variators in the high-pressure pump groups.

In April 2015, the final execution and progress report for 2013-2014 was concluded. This report was written by the company TECNOVERITAS. In general, the initial plan was complied with as none of the indicators showed a deviation greater than 25% and most of the targets were met.

The process was analysed both globally and by sector. Of note in this assessment in the global process was the fact that 66% of the target was achieved for the “energy intensity” indicator.

Therefore, from an overall perspective, the aim set in the Energy Consumption Rationalization Plan (pREN) was achieved.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity⁹ is one of the most important environmental descriptors considered in the systematic assessment of possible impacts of REN's activities on the different phases of the life cycle of its infrastructure.

Despite the constant concern with protecting and promoting biodiversity, a small percentage of REN's infrastructure is integrated into sensitive areas in national territory: sites that are part of the Natura 2000 Network, Special Protection Zones and other protected areas, including national parks, reserves, parks and natural monuments.

Occupation in sensitive areas	Area/length	% of total occupation
Stations/facilities	0.37 km ²	9%
Length of gas pipelines/lines	1,209.6 km	12%

The occupation of these areas by REN infrastructure is essentially due to historical reasons (the integration of infrastructure was prior to the classification of these protected areas) as well as the need to enable or reinforce the flow of renewable energy from production plants located in these sensitive areas. Whenever these facilities are modified, such as changes in the paths of lines and gas pipelines, such changes are optimised so as to reduce the impact on biodiversity.

⁹ www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/biodiversidade_e_gestao_dos_ecossistemas/

Currently, the sites where the infrastructure of the National Transmission Network (RNT) is located are potentially the habitat for classified species on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation Nature (IUCN), in the following categories:

IUCN Classification	2013	2014 ¹	2015 ¹
Critically threatened	4	3	2
Threatened	6	5	5
Vulnerable	19	17	17

¹ As new gas pipelines have not been built in these years, the figure shown only refers to the National Electricity Network.

Information on compensatory measures developed during 2015 may be consulted on the REN website at www.ren.pt

CHAIR IN BIODIVERSITY

In 2015, in conjunction with the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) and the University of Porto (UP), REN created a Chair in Biodiversity to be lectured at the UP. The partnership between REN, FCT and the Biodiversity and Genetic Resource Research Centre at the University of Porto (CIBIO-InBIO) reflects the commitment of these three organizations to this area.

The Chair is based on three pillars: monitoring, minimizing and offsetting impact; population ecology; and citizen science. The first will conduct research into the assessment, monitoring, minimizing and offsetting of impacts by power transmission networks on biodiversity, particularly with regard to power lines. The second pillar is dedicated to the analysis of demographic responses of species subject to unnatural death. In the future, this study could help define the circumstances in which significant effort should be made to minimize or offset, and where to direct such efforts. The third pillar focuses on projects for Citizen Science, a trend which is growing internationally but so far with reduced visibility in Portugal.

These projects have the double aim of raising awareness among citizens for the importance of science through their involvement in specific initiatives, while also allowing relatively simple but useful data to be collected. This data would be difficult or very costly to compile using conventional processes. Furthermore, the REN Chair in Biodiversity will allow work already carried out to be systematized and disseminated: identifying impacts on biodiversity; assessing risks and implementing minimizing measures; promoting activities with positive impacts; integrating biodiversity into the Company's activities and supporting nature conservation.

FLORA AND SOIL USE

As a result of its construction and maintenance activities, REN has a direct impact on flora and soil use.

This impact occurs, for example, at the time when the line buffer corridors associated with REN's infrastructure (electricity lines and gas pipelines) are created or maintained. As a way of offsetting this impact, since 2007 REN has been carrying out diverse tree planting projects within the scope of building its new facilities and in 2013, extended this methodology to lines already in operation.

Through its easement reforestation programme, REN has already planted more than half a million trees in recent years in an area greater than 835 hectares.

In 2015, a total of 77 000 trees were planted in an area of approximately 205 hectares. The following species are of note:

- Stone pines: 25 000 planted
- Oak: 24 000 planted
- Cork oak: 5 000 planted
- Chestnut: 1 900 planted
- Strawberry trees: 1 650 planted

In the course of 2015, a total of around 3 200 ha of our pipeline rights-of-way were subject to clearance work, particularly within forest areas, many of which are included in the National Forest Defence System against fires.

In order to help implement the European strategy for green infrastructure, through the transformation of existing public utility easements for the transmission of electricity and gas, via a multi-service delivery network creating connection corridors and buffer zones between classified areas, an application was submitted to the EU LIFE programme, called GREEN CONNECT, after the draft application had been analysed by the EU. For this project REN had two partners, QUERCUS [National Association for Nature Conservation] and CIBIO (ICETA) [Research Centre in Biodiversity and Genetic Resources/Instituto de Ciências e Tecnologias Agrárias e Agroalimentares].

The aim of this project is to prove that the abandonment of passive approaches and the adoption of more active approaches to the management of existing pipeline rights-of-way, which are environmentally sustainable, can bring benefits in terms of reducing maintenance costs, through:

- Increased maintenance cycles
- Owners' joint liability

In 2015, maintenance work was undertaken on two compensatory measure projects which are under REN management. One was in the Estrela Mountain Nature Reserve, Baldio de Folgoso, in the Gouveia district and another was in the Municipality of Gavião (EM 1138 Landscaping).

After having compiled the information available on the different construction projects, below is a calculation of the number of trees felled, per REN construction. This calculation takes into account not only the number of trees felled but also the area covered. In the latter case the figure is based on an average density estimate (trees/ha) for each region.

In 2015, approximately 415 000 trees were felled in REN construction work, representing a forest area of around 260 ha (number of trees felled in the construction of new REN infrastructure).

2012 ⁽²⁾		2013 ⁽²⁾		2014 ⁽²⁾		2015 ⁽²⁾	
Total area harvested	Total of cutted trees	Total area harvested	Total of cutted trees	Total area harvested	Total of cutted trees	Total area harvested	Total of cutted trees
± 115 ha	± 136,000	± 90 ha	± 120,000	± 290 ha	± 470,000	± 260 ha	± 415,000

BIRDLIFE

Offsetting Measures

A very important area for REN is the implementation of offsetting measures, arising from the Environmental Impact Assessment process for new infrastructure. The measures underway and the main results are available for consultation on the REN website.

Compatibility between REN's infrastructures and the white stork population

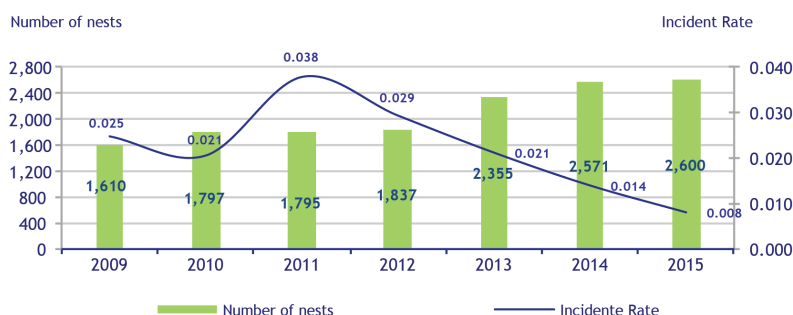
For more than ten years, REN has monitored the nesting patterns of the white stork population in its infrastructure, creating nesting conditions for this bird in favourable habitats and installing devices that minimize the risk of accidents of electrical origin.

More actions were implemented in 2015 as compared to the previous year, described below according to type:

	2013	2014	2015
Number of Platforms Installed	97	178	349
Number of Anti-Perching Devices Installed	649	600	642
Number of nests transferred	51	250	221

During the year, there was a significant fall in the rate of incidents involving white storks as compared to 2014.

The installation of fans and platforms prevents nesting in the most dangerous sites, with a higher probability of incidents, helping ensure that an increase in nests does not result in an increase in incidents.



V – GIE (GAS INFRASTRUCTURE EUROPE), GTBI (GAS TRANSMISSION BENCHMARKING INITIATIVE), MARCOGAZ and FLORENCE SCHOOL OF REGULATION (FSR):

At GIE, an association representing European gas infrastructure companies at European institutions and other stakeholders, REN has continued to participate in work and meetings and was also present at the annual conference. This year the conference discussed the future of gas supply in Europe, innovative perspectives and the impact of the Energy Union on the sector.

During the 2014-2016 period REN is presiding over the GTBI – Gas Transmission Benchmarking Initiative. This is a platform of ten European gas transmission network operators which aims to structure and disseminate natural gas transmission performance indicators among members. The aim is to improve operating efficiency through the sharing of “good practices” in the sector. In 2015, REN also took part in a workshop on the organizational structure of the different participating TSOs.

REN is a member of the Executive Board and the General Meeting of MARCOGAZ, the technical association of the European gas industry which develops standards and shares best practices in technical subjects. In this regard REN attended the EGATEC 2015 conference.

Finally, as an associated donor of the FSR, REN participated in training provided by this school and also sponsored events. The Company was also provided with access to the high level studies undertaken by this institution.

Accordingly, REN has thus continued to reinforce its presence at different international forums in the electricity and natural gas sectors. It works to define policies, participate in technical studies and also take part in groups of interest at these entities. This allows the Company to further its strategic project for internationalization.

5.4. AWARDS

- Gold, Mercury Excellent Awards 2014: "Annual Reports – Overall Presentation – Energy"
- REN renews AAA rating in Corporate Governance: Portuguese Catholic University for the Association of Eminent Companies of Top Values on the Market (AEM)
- Masters in Human Capital: "Best Social Responsibility Programme and Promotion of Well-Being – "Nós" Programme
- Silver, 2015 Questar Awards: Internal Communications: (Intranet)
- Silver, ARC Awards 2015: "Annual Report: Interactive Annual Report: Combined Annual and Sustainability Report"
- Bronze, International Business Awards – Stevie Awards: "R&C online"
- APCE 2015 Award: "Intranet"
- Silver, Best in Biz Awards 2015: "R&C online"
- Silver, Galaxy Awards 2015: "Online Annual Report"
- Bronze, Best in Biz 2015: "Online Annual Report"
- Healthy Workplaces 2nd Place among Large Companies
- FEIEA Grand Prix 2015: "Intranet"
- Best in Class, 2015 Interactive Media Awards: "REN Website"
- Bronze, 2015 INova Awards: "REN Sustainability Report"
- APG Company Award: "NÓS" Programme

The background is a solid blue color with a subtle pattern of white dots. Overlaid on this are several white geometric shapes: a large 'X' formed by two intersecting lines, and two overlapping white rectangles. In the lower right, there is a faint, light blue silhouette of a person's head and shoulders, looking towards the right.

CONSOLIDATED AND INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

**ENERGY
TO MOVE
FORWARD »**

6.1 › CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2015

1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros – tEuros)

(Translation of consolidated statements of financial position originally issued in Portuguese - Note 37)

		31 December	
	Notes	2015	2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	695	682
Goodwill	9	3,774	3,774
Intangible assets	8	3,869,085	3,838,228
Investments in associates and joint ventures	10	14,588	12,575
Available-for-sale financial assets	12 and 13	154,862	144,443
Derivative financial instruments	12 and 16	10,157	21,970
Other financial assets	12	7	93,482
Trade and other receivables	12 and 14	133,676	86,182
Deferred tax assets	11	65,838	65,982
		4,252,682	4,267,320
Current assets			
Inventories	15	2,985	1,779
Trade and other receivables	12 and 14	263,766	459,785
Available-for-sale financial assets	12 and 13	-	62,530
Current income tax recoverable	11 and 12	5,358	10,219
Other financial assets	12	1,510	8,864
Cash and cash equivalents	12 and 17	63,652	114,258
		337,271	657,435
Total assets	7	4,589,953	4,924,755
EQUITY			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	18	534,000	534,000
Own shares	18	(10,728)	(10,728)
Reserves	19	325,619	315,621
Retained earnings		196,253	183,896
Other changes in equity		30	-
Net profit for the year		116,115	112,777
Total equity		1,161,289	1,135,567
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	12 and 20	1,891,245	2,207,514
Liability for retirement benefits and others	21	129,217	126,617
Derivative financial instruments	12 and 16	8,426	24,581
Provisions	22	5,717	4,947
Trade and other payables	23	332,232	328,228
Deferred tax liabilities	11	88,249	92,270
		2,455,086	2,784,157
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	12 and 20	650,755	396,952
Provisions	22	1,171	2,369
Trade and other payables	23	315,735	605,710
Derivative financial instruments	12 and 16	5,918	-
		973,579	1,005,031
Total liabilities	7	3,428,664	3,789,188
Total equity and liabilities		4,589,953	4,924,755

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros – tEuros)

(Translation of the consolidated statements of profit and loss originally issued in Portuguese - Note 37)

	Notes	Year ended	
		December 2015	December 2014
<i>Sales</i>	7 and 24	552	575
<i>Services rendered</i>	7 and 24	536,544	570,275
<i>Revenue from construction of concession assets</i>	7 and 25	240,002	163,186
<i>Gains / (loses) from associates and joint ventures</i>	10	768	421
<i>Operating grants</i>		-	10
<i>Other operating income</i>	26	41,279	21,576
Operating income		819,144	756,042
<i>Cost of goods sold</i>		(562)	(802)
<i>Cost with construction of concession assets</i>	25	(222,602)	(142,794)
<i>External supplies and services</i>	27	(42,636)	(40,537)
<i>Personnel costs</i>	28	(51,673)	(53,049)
<i>Depreciation and amortizations</i>	8	(209,303)	(202,628)
<i>Provisions</i>	22	302	(1,449)
<i>Impairments</i>	14 and 15	(683)	(28)
<i>Other expenses</i>	29	(11,893)	(11,795)
Operating costs		(539,049)	(453,082)
Operating results		280,095	302,960
<i>Financial costs</i>	30	(110,503)	(131,735)
<i>Financial income</i>	30	6,339	9,001
<i>Investment income - dividends</i>	13	5,592	8,569
Financial results		(98,572)	(114,165)
Profit before income tax		181,523	188,795
<i>Income tax expense</i>	11	(39,963)	(50,953)
<i>Energy sector extraordinary contribution (ESEC)</i>	35	(25,445)	(25,065)
Net profit for the year		116,115	112,777
Attributable to:			
<i>Equity holders of the Company</i>		116,115	112,777
<i>Non-controlled interest</i>		-	-
Consolidated profit for the year		116,115	112,777
<i>Earnings per share (expressed in euro per share)</i>	31	0.22	0.21

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros – tEuros)

(Translation of consolidated statements of comprehensive income originally issued in Portuguese - Note 37)

		Year ended	
	Notes	December 2015	December 2014
Consolidated Net Profit for the year		116,115	112,777
Other income and cost recorded in equity:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gains / (losses) - Gross of tax	21	(6,278)	(2,652)
Tax effect on actuarial gains / (losses)	11	1,821	(1,658)
Other changes in equity		30	-
Items that are or may not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Increase / (decrease) in hedging reserves - cash flow derivatives	16	13,302	(1,282)
Tax effect on hedging reserves	11 e 16	(2,793)	(198)
Gain/(loss) in fair value reserve - available-for-sale assets	13	11,559	49,987
Tax effect on items recorded directly in equity	11 e 13	(1,266)	(10,560)
Changes on tax of items recognized directly in equity		-	237
Reclassification adjustments			
Gain / (loss) in fair value reserve - available-for-sale assets	13	(20,083)	-
Tax effect on fair value reserve	11 e 13	3,966	-
Comprehensive income for the year		116,372	146,652
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the company		116,372	146,652
Non-controlled interest		-	-
		116,372	146,652

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for the period ended 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros – tEuros)

(Translation of consolidated statements of changes in equity originally issued in Portuguese – Note 37)

Changes in the year	Notes	Attributable to shareholders									Non-controlling interests	Total
		Share capital	Own shares	Legal Reserve	Fair Value reserve (Note 13)	Hedging reserves (Note 16)	Other reserve	Other changes in equity	Retained earnings	Profit for the year		
At 1 January 2014		534,000	(10,728)	91,492	20,886	(17,989)	177,245	-	163,356	121,303	-	1,079,566
<i>Net profit of the period and other comprehensive income</i>		-	-	-	39,427	(1,480)	237	-	(4,310)	112,777	-	146,652
<i>Transfer to other reserves</i>		-	-	5,804	-	-	-	-	115,500	(121,303)	-	-
<i>Distribution of dividends</i>	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,650)	-	-	(90,650)
At 31 December 2014		534,000	(10,728)	97,295	60,313	(19,468)	177,482	-	183,896	112,777	-	1,135,567
At 1 January 2015		534,000	(10,728)	97,295	60,313	(19,468)	177,482	-	183,896	112,777	-	1,135,567
<i>Net profit of the period and other comprehensive income</i>		-	-	-	(5,824)	10,509	-	30	(4,457)	116,115	-	116,372
<i>Transfer to other reserves</i>		-	-	5,313	-	-	-	-	107,464	(112,777)	-	-
<i>Distribution of dividends</i>	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,650)	-	-	(90,650)
At 31 December 2015		534,000	(10,728)	102,608	54,489	(8,960)	177,482	30	196,253	116,115	-	1,161,289

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros – tEuros)

(Translation of consolidated statements of cash flows originally issued in Portuguese – Note 37)

		Year ended	
	Notes	December 2015	December 2014
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Cash receipts from customers		1,951,951 a)	2,459,521 a)
Cash paid to suppliers		(1,514,879) a)	(1,841,765) a)
Cash paid to employees		(62,508)	(62,993)
Income tax received/paid		(39,229)	(98,159)
Other receipts / (payments) relating to operating activities		(95,865)	(87,190)
Net flows from operating activities (1)		239,469	369,413
Cash flow from investing activities:			
<i>Receipts related to:</i>			
Available-for-sale	13	63,278	-
Property, plant and equipment		3	-
Other financial assets	12	100,857	22,728
Investment grants		10,380	1,154
Interests and other similar income		174	7,510
Dividends	13	5,513	8,422
<i>Payments related to:</i>			
Available-for-sale	13	(208)	(100)
Property, plant and equipment		(2)	(8)
Intangible assets - Concession assets		(225,414)	(127,510)
Net cash flow used in investing activities (2)		(45,419)	(87,806)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
<i>Receipts related to:</i>			
Borrowings		3,043,500	4,580,500
Derivative financial instruments		15,007	-
Interests and other similar income		-	73
<i>Payments related to:</i>			
Borrowings		(3,110,844)	(4,700,564)
Interests and other similar expense		(100,122)	(125,493)
Dividends	32	(90,650)	(90,650)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (3)		(243,110)	(336,134)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (1)+(2)+(3)		(49,060)	(54,527)
Cash and cash equivalents at de beginning of the year	17	112,599	167,126
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	17	63,539	112,599
Detail of cash and cash equivalents			
Bank overdrafts	17	(113)	(1,659)
Bank deposits	17	63,652	114,258
		63,539	112,599

a) These amounts include payments and receipts relating to activities in which the Group acts as agent, income and costs being reversed in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Translation of notes originally issued in Portuguese – Note 37)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A. (referred to in this document as “REN” or “the Company” together with its subsidiaries, referred to as “the Group” or “the REN Group”), with head office in Avenida Estados Unidos da América, 55 – Lisbon, resulted from the spin-off of the EDP Group, in accordance with Decree-Laws 7/91 of 8 January and 131/94 of 19 May, approved by the Shareholders’ General Meeting held on 18 August 1994, with the objective of ensuring the overall management of the Public Electric Supply System (“PES”).

Up to 26 September 2006 the REN Group’s operations were concentrated on the electricity business through REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. On 26 September 2006, as a result of the unbundling transaction of the natural gas business, the Group went through a significant change with the purchase of assets and financial participations relating to the transport, storage and re-gasification of natural gas activities, comprising a new business.

In the beginning of 2007 the Company was transformed into a holding company and, after the transfer of the electricity business to a new company incorporated on 26 September 2006, renamed REN – Serviços de Rede, S.A., changed its name to REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.

The Group presently has two main business segments, Electricity and Gas, and a secondary business of Telecommunications.

The Electricity business includes the following companies:

- a) REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A., incorporated on 26 September 2006, whose activities are carried out under a concession contract for a period of 50 years as from 2007 which establishes the overall management of the Public Electricity Supply System;
- b) REN Trading, S.A., was incorporated on 13 June 2007, whose main function is the management of Power Purchase Agreements (“PPA”) from Turbogás, S.A. and Tejo Energia, S.A., which did not terminate on 30 June 2007, date of the entry into force of the new Contracts for the Maintenance of the Contractual Equilibrium (Contratos para a Manutenção do Equilíbrio Contratual – CMEC). The operations of this company include the trading of electricity produced and of the installed production capacity, to domestic and international distributors;
- c) Enondas, Energia das Ondas, S.A. was incorporated on 14 October 2010, its capital being fully owned by REN - Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A., with the main activity being management of the concession to operate a pilot area for the production of electric energy from sea waves.

The Gas business includes the following companies:

- a) REN Gás, S.A. was incorporated on 29 March 2011, with the corporate purpose of promoting, developing and carrying out projects and developments in the natural gas sector, as well as defining the overall strategy and coordination of the companies in which it has direct interests;
- b) REN Gasodutos, S.A., was incorporated on 26 September 2006, the capital of which was paid up through carve-in of the gas transport infrastructures (network, connections and compression);
- c) REN Armazenagem, S.A., was incorporated on 26 September 2006, the capital of which was paid up through integration into the company of the gas underground storage assets;
- d) REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A., acquired under the acquisition of the gas business, previously designated "SGNL – Sociedade Portuguesa de Gás Natural Liquefeito". The operations of this company comprise the supply, reception, storage and re-gasification of natural liquefied gas through the GNL marine terminal, being responsible for the construction, utilization and maintenance of the necessary infrastructures.

The operations of REN Gasodutos, S.A., REN Armazenagem S.A. and REN Atlântico S.A. are made in accordance with the three concession contracts separately granted for periods of 40 years as from 26 September 2006 onwards.

The telecommunications business is managed by RENTELECOM – Comunicações, S.A. whose activity is the establishment, management and operation of telecommunications infrastructures and systems, the rendering of telecommunications services and optimizing the optical fibre excess capacity of the installations owned by REN Group.

REN SGPS fully owns REN Serviços, S.A., a company whose purpose is the rendering of services in the energetic area and the general services of business development support to group companies and third parties, receiving a fee for the services rendered, as well as the management of financial participations in other companies.

On 10 May 2013 REN Finance, B.V., a company based in Netherlands and fully owned by REN SGPS, whose purpose is to participate, finance, collaborate and lead the management of group companies, was incorporated.

Additionally on 24 May 2013, together with China Electric Power Research Institute, a State Grid Group company, Centro de Investigação em Energia REN – State Grid, S.A. ("Centro de Investigação") was incorporated under a Joint Venture Agreement on which REN holds 1,500,000 shares representing 50% of the total share capital.

The purpose of this company is to implement a Research and Development centre in Portugal, dedicated to the research, development, innovation and demonstration in the areas of electricity transmission and systems management, the rendering of advisory services and education and training services as part of these activities, as well as performing all related activities and complementary services to its object.

As of 31 December 2015 REN SGPS also holds:

a) 40% interest in the share capital of OMIP - Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A. ("OMIP SGPS"), being its purpose the management of participations in other companies as an indirect way of exercising economic activities. The company is shareholder, among others, of OMIP – Pólo Português, SGMR, S.A. ("OMIP"), which function is the management of the MIBEL derivatives market together with OMIClear – Sociedade de Compensação de Mercados de Energia, S.A., a company fully owned by OMIP, which acts as the clearing house and central counterparty for transactions in the futures market.

a) Two participations of 10% each: (i) interest in the share capital of OMEL - Operador do Mercado Ibérico de Energia, S.A., the Spanish pole of the Sole Operator; and (ii) interest in the share capital of Coreso, S.A. ("Coreso"), entity that assists the European transmission system operators ("TSO") in coordination and security activities to ensure the safety of electricity supply in Europe.

c) One participation of 1% in the share capital of Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A. ("REE"), entity in charge of the electricity network management in Spain;

d) 8% interest in the share capital in Medgrid, SAS and 7.5% interest in the share capital of Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S.A. ("HCB").

2. INFORMATION ON THE CONCESSION CONTRACTS AWARDED TO REN

2.1. ELECTRICITY CONCESSION CONTRACT

The concession for the National Transmission Network operator ("NTN") was granted to REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. in accordance with Decree-Law 182/95 of 27 July 1995 (art. 64) to manage the PES system, using the National Transmission Network as well as development of the necessary infrastructures.

The objective of this concession contract consists of the following activities:

i) Purchase and sale of electricity

In this activity REN, S.A. operated up to 30 June 2007 as an agent between electricity producers and distributors. The electricity was acquired based on purchase and sale contracts entered into with producers and sold in accordance with tariffs defined by the regulator, ERSE (Entidade Reguladora de Serviços Energéticos). REN was agent in the sale of the available excess production. In these intermediary operations, REN had the right to retain 50% of the commercial profits.

As from 1 July 2007, upon termination of the majority of power purchase agreements ("PPA"), REN has managed the two remaining PPA's not terminated, with Tejo Energia (Pego power plant) and Turbogás (Tapada do Outeiro CCGT power plant), through REN Trading, selling the energy of these producers into the market.

ii) Electricity transmission

The object of this activity is the transmission of electricity through the National Transmission Network to distributors in HV (high voltage) and MV (medium voltage), to consumers connected to the National Transmission Network and to VHV networks (very high voltage), networks to which REN is connected. This activity also includes the planning and development of the National Transmission Network, the construction of new infrastructures and the operation and maintenance of the National Transmission Network.

iii) Global Management of the System

The objective of this activity is global management of the electricity system, REN being responsible for the technical management through systematic coordination of the National Transmission System installations, in order to ensure its integrated functionality and harmonization and continuity and security of the electricity delivery.

REN can carry out other activities directly, or through subsidiary companies, when authorized by the Government, if this is in the best interests of the concession or its clients.

The concession of the electric transmission activity which includes the global management of the system is performed in an exclusive concession regime through the exploration of the National Transmission Network. The concession was granted for a period of 50 years as from 15 June 2007.

The model of the concession contract ensures the contractual equilibrium, in the conditions of an efficient management, through the recognition of investment costs, operation and maintenance costs and adequate remuneration of the concession assets, to be reflected in the tariffs applicable to the operator.

Assets considered concession assets are the very high voltage lines, connections and locations of the system manager, which includes:

- the lines, substations, sectioning points and related installations;
- the installations related to the central dispatch and overall management of SEP, including all the equipment essential for its operations;
- the installation of generating station sites, which the ownership belongs to REN; and
- the telecommunications, telemetry and remote control installations relating to the transmission and coordination of the electricity producer system.

In addition, the following are also considered as concession assets:

- the real estate belonging to REN on which the assets referred to above are installed, as well as the related land rights;
- other moveable or immovable assets necessary for the operation of the activities under concession;
- the locations for the installation of the electricity producers, the ownership of which belongs to REN; and
- the legal relationships directly related with the concession, such as labour, works, lease, the rendering of services, the reception and delivery of electricity, as well as the rights to use hydric resources and transport through networks located outside the concession area.

REN must, during the concession period maintain the assets and related means a good operating performance, maintenance and security of the assets and related means, carrying out all the repairs, renewals and adaptations necessary to maintain the assets in the required technical conditions.

REN has the right to explore the concession's assets up to termination of the concession. The assets can only be used for the purposes of the concession. On the maturity date of the concession, concession assets will revert to the State in accordance with the terms of the contract, which include the receipt of an indemnity corresponding to the net book value of the concession assets.

The concession can be terminated by agreement between the parties, by early termination, by redemption and by maturity date term. Termination of the concession involves transmission to the State of the concession assets.

The concession contract can be terminated by the conceding entity if any of the following situations with a significant impact on the operations of the concession occurs: non-compliance with the principles of the concession; opposition to supervision and disobedience of the decisions of the conceding entity; refusal to carry out the repairs and maintenance of the concession's assets, as well as their development; application of higher tariffs than those defined by the regulator; and the unauthorized transmission or sub-concession of the transmission concession.

The conceding entity can cancel the concession whenever motives of public interest justify this, 10 years having elapsed since the date of the beginning of its term. By cancelling the concession, the operator has the right to an indemnity in accordance with the book value of the assets as of the date they revert as well as to possible profit losses.

If, upon termination of the concession, it is not renewed or the new form or entity responsible for the concession has not been decided, this concession contract can be extended for the maximum period of one year, as a lease contract, rendering of services or any other contractual legal form.

In accordance with ERSE Order 14.430/2010 of 15 September 2010, REN S.A. became subject to a new remuneration mechanism for the electricity segment, referred to as standard prices, which is applicable to all investments in lines and substations which start operating from 1 January 2009 onwards.

2.2. GAS TRANSPORT AND GLOBAL MANAGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM

The concession for the use of the National Natural Gas Transport Network was granted to REN - Gasodutos, S.A., for a 40 years period, under Decree-Law 140/2006 of 26 July 2006, for the purpose of managing the National Natural Gas System (Sistema Nacional de Gás Natural - SNGN), operation of the high pressure gas transport network and development of the necessary infrastructures, under the public service regime.

The concession contract of REN Gasodutos, S.A. consists in the following activities:

i) Global management of the gas system

The objective of this activity is to manage the National Gas Supply System (Sistema Nacional de Abastecimiento de Gas - SNGN) through coordination of the national and international connections to the National Natural Gas Transport Network, planning and preparation of the expansion necessary of the high pressure gas transport network, and control of the natural gas safety reserves. The operators which perform any activity integrated in the SNGN, as well as the users are subject to this activity.

ii) Gas Transport

The concession of this activity has the objective to ensure gas transport through the infrastructures that make up the high pressure national network, as well as the construction, maintenance, operation and exploration of all the infrastructures of the National Natural Gas Transport Network and the connections to the network and infrastructures that might be connected, as well as the installations necessary for its operations.

The model of the concession contract ensures contractual equilibrium, in the conditions of an efficient management, through recovery of the eligible investment costs, operating and maintenance costs and adequate remuneration of the assets, to be reflected in the tariffs applicable to the operator.

The concession assets considered include:

- the high pressure gas pipelines used to transport gas, and related pipes and equipment's;
- the infrastructures related to the compression, transport and gas pressure reduction for delivery to medium pressure gas pipelines;
- equipment related to the overall technical management of the National Gas Supply System; and
- telecommunications, telemetry and remote control infrastructures used to manage the reception, transport and delivery networks, including telemetry equipment's on the users installations.

In addition, the concession assets also include:

- the real estate assets owned by REN Gasodutos, S.A., on which the above mentioned equipment is installed, as well as the related land way rights;
- other assets necessary for carrying out the activities of the concession;
- any intellectual or industrial rights owned by REN Gasodutos, S.A.; and
- all the legal relationships related to the concession, such as labour contracts, subcontracts, leasing and external services.

REN Gasodutos, S.A. must, during the concession period, maintain the assets and related means in good operational performance, maintenance and security, carrying out all the repairs, renewals and adaptations necessary to maintain the assets in the required technical condition.

REN Gasodutos, S.A. has the right to explore the concession's assets until the concession maturity. The assets can only be used for the purposes of the concession. On the concession date termination, the concession assets will revert to the State in accordance with the terms of the contract, which include an indemnity corresponding to the net book value of the concession.

The concession can be terminated by agreement between the parties, early termination, by redemption and by maturity date term. Termination of the concession involves transmission to the State of the assets related to the concession.

The concession contract can be terminated by the conceding entity if any of the following situations with a significant impact on the operations of the concession occurs: imminent failure or interruption of the activity; deficiencies in the management and operation of the concession operations; or deficiencies in the maintenance and repair of the infrastructures that compromise the quality of the services, application of higher tariffs than those authorised by the regulator, and the unauthorized transmission of the concession.

The conceding entity can cancel the concession whenever for public interest reasons, 15 years having elapsed since the date of the beginning of its term. By cancelling the concession, the operator has the right to an indemnity in accordance with the net book value of the assets as of the date they revert as well as to possible loss of future profits.

If, upon termination of the concession, it is not renewed or the new form or entity responsible for the concession has not been decided, the concession contract can be extended for the maximum period of one year, as rendering of services or any other legal form of contract.

2.3. RECEPTION, STORAGE AND REGASIFICATION OF LIQUID NATURAL GAS (LNG)

The concession of the operations of the LNG terminal was granted to REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A., for a 40 years period, under Decree-Law 140/2006 of 26 July 2006, to carry out the following activities under the rendering of public services regime:

- i) reception, storage, treatment and regasification of liquid natural gas unloaded;
- ii) the injection of high pressure natural gas into the National Natural Gas Transport Network (Rede Nacional de Transporte de Gás Natural - RNTGN) or its dispatch by specialised trucks; and
- iii) the construction, utilization, maintenance and expansion of the LNG Terminal infrastructures (buildings, tanks, gas pipelines, etc.).

The model of the concession contract ensures contractual equilibrium in the conditions of an efficient management, through recovery of the eligible investment costs, operating and maintenance costs and adequate remuneration of concession assets, to be reflected in the tariffs applicable to REN.

The concession assets considered are as follows:

- the LNG terminal and related infrastructures installed in the port of Sines;
- the infrastructures related to liquefied natural gas reception, storage, treatment and regasification, including all the equipment necessary to control, regulate and measure all the infrastructures and LNG terminal operations;
- the infrastructures used to inject natural gas into the National Natural Gas Transport Network or the loading and dispatch of LNG through trucks or methane vessels; and
- the infrastructures related to telecommunications, telemetry and remote control, used to manage all the infrastructures and the LNG terminal.

In addition, the following are also considered as concession assets:

- the real estate owned by REN Atlântico Terminal de GNL, SA, where the above mentioned equipment is installed as well as the related rights of way;
- other assets necessary for the operations of the concession;
- any intellectual or industrial rights owned by REN Atlântico Terminal de GNL, SA; and
- all the legal relationships established during the concession, such as: labour contracts, subcontracts, leasing and external services.

REN Atlântico Terminal de GNL, S.A. must, during the concession period maintain the assets in good operating condition, ensure the maintenance and security of the assets and related means, carrying out the necessary repairs, renewals and adaptations needed to keep the assets in the required technical conditions.

REN Atlântico Terminal de GNL, S.A. has the right to operate the assets of the concession until its maturity. These assets may only be used for the purposes of the concession. At the termination of the concession the concession assets revert to the State in accordance with the contract, which provides for an indemnity to be paid corresponding to the net book value of the concession assets.

The concession can be cancelled by agreement between the parties, through early termination, redemption or maturity date term. Cancellation of the concession results in transmission of all the concession assets and related means to the State.

The Concession contract can be terminated by the conceding entity when any one of following events occurs, with a significant impact on the operations of the concession: non-application of the concession principles, eminent failure or interruption of the concession operations; deficiencies in the management and of the concession's operations; or deficiencies in the maintenance and repair of the infrastructure that compromises the quality of the service; application of higher tariffs than those authorized by the regulator; and the unauthorized transmission of the concession.

The conceding entity can cancel the concession, whenever the public interest justifies, but only after a 15 year period as from the date of the beginning of the concession. By cancelling the concession, the operator has the right to an indemnity in accordance with the book value of the assets as of the date they revert, as well as to possible future profit losses.

If, upon termination of the concession, it is not renewed or the new form or entity responsible for the concession has not been decided, the concession contract can be extended for the maximum period of one year, rendering of services or any other legal form of contract.

2.4. NATURAL UNDERGROUND GAS STORAGE

The concession to operate the underground storage was granted to REN – Armazenagem, S.A., for a period of 40 years, under Decree-law 140/2006 of 26 July of 2006, to carry out the following activities, under a rendering of public service regime:

- i) reception, injection, underground storage, extraction, treatment and delivery of natural gas, so as to create or maintain a natural gas security reserve or for delivery to the National Natural Gas Transport Network; and
- ii) construction, utilization, maintenance and expansion of the underground storage tanks.

The model of the concession contract ensures contractual equilibrium, in the conditions of an efficient management, through recovery of the eligible investment costs, operating and maintenance costs and adequate remuneration of the concession assets, to be reflected in the tariffs applicable to REN.

The concession assets considered include:

- the underground natural gas tanks acquired or constructed during the period of the concession contract;
- the infrastructures used for gas injection, extraction, compression, drying, and pressure reduction used for distribution to the National Natural Gas Transport Network, including the equipment necessary to control, regulate and measure the remaining infrastructures;
- infrastructures and equipment for leaching operations; and
- the infrastructures necessary for telecommunications, telemetry and remote control, used to manage all the infrastructures and underground caves.

In addition, the following are also considered as concession assets:

- the property owned by REN – Armazenagem, S.A., in which the above mentioned equipment is installed as well as the related rights of way;
- other assets necessary for the operations of the concession activities;
- construction rights or increase in the underground caves;
- the cushion gas relating to each underground cave;
- any intellectual or industrial rights owned by REN Armazenagem, S.A.; and
- all the legal relationships established during the concession, such as: labour contracts, subcontracts, leasing and external services.

REN Armazenagem, S.A. must, during the concession period, maintain the assets in good operating condition, maintenance and security, carrying out the needed repairs, renewals and adaptations necessary to keep the assets in the required technical conditions.

REN Armazenagem, S.A. has the right to operate the assets of the concession until its maturity. These assets may only be used for the purposes of the concession. At the termination date of the concession the concession assets revert to the State in accordance with the contract, which provides for an indemnity to be paid corresponding to the net book value of the concession assets.

The concession can be cancelled by agreement between the parties, through early termination, redemption or maturity date term. Cancellation of the concession results in transmission of all the concession assets to the State.

The Concession contract can be terminated by the conceding entity when any one of following events occurs, with a significant impact on the operations of the concession: non-application of the concession principles, imminent failure or interruption of the concession operations; deficient management of the concession's operations; or deficiencies in the maintenance and repair of the infrastructure that compromises the quality of the service; application of higher tariffs than those authorized by the regulator; and the unauthorized transmission of the concession.

The conceding entity can redeem the concession, whenever the public interest justifies it, but only after at least a 15 year period as from the date of the beginning of the concession. By cancelling the concession, the operator has the right to an indemnity in accordance with the book value of the assets as of the date they revert, as well as to possible futures profit losses.

If, upon termination of the concession, it is not renewed or the new form or entity responsible for the concession has not been decided, the concession contract can be extended for the maximum period of one year, rendering of services or any other legal form of contract.

2.5. OPERATION OF A PILOT SITE FOR THE ENERGY OF OCEAN WAVES

The Portuguese State has granted a concession to Enondas, Energia das Ondas, S.A. ("Enondas" or "the Operator"), a wholly owned subsidiary of REN, under the terms of item 3, article 5 of Decree-Laws 5/2008 of 8 January and 238/2008 of 15 December, to operate a pilot area to produce electricity from ocean waves.

In accordance with Decree-Law 238/2008 of 15 December, the concession has a period of 45 years and includes authorization to install the infrastructures to connect to the public electricity network and utilization of the public hydro resources, and monitoring of the use by third parties of the water resources necessary to produce electricity from waves, as well as competency to grant licences for the establishment and operation of the production of electric energy and related monitoring.

In accordance with the concession contract and applicable legislation, REN will have the right to an adequate remuneration from the concession through recognition of the costs of the investment, operation and maintenance, provided that they are approved in advance by the Government member responsible for the energy area, after the binding opinion of ERSE.

AMENDMENTS TO CONCESSION CONTRACTS

On February 21, 2012, the following amendments to the concession agreements in effect between the Portuguese State and the Group companies were signed, namely: i) the concession of transport activity of electricity through the National Network of Transport of Electricity signed with REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.; ii) the concession of transport activity of natural gas through the National Network of Natural Gas Transportation, signed with REN Gasodutos, S.A.; iii) the concession activity of reception, storage and regasification of liquefied natural gas to the terminal in Sines, signed with REN Atlântico, terminal GNL, S.A.; and iv) the concession of the activity of underground storage of natural, signed with REN Armazenagem, S.A..

These concession contracts were amended with the main purposes of: i) detailing the functions of the operators of the national networks of electricity and natural gas transportation; ii) develop arrangements for monitoring and supervising the activities of dealers by the Portuguese State and iii) specify the terms applicable to provide information by each of the dealers, adapting the respective contractual clauses to the legal provisions and regulations in force, in particular Decree-Law no. No. 77/2011 and n. No. 78/2011, both of 20 June.

3. MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The main accounting policies used by the Group in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are described below. The policies have been applied consistently in the periods presented.

3.1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, as from the books and accounting records of the companies included in the consolidation (Note 6), maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Portugal, adjusted in the consolidation process so that the consolidated financial statements be in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union ("IAS/IFRS"), in force for the years starting on 1 January 2015.

Such standards includes the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), International Accounting Standards (IAS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee ("IASC") and respective SIC and IFRIC interpretations, issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") and Standard Interpretation Committee ("SIC"), that have been adopted by the European Union. The standards and interpretations are hereinafter referred generically to as IFRS.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in the process of adopting REN's accounting policies, with a significant impact on the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities as well as expenses and income for the reporting period.

Although the estimates are based in the best experience of the Board of Directors and their best expectations in relation to current and future events and actions, the current and future results may differ from the estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas in which the assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of Euros - tEuros.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on 17 March 2016. The Board of Directors understands that the consolidated financial statements fairly present the financial position of the companies included in the consolidation, the consolidated results of their operations, their consolidated comprehensive income, the consolidated changes in their equity and their consolidated cash flows in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union ("IFRS").

ADOPTION OF NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS, AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS

The following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions endorsed by the European Union are mandatory applicable for the financial year ended 31 December 2015:

- Annual improvements to IFRS (2011-2013 cycle) (amendment) – As part of the cyclical review carried out for the period 2011-2013 the following standards have been changed: IAS 40 (clarifies the need to apply separately IFRS 3 and IAS 40 to determine whether the acquisition of an investment property is an acquisition of an asset or group of assets or a business combination); IFRS 3 (excludes from the scope of IFRS 3 the initial accounting for a Joint Agreement under IFRS 11 in its own financial statements); and IFRS 13 (clarifies that the exception to the fair value measurement set out in paragraph 48 should be applied to all financial assets, financial liabilities and other contracts covered by IAS 39, either fulfil or not the financial asset and financial liability definitions contained in IAS 32).

From the adoption of these amendments no significant impacts on REN's consolidated financial statements occurred.

The following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions have been endorsed by the European Union with mandatory application in future economic exercises:

- Annual improvements to IFRS (2010-2012 cycle) (amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015) – cyclically are introduced improvements which aim to clarify and simplify the application of international standards. The amendments of the 2010-2012 cycle focused on the review, namely of, IAS 16 (clarifies the accounting treatment to apply when the entity adopts the revaluation method in the subsequent measurement of property, plant and equipment, IFRS 3 (clarification of some aspects in the record of a contingent payment included in a business combination) and IFRS 8 (introduces new disclosure requirements: (i) management judgment for aggregation of operating segments, and (ii) reconciliation of segment assets and the assets of the company).

From the future adoption of the amendments no significant impacts are expected on the consolidated financial statements of REN.

- IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015) - This amendment clarifies the circumstances under which employee contributions for post-employment benefit plans reduce the costs with short-term benefits.

From the future adoption of the amendment no significant impacts are expected on the consolidated financial statements of REN.

- IAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements (amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) – This amendment is part of an ample reform project of the principles and requirements of presentation and disclosure of financial reporting (Disclosure initiative), being this review the first step of this project. Therefore, this amendment shall amend a set of disclosures contained in IAS 1.

From the future adoption of the amendment no significant impacts are expected on the consolidated financial statements of REN.

- Annual improvements to IFRS (2012-2014 cycle) (amendment) (applicable for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016) – Improvements to clarify and simplify the international financial reporting are introduced cyclically. As part of the cyclical review carried out for the period 2012-2014 the following standards have been changed: IFRS 5 (clarifies that the reclassification of Assets for distribution to owners to Assets held for sale, or otherwise, does not qualify as an amendment to the initial plan to sell); IFRS 7 (this amendment inserts additional information on the concept of continued involvement); IAS 19 (clarifies the discount rate calculation, specifying that the calculation must be determined by reference to high quality bonds); and IAS 34 (clarifies how disclosures should be presented in the interim financial reporting).

From the future adoption of the amendments no significant impacts are expected on the consolidated financial statements of REN.

- IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements (amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) - This amendment intends to restore the equity method as an investment accounting option in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the separate financial statements of an entity that presents consolidated financial statements.

From the future adoption of the amendment no significant impacts are expected on the consolidated financial statements of REN.

- IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 - Agriculture (amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) – This amendment will change the method of measurement of biological assets, specifically those used in the production of agricultural products. In this sense, it is allowed the option to measure these biological assets under IAS 16 using the cost method to the detriment of fair value.

From the future adoption of the amendments no significant impacts are expected on the consolidated financial statements of REN.

- IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 - Intangible Assets (amendment) - (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) - The amendments clarify which methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are allowed.

From the future adoption of the amendment no significant impacts are expected on the consolidated financial statements of REN.

- IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements (amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) - This amendment requires the purchaser of an interest in a joint operation, in which the operation is a business (as defined in IFRS 3 - Business combinations): (i) apply all the accounting principles in business combination set out in IFRS 3 and other IFRS, with the exception of principles that conflict with the guidance of IFRS 11 and (ii) disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRS for business combinations.

From the future adoption of the amendments no significant impacts are expected on the consolidated financial statements of REN.

The Company did not use any early adoption option of any of the above standards in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions, with mandatory application in future years, were not, until the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements, been endorsed by the European Union:

Standard	Applicable for financial years beginning on or after	Resume
IFRS 9 - Financial instruments	01-Jan-18	<i>This standard sets out requirements for the classification and mensuration of financial instruments and for the application of hedge accounting.</i>
IFRS 14 - Regulatory deferral accounts	01-Jan-16	<i>IFRS 14 establish the requirements for reporting by entities adopting IFRS for the first time the normative applicable to regulatory items, allowing the continuation of previous generally accepted accounting principle for the recognition, measurement, impairment, and derecognition of regulatory deferral balances. IFRS requires the presentation of regulatory deferral balances recognized separately from other assets and liabilities as well as expenses and income.</i>
IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01-Jan-18	<i>This standard intended to replace the revenue standards (IAS 11 and IAS 18) and clarifies the principles of revenue recognition, consistently making its application to various transactions and economic activities.</i>
IFRS 16 - Leases	01-Jan-19	<i>This standard intended to replace the leases standards (IAS 17, IFRIC 4, SIC-15 and SIC-27) and clarifies the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure.</i>
Amendments to IFRS 10 - Consolidated financial statements, IFRS 12 - Disclosure of investments in other entities and IAS 28 - Investments in associates and joint ventures	01-Jan-16	<i>These amendments include the clarification of several aspects related to the application of the exception consolidation by investment entities.</i>
Amends to IFRS 10 - Consolidated financial statements and IAS 28 - Investments in associates and joint ventures		<i>The amendments results from an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (2011) in recognition of the gain from sale of a subsidiary (with loss of control) to an acquirer which is simultaneously an associated company or joint venture of the investor. This amendment establish that the gain should, on one hand, be recognized in full when the assets transferred meet the definition of a Business, under IFRS 3, and on the other hand, recognize only the partial gain resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business.</i>
Amendments to IAS 12 - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	01-Jan-17	<i>The objective of this project is to clarify the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value.</i>
Amendments to IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows	01-Jan-17	<i>The objective of the amendments, which is part of an extensive project to reform the principles and requirements of presentation and disclosure of financial reporting (disclosure initiative), is to enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. For this purpose, the amendment establishes additional requirements for disclosure for financing activities.</i>

These standards and interpretations were not yet endorsed by the European Union and consequently REN has not adopted them on the 31 December 2015 consolidated financial statements.

3.2. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES

The consolidation methods used by the Group are as follows:

a) Investments in Group companies (subsidiaries)

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which REN has cumulatively the following elements of control: (i) the ability to manage the relevant activities (activities that significantly affect the investee's results); (ii) exposure or rights to variable results of the investee; and (iii) the ability to affect those results through the power REN holds, which is usually associated with the control, directly or indirectly, of more than half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

REN reassesses power over a subsidiary when there is evidence of changes in one or more control elements indicated above.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are excluded from the consolidation as from the date that control ceases. The net income of the subsidiaries acquired or sold during the period is included in the consolidated financial statement from the date of acquisition or until the date it has been sold. Subsidiaries are included in the accompanying financial statements in accordance with the full consolidation method.

Equity and net profit for the year corresponding to third party participation in subsidiaries are reflected separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and income statement in the caption "Non-controlling interests".

The comprehensive income is attributable to the company's shareholders and to the non-controlling interests, even if that results in a negative balance of the non-controlling interests.

Whenever necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries for consistency with Group accounting policies. Transactions, balances and dividends distributed between Group companies are eliminated in the consolidation process.

The entities that qualify as subsidiaries are listed in Note 6.

b) Investments in associates and joint-ventures

Associates

Investments in associates (companies in which the Group has significant influence but does not have control or joint control through participation in the company's financial and operating decisions, normally where it holds between 20% to 50% of the share capital) are recorded in accordance with the equity method.

In accordance with the equity method investments are recorded at cost and subsequently, adjusted by the Group's share of the investee's post acquisition changes in net equity (including net result) of the associated company by corresponding entry to the income statement.

Additionally, dividends received are recorded as a decrease on the carrying amount of the associate, and proportional portion in the equity variations is recorded as a variation in the Group's equity and as an increase or decrease of the investment.

The excess of cost in relation to the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the associated company at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill and included in the value of the investment. If the difference between cost and fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired is negative, it is recognised as a gain in the period.

Valuations are made of investments in associates when there are facts that might indicate that the participation is impaired, being recorded an impairment losses in the income statement, if exists.

When the Groups proportion on the accumulated losses of an associate exceeds its carrying amount, the investment is recorded at a nil amount, except when the Group has assumed commitments to cover the losses of the associate, when the additional losses require the recognition of a liability. If these companies subsequently report net profits, the Group only starts recognizing its share on those profits only after its profit share equals the unrecorded losses.

Unrealized gains on transactions with associates are eliminated proportionally to the Group's interests, by corresponding entry to the investment caption. Unrealized losses are also eliminated but only up to the point that such loss does not result from the transferred asset being impaired.

The interests in associates are detailed in Note 10.

Joint ventures

Investments in joint ventures are a joint agreement whereby the parties have rights to the net assets of the agreement, by a binding contractual agreement that should give the parties joint control. Conceptually, joint control is the sharing of the decisions of the relevant activities, on which it is required unanimous consent of the parties.

The recognition and measurement of joint ventures included in the consolidated financial statements is made using the equity method. The Group's share of the earnings or losses of the joint venture is recognised in the income statement as operating income and the share of movements in reserves of the joint venture, if any, is recognised in reserves. The unrealized gains and losses on transactions with jointly controlled entities are eliminated in proportion to the Group's interest in the jointly controlled company, against the investment in the entity.

The accounting policies of joint ventures are standardized, when necessary, to ensure that they are consistently applied in the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in joint ventures are detailed in Note 10.

Associates with no significant influence

Investments in associates (companies in which the Group does not have significant influence or control, normally where it holds less than 20% of the share capital) are recorded at cost, since the companies are not listed in any stock exchange and the fair value cannot be measured with reliability.

The investments in associates are classified as assets available-for-sale in accordance with IAS 39, being presented as non-current assets when considered strategic to the Group.

Associates with no significant influence are presented in Note 13.

c) Goodwill

Differences between the cost of acquisition of investments in subsidiaries and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of these companies as of the date of the acquisition or during a period of 12 months after that date, if positive, are recorded as goodwill (in the case of subsidiaries). If this difference is negative, they are immediately recorded in the consolidated profit and loss statement.

Goodwill generated on acquisitions after 1 January 2004 (date of transition to IFRS) is not amortised, but is subject to impairment tests at least annually to verify the existence of impairment losses.

Goodwill impairment test is based on the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit, comparing the recoverable amount with the carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount an impairment loss is recorded immediately in the consolidated financial statements, reducing the asset value and recording an impairment loss on the consolidated statement of profit and loss which is not reversible. The recoverable amount is determined based on the use value of the cash generating unit, being this value calculated by discounting the future cash flows, considering the business risks, the temporal value as well as market conditions.

3.3. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Items included in the financial statements of each of the REN Group entities are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'), the Euro. The consolidated financial statements including these notes are presented in thousands of Euros, unless otherwise indicated, the Group's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end exchange rates are recognised as financial costs in the statement of profit and loss if relating to borrowings and in other operating income and costs in the case of all the other balances/ transactions.

The foreign currency exchange rates used for the translation of the foreign currency balances are as follows:

Currency	2015	2014
<i>US Dollar (USD)</i>	1.09	1.21
<i>Swiss franc (CHF)</i>	1.08	1.20
<i>Pound sterling (GBP)</i>	0.73	0.78
<i>Real Brazilian (BRL)</i>	4.31	3.22
<i>Japan (Yen-JPY)</i>	131.07	145.23

3.4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization / depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the cost of assets considered as of the transition date to IFRS and the acquisition or construction cost of assets acquired/constructed after that date.

Acquisition or construction cost includes the purchase price of the asset and costs incurred directly to prepare the asset to start operating. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction phase are recognised as acquisition/construction costs. Financial expenses incurred during the construction period with loans obtained are recorded as a component of the acquisition/construction cost of the asset, being amortized over the useful life period of the correspondent asset.

Subsequent costs, including renewals and major overhauls, that extend the useful life of the assets is recognised as cost of the asset, after write off of the component replaced.

Current maintenance and repair costs are expensed in the year they are incurred.

The fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated period of useful life of the assets, from the moment they are available for use in the necessary conditions to operate in accordance with management objectives.

Whenever there are impairment indicators of fixed assets, impairment tests are made to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset and impairment losses, if any, are recorded. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher amount between the net sale price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated based on a discounted future cash flows resulting from continued use of the asset and its sale at the end of its useful life.

The useful life of the assets is reviewed at the end of each year so that the depreciation or amortization recorded is in accordance with the consumption standards of the assets. Changes in useful life are treated as changes in accounting estimates and are applied prospectively.

Gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are determined by the difference between the sale amount and the carrying amount of the asset, being recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

CONCESSION/REGULATED ASSETS – IFRIC 12 – SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

The Group has: (i) four concessions for the operations and development of the National Transmission Network, for the global management of the national electric system, as well as utilization and development of the National Natural Gas Transport Network, of the Liquid Natural Gas terminal, the underground storage of natural gas and global management of the natural gas system and (ii) a concession to explore a pilot zone for the electricity production from ocean waves. The assets acquired / constructed by REN under these concession contracts are referred to below as assets relating to the concession.

IFRIC 12 – Service Concession Arrangements was issued by the IASB in November 2006, for application in years starting on or after 1 January 2008. IFRIC 12 was endorsed by the European Union on 25 March 2009, being of mandatory application for years beginning on or after 1 January 2010.

IFRIC 12 applies to public service concession contracts in which the conceding entity controls/regulates:

- The services to be rendered by the operator (through utilization of the infrastructure), to whom and at what price; and
- Any residual interest over the infrastructure at the end of the contract.

IFRIC 12 applies to infrastructures:

- constructed or acquired by the operator from third parties; and
- already existing to which the operator is given access.

Therefore, considering the above the REN Group's concessions are covered by this IFRIC for the following reasons:

- i) the REN Group companies (REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A., REN Gasodutos, S.A., REN Armazenagem, S.A., S.A., REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A. and Enondas, Energia das Ondas, S.A.) have a public service concession contract signed with the Portuguese State ("Conceding Entity") for a predefined period;
- ii) the companies render public transport services, reception and storage of gas and transmission of electricity through utilization of gas pipelines, branches and underground tanks, in the case of gas, and lines, stations and substations in the case of electricity;
- iii) the conceding entity controls the services rendered and the conditions under which they are rendered, through the regulator ERSE; and
- iv) the assets used to render the services revert to the conceding entity at the end of the concession contracts.

This interpretation establishes the general principles for the recognition and measurement of the rights and obligations under the concession contracts with the features mentioned earlier and define the following models:

- i) Financial asset model – when the operator has the unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial asset from the conceding entity, corresponding to specific or determinable amounts, the operator must record a financial asset (receivable). In this model the conceding entity has few or no discretionary power to avoid the payment, as the agreement is usually legally binding.
- i) Intangible asset model – when the operator receives from the conceding entity the right to collect a tariff based on use of the structure, it must record an intangible asset.
- i) Bifurcated/mixed model – this model applies when the concession includes simultaneously commitments of guaranteed remuneration by the conceding entity and commitments of remuneration dependent on the level of utilization of the concession infrastructures.

Considering the nature of concession of the REN Group, as regards the legal nature of its concessions, REN decided that the best model for its business case is the intangible model due essentially to the risk of changes in the tariff regulation imposed by the regulator ERSE.

In this respect and in relation to the residual value of the assets relating to the concession (in accordance with the concession contracts, REN has the right to be reimbursed at the end of the concession contract for the net book value of the conceded assets), they were also considered as part of the intangible assets. The residual value of the conceded assets was not significant as of 31 December 2015.

Attending to the above, concession assets (intangible assets) are valued at its acquisition cost or production cost which include financial costs incurred during the construction period. The revaluations that were recorded in the concessions assets on the date of transition to IFRS are part of its cost.

For amortization purposes of the concession assets, REN Group follows IAS 38 – Intangible assets, that states in paragraph 98 that: “ A variety of amortization methods can be used to allocate the depreciable amount of an asset on a systematic basis over its useful life. These methods include the straight-line method and production unit method. The method used is selected based on the expected consumption model of future economic benefits included in the asset and is applied consistently from period to period, unless there is a change in the expected consumption model of these future economic benefits”. Therefore considering this, REN understands that the amortization method that best reflects the expected standard of consumption of future benefits of this asset is amortization based on the rate of amortization of the gas and electricity infrastructures approved by the regulator ERSE, as this is the basis of its annual income, that is the conceded assets are amortized based on the remuneration model underlying the Tariff Regulations.

Therefore, in accordance with IFRIC 12 the right granted under the concession contract consists of the possibility of REN charging tariffs based on the costs incurred with the infrastructures. However, considering the methodology for determining REN's tariffs, the remuneration base is determined considering each concession asset, specifically, which implies the need to componentize the right. Consequently, in the case of REN's concessions it is considered that the right is componentized by separate parts as the various remuneration bases are established.

Therefore the intangible asset is:

- (i) increased as the various projects relating to the concession are concluded (increase in the concession rights), being recorded based on cost; and
- (ii) decreased as the future economic benefits are consumed.

In accordance with IFRIC 12 construction of the infrastructure by the operator is a service that it provides to the conceding entity, distinct from the operation and maintenance service and, as such, will be remunerated by it. However, in applying IFRIC 12 the REN Group assumes that there is no margin in the construction but only in the operation business. Nevertheless, construction costs and income relating to construction are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year, considering the requirements of IFRIC 12 in the captions "revenue from construction of concession assets" and "costs with construction of concession assets".

The REN Group makes impairment tests of the assets relating to the concessions whenever events or circumstances indicate that book value exceeds its recoverable amount, being that difference, if any, recorded in the statement of profit and loss. The cash generating units defined for the purpose are directly associated with each concession contract, considering that the conceded assets relating to them belong to the same cash generating unit.

Lands relating to the electricity producing plants are covered by the Concession Contracts entered into between REN and the Portuguese State and are remunerated based on its amortization, not being disassociated, as such from the other assets of the concession, being an integral part of a common cash generating unit.

Investment grants relating to assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss at the same rate as amortization of the assets. IAS 20 in paragraphs 24 and 25 states that: "Government grants relating to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value must be presented in the statement of financial position considering the grant as deferred income or deducting the grant to the cost of the asset". Therefore given the existence of these two alternatives for the presentation of grants in the financial statements and IFRIC 12 not mentioning the treatment of investment grants received, REN maintained the grants recorded as liabilities.

Considering this, and as a result of applying IFRIC 12, the REN Group classifies assets relating to the concessions in accordance with the intangible asset model, being amortized on a straight line basis as from the date in which they become available for use in accordance with the expected consumption of future benefits model, which corresponds to the regulatory period defined by ERSE and considering that at the end of the concession the Group has the right to receive the net book value of the assets.

Intangible assets in progress reflect the concession's assets still under construction, being recorded at cost less any impairment losses, being amortized as from the time the investment projects are completed or available for use.

3.5. LEASES

Classifying a lease as finance or an operating lease depends upon the substance of transaction rather than the legal form of the lease arrangement.

Leases, in which REN has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, are classified as finance leases. Agreements in which an analysis of one or more of the conditions of the contract point a finance lease are also classified as such. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease contracts are initially recognised at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets or the present value of the minimum lease payments, determined at the inception date. The lease liability is recognised net of interest costs in the caption Borrowings. Interest costs included in the lease payments and depreciation of the leased assets are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period they refer to.

The assets acquired under finance lease contracts, are depreciated by the lower period between the useful life period of the asset and the maturity of the lease contract, when the company don't have a purchase option on the maturity date, or by the useful life period estimated, when the Company has the commitment to acquire the asset by the end period of the contract.

In operating lease contracts, the lease payments due are recognised as expenses in the statement of profit and loss, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.6. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Board of Directors determines the classification of financial assets at the time of initial recognition, in accordance with the purpose for which the financial assets are acquired.

Financial assets may be classified under the following categories:

- a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – includes non-derivative financial assets held for short-term trading and assets designated at fair value through profit and loss at the inception date;
- b) Loans granted and receivables – includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not listed in an active market;
- c) Investments held to maturity – includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, that the entity intends and has the capacity to hold until the maturity date; and
- d) Available-for-sale financial assets – includes non-derivative financial assets designated as available-for-sale at the inception date or other financial assets not classified in any of the other financial asset categories.

Financial assets are classified as non-current, except when: (i) the Group expects to realize or dispose of in the normal course of its operating cycle; (ii) holds the asset primarily for trading purposes; (iii) expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting date; or (iv) the asset is cash or cash equivalent.

Purchases and sales of investments in financial assets are recognised on the transaction date – the date on which REN commits itself to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value being the transaction costs expensed in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Such assets are subsequently adjusted to fair value, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value being recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss caption "Financial costs" for the period in which they arise, which also includes interest income and dividends received.

Available-for-sale assets are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs. In subsequent periods these assets are adjusted to fair value, the changes in fair value being recognised in a fair value reserve within Equity until the investment be sold or received or until the fair value of the investment be below the acquisition cost on a longstanding perspective, situations on which the loss is recorded in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends and interest income from available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss caption financial income for the period in which the right to receive them is established.

The fair value of listed investments is based on current market prices ("bid"). If the market for a financial asset is not active, REN establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent transactions, provided that they are at market prices, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis when information is available, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

In the situations where the investments are equity instruments not valued under active market quotations, and for which is not possible to estimate with reliability its fair value, these investments are measured at the acquisition cost deducted of impairments losses, if any, being the impairment losses recorded in the profit and loss statement of the year.

Financial assets held to maturity are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans and receivables are classified as "Trade and other receivables" in the statement of financial position, are initially recorded at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original terms of the transactions that gave rise to the receivables.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments expire or are transferred, as well as all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, bank deposits, other short-term highly liquid investments with initial maturities of up to three months, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are presented in the "Borrowings" caption in current liabilities in the statement of financial position, and are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows, as cash and cash equivalents.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A financial instrument is classified as a financial liability when a contractual obligation exists to the issuer to liquidate capital and/or interests, by the delivery of cash or other financial asset, independently on its legal form.

IAS 39 establishes the classification of financial liabilities in two categories:

- i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss;
- ii) Other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities includes “Borrowings” and “Trade and other payables”.

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, the difference between the nominal value and the initial fair value being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss over the term of the borrowing, using the effective interest rate method; or at fair value, whenever REN decides, in its initial recognition, to designate the financial liability at fair value through profit and loss, using the fair value option.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless REN has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date, in which case they are classified as non-current liabilities.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are extinguished through payment, are cancelled or expire.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value at the date of the transaction being subsequently measured at fair value. The method for the recognition of fair value gains or losses depends on the designation made of the derivative financial instruments. If they are designated as derivative financial instruments for trading, gains or losses resulting from fair value changes are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss captions “Finance income” or “Finance costs”. If they are designated as hedging derivative financial instruments, gains or losses resulting from fair value changes depends on the nature of the hedged item, which can be a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments corresponds to its market value. In the absence of market value, the fair value is determined by external independent entities, through valuation techniques accepted in the market.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised in the caption “Derivative financial instruments”, and if they have a positive or negative fair value they are recorded as financial assets or liabilities, respectively.

Derivative financial instruments are classified and presented as non-current when their remaining period to maturity exceeds twelve months and they are not expected to be realized or settled within twelve months.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Within the scope of the Group risk policies of interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk management, the Group contracts a series of financial derivative instruments, namely swaps.

The criteria for applying hedge accounting are the following:

- Adequate documentation of the hedging operation;
- The risk to be covered is one of the risks described in IAS 39;
- It is expected that the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item, attributable to the risk hedged, are virtually offset by changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument.

At the inception of the hedge operation, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, its risk management objectives and strategy for managing the risk. Additionally, the Group assess, at the inception of the hedge and as of the reporting date, if the derivative financial instruments designated as highly effective in the compensation of changes in the fair value or cash flows of the corresponding hedged items.

The fair value of the derivative financial instruments contracted and the movements in the hedging reserves are disclosed in Note 16.

In the fair value hedge of an asset or liability, the book value of the asset or liability, determined based on the accounting policy used, is adjusted so as to reflect the variation of its fair value attributable to the risk hedged. Variations in the fair value of the hedging instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss together with variations in the fair value of the assets or liabilities hedged attributable to the risk hedged.

In a hedging operation on the exposure to variations of high probability in future cash flows (cash flow hedge) the effective part of the fair value variation of the hedging instrument is recognised in hedging reserves, being transferred to the statement of profit and loss in the period the item hedged affects results. The ineffective part of the hedge is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Any amount recorded in the caption "Other reserves – hedging reserves" is only reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged position affects results. When the hedged position relates to a future transaction which is not expected to occur, any amount recorded as "Other reserves – hedge reserves" is immediately reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

In circumstances where a derivative financial instrument no longer qualify as a hedging instrument, the Group assess: (i) in fair value hedge instruments, the existence of fair value adjustments to the hedged item, which will be amortized through the method the straight line for the remainder period of the hedged item; and (ii) in cash flow hedge instruments, the existence of fair value differences recognised under hedging reserves in Equity, amount which will be reclassified to the income statement.

3.7. BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs are recorded as expense when incurred.

Borrowing costs related directly to the acquisition, construction or production of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of the qualified asset (assets that need a substantial period of time to be prepared for its intended use). Borrowing costs are capitalised from the time of preparation of the activities to construct or develop the asset to the time the production or construction is completed or when the project is suspended.

Any eventual financial income derived from a loan obtained earlier and allocable to a qualifying account, are deducted from the financial expenses that qualify for capitalisation.

3.8. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND OTHERS

These refer to grants received for investment in intangible assets and are recorded as deferred income in the caption "Trade and other payables".

Grants received from the Portuguese State and the European Union are recorded when there is reasonable certainty that the grant will be received.

Operating assets delivered to REN by new producers connected to the National Transmission Network or others are also recorded as grants received.

Grants are subsequently recorded to the consolidated statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis in accordance with amortization of the related assets.

Exploration grants are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the related costs are incurred.

3.9. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS, EXCEPT GOODWILL

FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group evaluates at each reporting date, if there are indicators that a financial asset or a group of financial assets, have any impairment, namely from which results an adverse impact on the estimated cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets, and always if it can be measured reliably.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the impairment loss to be recognised corresponds to the difference between the carrying amount and its present value on the reporting date of the new future cash flows discounted at the respective original effective interest rate.

In the case of financial assets classified as "held for sale", a significant and longstanding decrease of its fair value below the acquisition cost is considered an indicator that the financial asset is impaired. If evidence of impairment on the financial asset held for sale exists, the accumulated loss - determined by the difference between the acquisition cost and the actual fair value, less any impairment losses previously recorded - is transferred from the fair value reserve in equity into profit and loss of the period. Impairment losses of equity instruments recorded in profit and loss are not reversible.

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicates that the amount by which the asset is recorded may not be recovered, impairment tests are undertaken in order to determine the recoverable amount of the asset, and when necessary an impairment loss recorded. An impairment loss is considered by the excess of the carrying amount of an asset when compared with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher amount between the asset's net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction less the costs of disposal. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if this is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Group REN makes impairment tests for the concession assets whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, in which case the difference, if any, is recognised in the income statement. The cash generating units were identified considering the concession agreements in place, considering that all assets belonging to these agreements are to be included in the same unit.

Assets with no undefined useful life are not subject to amortization but are subject to annual impairment tests. Assets with useful life are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in the conditions indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered.

This way whenever fair value is below the carrying amount of the assets, the Group should evaluate if this situation will be permanent in which case an impairment loss should be recognised. If it is assessed that the situation is not permanent the reasons that support such judgment should be disclosed.

Non-financial assets, except Goodwill, for which impairment losses have been recognised are reviewed at the end of each period evaluating the possibility of its reversal.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded in the consolidated profit and loss statement. However, the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciations) had no impairment loss been recognised for that asset in prior years.

The amortization and depreciation of the assets are recalculated prospectively in accordance with the recoverable amount adjusted by the impairment recognised.

3.10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

REN grants supplementary retirement, early-retirement and survivor pensions (hereinafter referred to as pension plan), provides its retirees and pensioners with a medical assistance plan and grants other benefits such as long service bonuses, retirement bonus, and death subsidy.

i) REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. pension plan

The supplementary retirement and survivor pensions granted to employees consist of a defined benefit plan, with an autonomous plan assets established, to which all the liabilities are transferred and contributions are made to cover the liabilities which are vested on each period.

Employees who meet certain conditions of age and seniority pre-defined and chose to take early retirement, as well as those that agree with the Company to take early retirement, are also included in the plans.

This liabilities assumed by the Group are annually estimated by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit liability is determined by discounting future payments of the benefits using the appropriate discount rate. The liability is recognised, when applicable, deducted from the past service costs.

The source used to determine the annual discount rate, was based on the high quality risk bonds (Aa risk notation from Bloomberg). The credit risk notation is attributed by two rating agencies being its approach consistent with yield curve model for each maturity group. The discount rate used results from the conversion of the interest rate curve in to a spot interest rate. A bond is considered to have AA risk notation if receives its notation (or equivalent) from one, or both, the two main rating agencies: Standard and Poor's and Moody's.

The liability for retirement benefits recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position corresponds to the present value of the liability for the benefits as of the reporting date less the fair value of the plan assets, together with any adjustments for past service costs, if applicable.

Actuarial gains and losses yearly determined, for each plan of benefits granted, resulting from adjustments to actuarial assumptions, experience adjustments or in the benefits scheme are recorded directly in equity.

The cost with retirement benefits is determined taking into account: i) current service costs, which corresponds to the increase in the present value of the liability resulting from employee service in the current year; ii) past service cost, change in the actual responsibility for employee service in prior periods (as a result of changes to the plan or significant reduction in the number of employees covered by the plan "curtailments"); iii) any gain or loss on settlement; and iv) net interest on the liability (assets) net of defined benefit, applying a discount rate to the net liabilities of the plan.

ii) Health plan and other benefits

The liabilities assumed relating to healthcare are not funded by an autonomous plan assets, being covered by a specific provision.

Measurement and recognition of the liability for healthcare are the same as those for retirement supplements referred to above, except as regards assets of the plan.

REN recognises all the actuarial gains and losses on all the plans directly in equity.

3.11. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Provisions are recognised when the Group has: i) a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; ii) it is more likely than not that an outflow of internal resources will be required to settle the obligation; and iii) the amount can be reliably estimated. When one of these criteria is not fulfilled or the existence of the liability is dependent upon the occurrence (or not) of a future event, REN SGPS discloses it as a contingent liability, except if the outflow of resources to settle it is considered to be remote.

Restructuring provisions are recognised by the Group when there is a formal and detailed restructuring plan and that such plan has been communicated to the involved parties. In the measurement of the restructuring provision, are only considered the expected outflows that directly result from the implementation of such plan, not considering, the current activities of the Group.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the estimated outflows required to settle the liability using a pre-tax rate that reflects the market assessment of the discount period and the risk of the provision.

Contingent assets are probable assets which probability of becoming certain depend on the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not fully controlled by the Company. The probability of the inflow of the economic benefit is subject to the occurrence of such events.

The Group discloses contingent assets when it is estimated as probable the inflow of the corresponding economic benefit. However in exceptional circumstances on which REN estimates as virtually certain the probability the revenue is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

3.12. INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Inventories include materials used in internal maintenance and repair operations. Inventories are initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase cost and all the expenses relating to their acquisition. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method.

Gas in the gas pipelines and gas stored in the LNG terminal and underground tanks, is property of the infrastructure users. The REN Group does not buy, sell or hold any gas inventories.

3.13. CAPITAL AND OWN SHARES

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or options are shown net of tax, as a deduction in equity from the amount issued.

Own shares acquired through contract or directly on the stock market are recognised as a deduction in equity. In accordance with Portuguese Commercial law, REN SGPS must ensure at all times that there are reserves in Equity to cover the value of treasury shares, constraining the amount of reserves available for distribution.

Own shares are recorded at cost if they are acquired in a spot transaction or at estimated fair value if acquired in a deferred purchase.

3.14. INCOME TAX

REN is taxed based on the special regime for the taxation of group companies ("RETGS"), which includes all REN group companies resident in Portugal and taxed in terms of Corporate Income Tax ("CIT"), where REN owns directly or indirectly at least 75% of the share capital.

Income tax for the year includes current income tax and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when it relates to items recognised directly in equity. The amount of income tax payable is determined based on net profit before tax, adjusted in accordance with tax rules for the entities included in the consolidation perimeter.

The taxable profit differs from the net profit determined by accounting rules, as several costs and revenues are excluded, that will only be deducted or taxed in future periods, and costs and revenues that will never be considered for tax purposes in accordance do the tax law in place.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method based on the statement of financial position considering the temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the tax rates in force or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be used.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided on every temporary tax difference, except those relating to: i) the initial recognition of goodwill; or ii) the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in transactions that do not result from a business combination and at the time of the transaction affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. However, taxable temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries should not be recognised to the extent that: i) the parent company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and ii) it is probable that the temporary difference will not revert in the near future.

3.15. ACCRUALS BASIS

Revenue and expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate, independently of the date they are received or paid, in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting. Differences between the amounts received and paid and the related income and costs are recognised as assets or liabilities, if they qualify so.

3.16. REVENUE

Revenue is measured by the fair value of the benefit received or to be received.

Revenue is deducted by the amount from returns, discounts and other rebates and it does not include VAT or other taxes related to the sale.

The revenue from the sale of goods is recorded when all the following conditions are met:

- The significant risks and rewards related with the ownership were transferred to the buyer;
- The Group does not maintain any control on the goods sold;

- The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- It's probable that future economic benefits related with the transaction will flow to the Group; and
- The expenses incurred or to be incurred with the transaction can be reliably estimated.

Revenue from services of non-regulated activities is recognised, by the percentage of completion of the respective transaction or services at the reporting date, when all the following conditions are met:

- The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
- It's probable that future economic benefits related with the transaction will flow to the Group;
- The expenses incurred or to be incurred with the services can be reliably estimated; and
- The stage of completion of the transaction/service rendered can be reliably measured.

The revenue from interests is recognised using the effective interest method, provided that it is probable that economic benefits flow to the Group and its amount can be reliably measured.

The revenue from dividends are recognised when it is established the right of the Group to receive the correspondent amount.

Revenue from services rendered on the Group regulated activities are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in accordance with the criteria defined in IFRIC 12, described in greater detail in Note 3.4 – Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, and in accordance with the description of each business segments.

Electricity segment

Revenue recognition for concession activities is determined based on the revenue cap set by the regulator, on the electricity transmitted by producers to distributors and the implicit services provided, considering the tariffs defined annually by the regulator, for transmission of electricity and global management of the system.

Revenue obtained from these activities is regulated by ERSE, the Portuguese electricity regulator. In accordance with the regulatory terms and conditions, the tariffs to be charged to final customers (domestic consumers, industry customers and others), are determined annually for each component of the system value chain, such as: generation, transmission and distribution. REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. income relates mainly to electricity transmission and global management of the electricity system.

The tariff for electricity transmission aims to recover:

- i) amortization of the concession assets related with the electricity transmission activity;
- ii) a return on the average net book value of the assets relating to this activity, in accordance with the rates determined annually by the regulator; and
- iii) operating costs relating with the activity.

The tariff for global management of the system aims to recover:

- i) amortization of the concession assets relating to global management of the system;
- ii) amortization of the concession assets relating to the generating station sites;
- iii) a return on the average net book value of the generating station sites (land);
- iv) a return on the average net book value of the assets relating to this activity, in accordance with the rates determined annually by the regulator;
- iv) operating costs related with the activity.

The “Commercial Agent” activity, carried out by the group company REN Trading which is responsible for the management of the electricity produced under the two PPA’s (power purchase agreements) that have not been terminated (Tejo Energia and Turbogás), is remunerated through an incentive mechanism established by ERSE in the beginning of 2008.

Revenue obtained by use of these mechanisms, are the main part of the results obtained from the “Commercial Agent” activity. This entity operates completely independently of the REN group within the rules established by the regulator.

Gas segment

Revenue from gas concession operations is determined based on the revenue cap allowed by the regulator based on: i) information relating to the gas units unloaded and re-gasification of gas units in the LNG terminal and the number of tanker loads ii) the gas units injected, stored and extracted in the underground tanks; and iii) the used capacity and gas units transmitted through the high pressure transmission network.

Telecommunications segment

Revenue from the telecommunications segment results from services rendered by the group company RENTELECOM, through the lease of fibre optics capacity, benefiting from the excess capacity of the telecommunications equipment installed. In this area services relating to management of private voice networks are also rendered. Revenue is recognised in the period the services are rendered, based on the percentage of the stage of completion of each specific transaction, valued considering the actual services already rendered and the total services to be rendered.

TARIFF DEVIATIONS

The Tariff Regulations for the electricity and gas business, issued by ERSE, define the formula for calculating the revenue cap for the regulated activities and consider in the calculation formula, the determination of the tariff deviations that are recovered up to the second year after the date in which they were generated, the period on which the tariff deviations are recovered.

In this way the REN Group determines at each reporting date, in accordance with the criteria defined by the tariff regulations published by ERSE, the deviations determined between the revenue cap defined and actual revenue invoiced.

Considering the legislation and the regulatory environment in force, the tariff deviations determined by REN each year comply with a series of characteristics (measurement reliability, right of recovery, transmissibility, identification of the debtor and interest base) that support their recognition as revenue and as an asset, in the year in which they are determined, as being reliably measurable and for it being virtually certain that the financial benefits relating to the transaction(s) will flow to the Company. This rationale is also valid when negative tariff deviations are determined, which are considered as liabilities and revenue deduction.

Despite the IFRS don't cover the recording of tariff deviations, paragraph 12 of IAS 8 and the international standards FASB ASC 980 – Regulated operations (which replaces the previous SFAS 71 – Accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation) strengthen the position of recording assets and liabilities tariff deviations under conditions on which the electricity and gas regulations are established for REN.

The Decree-law n.º 165/2008 dated 21 August for the electricity segment and the Decree-Law 87/2011 dated 18 July for the gas segment, reinforce the exposed, establishing the applicable regime to the recognition and transmission of tariff deviations, within the scope of the Concession contracts held by the Group.

3.17. SEGMENT REPORTING

An operational segment is a component of an entity which;

- a) develops business activities from which can obtain revenue and incur in expenses (including revenue and expenses related with transactions and other components of the same entity);
- b) operating results are regularly reviewed by the main responsible for the operational decision making process of the entity for the purpose of decision making regarding the recourses imputation to the segment and the evaluation of its performance; and
- c) the financial data available is distinct.

The operating segments are reported consistently with the internal model of management information made available to the main responsible for the operational decision making of the Entity.

REN identified the Executive Committee as the entity responsible for the operating making decisions. The Executive Committee reviews the information prepared internally so as to assess the Group's performance and the allocation of resources.

The REN Group is organized in two main business segments: Electricity and Gas and one secondary segment, the telecommunications. The Electricity segment includes the transmission of very high voltage electricity and overall management of the public electricity supply system and management of power purchase agreements ("PPA") not terminated on 30 June 2007, as well as the management of the Concession pilot zone for electricity production based on sea waves. The Gas segment includes the transport of very high pressure gas and overall management of the national natural gas system, as well as operation of the LNG regasification terminal and underground storage of natural gas.

The telecommunications segment is presented separately although it does not qualify for disclosure.

The column "Others" includes the operations of REN SGPS, REN Serviços and REN Finance, BV.

Financial information relating to income of the identified business segments is included in Note 7.

3.18. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is prepared under the direct method, being presented the collections and payments in operational activities, investment activities and financing activities.

The Company classifies interests and dividends received as investment activities and interests and dividends paid as financing activities, except when those respect to cash flows of a hedging contract of an identifiable position, which will be classified to the same the cash flow activities of the hedged item.

3.19. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The benefits granted under the medium-term variable remuneration policy are recorded in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 2 - Share-based Payments ("IFRS 2").

The payments settled in cash or cash equivalents ("cash settled"), which are based on the company shares quotation, give rise to the recognition of a liability initially measured at fair value, determined on the date on which the corresponding benefits are awarded. The benefits are recorded as personnel costs against liabilities, as the beneficiaries rendered the service. The fair value of the liability is reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The share-based payments are not material for the purpose of disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

3.20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events that occur after the statement of financial position date that provide additional information on conditions that existed at the date of the statement of financial position ("adjusting events" or events after the statement of financial position date that lead to adjustments) are recognised in the financial statements. Events that occur after the statement of financial position date that provide information on conditions that exist after that date ("non-adjusting events" or events after the statement of financial position date that do not lead to adjustments) are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, if material.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Financial risk management policies are also described in a specific section for this matter in the Management report.

4.1. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Group's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks including: credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk relating to interest rate, among others.

The Group has developed and implemented a risk management program that, together with permanent monitoring of the financial markets, aims to minimise potential adverse effects on the REN Group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the financial management department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The financial management department identifies, assesses and realises operations to minimise the financial risks, in strict cooperation with REN's operating units. The Board of Directors defines the principles for overall risk management and policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivatives and other non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of liquidity excess.

i) Foreign exchange rate risk

REN has limited exposure to foreign exchange rate risk. The risk of fluctuation of foreign exchange rates on the bonds totalling 10,000 million Yens ("JPY") is fully hedged by a cross currency swap of the same notional amount.

An increase of 5% in the exchange rate of Euro/JPY, all other factors remaining constant, would lead to a decrease on equity in the amount of 1,031 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2015 (940 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014), while a decrease of that exchange rate would lead to an increase on equity in the amount of 1,138 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2015 (1,037 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014).

ii) Credit risk

REN's exposure to credit risk is not significant, since a substantial portion of services rendered are recorded through amounts invoiced to electricity and natural gas distributors in regulated markets. In addition, in general, contracts with clients establish guarantees (Note 33.4), to cover the collection and default risk.

The Group's counterparty risk on bank deposits, financial applications, and financial derivative instruments is mitigated by the selection of top rating international institutions with solid credit ratings and well known national institutions.

iii) Liquidity risk

REN's liquidity risk management is carried out through the dynamic and flexible management of commercial paper programs, with subscription guarantee, as well as by negotiating credit limits that enable it, not only to ensure that the current treasury needs of the REN Group are met, but also provide some flexibility. For that effect we highlight the 535,000 thousand Euros available in commercial paper programmes (from which 471,000 thousand Euros with subscription guarantee) and 400,000 thousand Euros available in different credit lines.

The Group has also credit lines negotiated and not used in the amount of 80,000 thousand Euros, maturing up to one year, which are automatically renewable periodically (if they are not resigned in the contractually specified period for that purpose), and from the total amount, 70,000 thousands of Euros, respects to a group line, which can be used in total or in portions by several group companies (Note 20).

The following table shows the Group's liabilities by intervals of residual contracted maturity and includes derivative financial instruments whose financial liquidation of the related flows is made at the net amount. The amounts shown in the table are non-discounted cash flows contracted and include future interests; as so, do not correspond to the respective carrying amounts:

	31 December 2015			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings:				
Bank borrowings	68,344	325,483	278,419	672,246
Bonds	397,834	981,955	406,338	1,786,127
Commercial paper	236,703	129,000	-	365,703
Others	1,238	1,910	-	3,148
	704,119	1,438,348	684,757	2,827,223
Derivative financial instruments	7,255	981	-	8,237
Trade and others payables	279,405	30,293	-	309,698

	31 December 2014			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings:				
Bank borrowings	138,402	494,824	337,129	970,355
Bonds	175,864	864,803	524,500	1,565,167
Commercial paper	151,305	227,000	-	378,305
Others	1,139	2,323	-	3,462
	466,710	1,588,950	861,629	2,917,289
Derivative financial instruments	8,679	14,292	-	22,971
Trade and others payables	532,265	27,788	-	560,053

The following table shows the derivative financial instruments, financial settlement of which is made at gross amounts:

	31 December 2015			Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
<i>Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap</i>				
<i>Outflows</i>	(4,180)	(12,484)	(77,713)	(94,376)
<i>Inflows</i>	2,068	8,270	83,532	93,870
	(2,112)	(4,213)	5,819	(507)

	31 December 2014			Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	
<i>Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap</i>				
<i>Outflows</i>	(4,169)	(15,363)	(79,794)	(99,325)
<i>Inflows</i>	1,866	7,464	77,253	86,583
	(2,303)	(7,899)	(2,540)	(12,742)

iv) Interest rate risk

The risk relating to interest rate variation has two major impacts on REN's financial statements: remuneration of the company's assets, in accordance with the tariff regulations, and interest on the borrowings.

Since a significant part of the REN Group's assets have a guaranteed return through the tariffs, definition of which depends in part on market rates of interest, its operating cash flows are significantly affected by changes in the market interest rates. Increases in the interest market rates, generates significant increases in cash flows and vice-versa.

In terms of financial liabilities, REN is exposed to interest rate risk, mainly due to borrowings.

Borrowings at variable interest rates expose REN to cash flow risk resulting from changes in interest rates. Borrowing at fixed rates exposes the REN Group to fair value risk, as a result of changes in interest rates. Risk management is performed centrally aiming to avoid volatility in financial costs, using simple derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps. In this kind of operation REN Group exchanges with banking counterparties in specific dates and with defined maturities, the difference between the fixed interest rates and the variable rates with reference to the notional amounts contracted. All operations undertaken with this purpose can, mostly, be considered perfect interest rate hedging operations.

A sensitivity analysis was made based on the REN Group's total debt less applications in funds and cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December 2015 and 2014, with the following assumptions:

- Changes in market interest rates affect interest income and costs of variable financial instruments;
- Changes in market interest rates only affect results or equity in relation to fixed interest rate financial instruments if they are recognised at fair value (or remeasured by the interest rate risk in a fair value hedge);
- Changes in market interest rates affect the fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities; and
- Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities are estimated discounting future cash flows, using market rates at the year end.

Using these assumptions a 0.25% increase in market interest rates for all the currencies in which the Group has borrowings or derivative financial instruments at 31 December 2015 would result in a decrease of profit before tax of, approximately, 2,610 thousand Euros (3,565 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014).

The increase in equity resulting from an increase in interest rates of 0.25% would be, approximately, 6,876 thousand Euros, this impact entirely attributed to derivatives (on 31 December 2014 corresponded to an increase of 2,570 thousand Euros).

The sensitivity analysis is merely projected, and do not represent any present real gain or loss, neither other real variations in the net results nor in equity.

v) Price risk

REN's exposure to price risk results essentially from its investment in REE. A negative variation of 10% in the price of shares of REE at 31 December 2015 would have an impact on equity of 10,438 thousand Euros (9,910 thousand Euros in 2014).

vi) Regulated activity risk

Gains recognised by REN in each period result directly from the assumptions considered by the regulator, ERSE, in defining the regulated tariffs for the electricity and gas sectors.

4.2. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The REN Group's objective relating to the capital management, which is a broader concept than the equity disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position, is to maintain an optimal equity structure, through rational use of debt.

The necessity of debt increases are analysed periodically considering the Group financing needs and its liquidity position.

REN also monitors its total capital based on the gearing ratio, which is calculated as net debt over the total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position), adjusted by the amounts of cash and cash equivalents and hedge derivatives. Total capital is calculated as equity (as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position) plus net debt. The Group's Gearing ratio comfortably meets the limits set by contract, being on 31 December 2015 above the minimum in 100% (on 31 December 2014 was 97% above the limit).

5. MAIN ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The estimates and assumptions with impact on REN's consolidated financial statements are continuously evaluated, representing at each reporting date the Board of Directors best estimates, considering historical performance, past accumulated experience and expectations about future events that, under the circumstances, are believed to be reasonable.

The intrinsic nature of these estimates may cause different impacts on financial statements from those previously estimated. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

5.1. PROVISIONS

The REN Group periodically analyses the existence of possible liabilities resulting from past events that should be recognised or disclosed.

The subjectivity inherent to the determination of the probability and amount of the resources necessary to settle these liabilities may result in significant adjustments, due to variations in the assumptions used or because previously disclosed contingent liabilities may have to be recognised as provisions.

5.2. ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Determination of the liability for retirement pensions and healthcare plans requires the use of assumptions and estimates of a demographic and financial nature, which may significantly affect the liability calculated at each reporting date. The most sensitive assumptions refer to: the discount rates used to update the liability, the return on plan assets and the mortality tables.

5.3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Determination of the periods of useful life of the assets, as well as the amortization and depreciation method to be used are essential for determining the amount of amortization and depreciation to be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for each year.

These two parameters are defined in accordance with Management's best judgement for the assets and business.

5.4. IMPAIRMENT

The recognition of possible impairment loss may be identified by the occurrence of events, many outside the control of the REN Group, such as: Future availability of financing; the cost of debt; or maintenance of the current market regulatory structure, as well as other changes in the REN Group, both internal and external.

The identification of impairment indicators, the estimate of future cash flows and the determination of the fair value of assets imply a high degree of judgement by the Board of Directors, as regards the evaluation of impairment indicators, estimated cash flows, discount rates used, useful lives and residual values.

In REN's specific activities there are other factors to consider in impairment testing, since commitments to increase the network of infrastructures, changes in expected tariffs, or changes in the strategy of the shareholders of REN, which together with other factors can result in changes in the future cash flow trends and amounts.

6. CONSOLIDATION PERIMETER

The following companies were included in the consolidation perimeter as of 31 December 2015 and 2014:

Designation / adress	Activity	2015		2014	
		Group	Individual	Group	Individual
Parent company:					
REN - Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A.	Holding company	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries:					
Electricity segment:					
REN - Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. Av. Estados Unidos da América, 55 - Lisboa	National electricity transmission network operator (high and very high tension)	100%	100%	100%	100%
REN Trading, S.A. Praça de Alvalade, nº7 - 12º Dto, Lisboa	Purchase and sale, import and export of electricity and natural gas	100%	100%	100%	100%
Enondas-Energia das Ondas, S.A. Mata do Urso - Guarda Norte - Carriço- Pombal	Management of the concession to operate a pilot area for the production of electric energy from ocean waves	100%	100%	100%	100%
Telecommunications segment:					
RENTELECOM - Comunicações S.A. Av. Estados Unidos da América, 55 - Lisboa	Telecommunications network operation	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other segments:					
REN - Serviços, S.A. Av. Estados Unidos da América, 55 - Lisboa	Back office and management of participations	100%	100%	100%	100%
REN Finance, B.V. De Cuserstraat, 93, 1081 CN Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Participate, finance, collaborate, conduct management of companies related to REN Group.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Natural gas segment:					
REN Atlântico , Terminal de GNL, S.A. Terminal de GNL - Sines	Liquified Natural Gas Terminal maintenance and regasification operation	100%	100%	100%	100%
Owned by REN Serviços, S.A.:					
REN Gás, S.A. Av. Estados Unidos da América, 55 -12º - Lisboa	Management of projects and ventures in the natural gas sector	100%	-	100%	-
Owned by REN Gas, S.A.:					
REN - Armazenagem, S.A. Mata do Urso - Guarda Norte - Carriço- Pombal	Underground storage developement, maintenance and operation	100%	-	100%	-
REN - Gasodutos, S.A. Estrada Nacional 116, km 32,25 - Vila de Rei - Bucelas	National Natural Gas Transport operator and natural gas overall manager	100%	-	100%	-

7. SEGMENT REPORTING

The REN Group is organised in two main business segments, Electricity and Gas and one secondary segment. The electricity segment includes the transmission of electricity in very high voltage, overall management of the public electricity system and management of the power purchase agreements (PPA) not terminated at 30 June 2007 and the pilot zone for electricity production from sea waves. The gas segment includes high pressure gas transmission and overall management of the national natural gas supply system, as well as the operation of regasification at the LNG Terminal and the underground storage of natural gas.

Although the activities of the LNG Terminal and underground storage can be seen as separate from the transport of gas and overall management of the national natural gas supply system, since these operations provide services to the same users and they are complementary services, it was considered that it is subject to the same risks and benefits.

The telecommunications segment is presented separately although it does not qualify for disclosure.

Management of external loans are centrally managed by REN SGPS, S.A. for which the Company choose to present the assets and liabilities separate from its eliminations that are undertaken in the consolidation process, as used by the main responsible operating decision maker.

The results by segment for the year ended 31 December 2015 were as follows:

	Electricity	Gas	Telecommunications	Others	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales and services provided	359,243	172,390	5,654	38,593	(38,784)	537,096
Inter-segments	680	526	66	37,512	(38,784)	-
Revenues from external customers	358,563	171,864	5,588	1,081	-	537,096
Revenue from construction of concession assets	148,196	91,805	-	-	-	240,002
Cost with construction of concession assets	(133,357)	(89,245)	-	-	-	(222,602)
Gains / (losses) from associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	768	-	768
External supplies and services	(47,847)	(23,887)	(1,745)	(18,865)	49,709	(42,636)
Personnel costs	(22,417)	(7,926)	(263)	(21,066)	-	(51,673)
Other expenses and operating income	16,886	2,292	(336)	20,908	(10,925)	28,824
Operating cash flow	320,703	145,428	3,310	20,337	-	489,779
Investment income - dividends	-	-	-	5,592	-	5,592
Non reimbursable expenses						
Depreciation and amortizations	(151,080)	(57,980)	(7)	(236)	-	(209,303)
Provisions	(266)	(21)	-	589	-	302
Impairments	(83)	-	-	(600)	-	(683)
Financial results						
Financial income	55	16,447	66	171,356	(181,585)	6,339
Financial costs	(74,725)	(35,428)	(1)	(181,934)	181,585	(110,503)
Profit before income tax	94,604	68,447	3,369	15,104	-	181,523
Income tax expense	(16,843)	(19,121)	(825)	(3,175)	-	(39,963)
Energy sector extraordinary contribution (ESEC)	(18,203)	(7,242)	-	-	-	(25,445)
Profit for the year	59,558	42,085	2,544	11,928	-	116,115

Results by segment for the year ended 31 December 2014 were as follows:

	Electricity	Gas	Telecommunications	Others	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales and services provided	397,051	168,700	5,519	41,078	(41,498)	570,850
Inter-segments	904	409	61	40,125	(41,498)	-
Revenues from external customers	396,147	168,291	5,458	953	-	570,850
Revenue from construction of concession assets	137,410	25,776	-	-	-	163,186
Cost with construction of concession assets	(120,574)	(22,220)	-	-	-	(142,794)
Gains / (losses) from associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	421	-	421
Personnel costs	(47,497)	(24,272)	(1,713)	(19,833)	52,778	(40,537)
Employee compensation and benefit expense	(24,055)	(7,718)	(225)	(21,051)	-	(53,049)
Other expenses and operating income	18,061	1,902	(319)	626	(11,280)	8,989
Operating cash flow	360,396	142,166	3,262	1,240	-	507,065
Investment income - dividends	-	-	-	8,569	-	8,569
Non reimbursable expenses						
Depreciation and amortizations	(146,794)	(55,567)	(12)	(255)	-	(202,628)
Provisions	(940)	(397)	-	(112)	-	(1,449)
Impairments	(22)	(5)	-	-	-	(28)
Financial results						
Financial income	1,287	15,277	106	174,035	(181,704)	9,001
Financial costs	(76,702)	(37,018)	(2)	(199,717)	181,704	(131,735)
Profit before income tax	137,226	64,456	3,355	(16,241)	-	188,795
Income tax expense	(40,077)	(17,332)	(872)	7,329	-	(50,953)
Energy sector extraordinary contribution (ESEC)	(17,940)	(7,125)	-	-	-	(25,065)
Profit for the year	79,208	39,999	2,483	(8,913)	-	112,777

Inter-segment transactions are carried out under normal market conditions, equivalent to transactions with third parties.

Revenue included in the segment "Others" is essentially related to the services provided by the management and back office to Group entities as well as third parties.

Assets and liabilities by segment at 31 December 2015 as well as investments on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	Electricity	Gas	Telecommunications	Others	Eliminations	Consolidated
Segment assets						
Group investments held	-	536,982	-	1,495,291	(2,032,272)	-
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,647,770	1,221,372	0	637	-	3,869,780
Other assets	454,256	508,041	6,891	4,162,452	(4,411,466)	720,173
Total assets	3,102,026	2,266,396	6,891	5,658,379	(6,443,739)	4,589,953
Total liabilities	2,513,407	1,050,103	2,991	4,273,631	(4,411,466)	3,428,664
Capital expenditure - total	148,181	91,887	-	295	-	240,364
Capital expenditure - property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	67	-	-	295	-	362
Capital expenditure - intangible assets (Note 8)	148,114	91,887	-	-	-	240,002
Investments in associates (Note 10)	-	-	-	12,395	-	12,395
Investments in joint ventures (Note 10)	-	-	-	2,193	-	2,193

Assets and liabilities by segment at 31 December 2014 as well as investments on intangible assets, property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	Electricity	Gas	Telecommunications	Others	Eliminations	Consolidated
Segment assets						
Group investments held	-	533,578	-	1,474,138	(2,007,716)	-
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,650,718	1,187,541	13	638	-	3,838,910
Other assets	511,054	441,173	6,357	4,001,118	(3,873,857)	1,085,844
Total assets	3,161,773	2,162,292	6,370	5,475,894	(5,881,573)	4,924,755
Total liabilities	2,559,108	959,718	2,655	4,141,563	(3,873,857)	3,789,188
Capital expenditure - total	137,411	25,776	-	64	-	163,251
Capital expenditure - property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	1	-	-	64	-	65
Capital expenditure - intangible assets (Note 8)	137,410	25,776	-	-	-	163,186
Investments in associates (Note 10)	-	-	-	10,828	-	10,828
Investments in joint ventures (Note 10)	-	-	-	1,747	-	1,747

The liabilities included in the segment "Others" are essentially related to external borrowings obtained directly by REN SGPS, S.A. and REN Finance, B.V. for financing the several activities of the Group.

The captions of the statement of financial position and profit and loss for each segment result of the amounts considered directly in the individual financial statements of each company that belongs to the Group included in the perimeter of each segment, corrected with the eliminations of the inter-segment transactions.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The changes in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in the year ended 31 December 2015 were as follows:

	January 2015			Changes					December 2015		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Additions	Disposals, write-offs and other reclassifications	Transfers	Depreciation charge	Depreciation - disposals, write-offs and other reclassifications	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Property, plant and equipment											
Transmission and electronic equipment	103	(100)	2	-	-	-	(2)	-	103	(103)	-
Buildings, halls and construction	-	-	-	27	-	-	(4)	-	27	(4)	23
Transport equipment	1,330	(746)	585	267	(559)	-	(217)	493	1,038	(469)	569
Office equipment	257	(162)	95	68	(23)	-	(54)	15	302	(201)	102
Property, plant and equipment in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,690</u>	<u>(1,008)</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>(582)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(276)</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>1,470</u>	<u>(776)</u>	<u>695</u>
	January 2015			Changes					December 2015		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Additions	Disposals, write-offs and other reclassifications	Transfers	Amortization charge	Amortization - disposals, write-offs and other reclassifications	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Intangible assets											
Concession assets	6,982,322	(3,197,824)	3,784,498	75,512	(2,151)	156,464	(209,026)	2,033	7,212,146	(3,404,818)	3,807,329
Concession assets in progress	53,730	-	53,730	164,489	-	(156,464)	-	-	61,756	-	61,756
	<u>7,036,052</u>	<u>(3,197,824)</u>	<u>3,838,228</u>	<u>240,002</u>	<u>(2,151)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(209,026)</u>	<u>2,033</u>	<u>7,273,902</u>	<u>(3,404,818)</u>	<u>3,869,085</u>
Total of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	<u>7,037,742</u>	<u>(3,198,832)</u>	<u>3,838,910</u>	<u>240,364</u>	<u>(2,733)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(209,303)</u>	<u>2,541</u>	<u>7,275,373</u>	<u>(3,405,593)</u>	<u>3,869,779</u>

The changes in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in the year ended 31 December 2014 were as follows:

	January 2014			Changes					December 2014		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Additions	Disposals and write-offs	Transfers	Depreciation charge	Depreciation - disposals, write-offs and other reclassifications	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Property, plant and equipment											
Transmission and electronic equipment	103	(96)	6	-	-	-	(4)	-	103	(100)	2
Transport equipment	1,386	(579)	806	57	(112)	-	(233)	67	1,330	(746)	585
Office equipment	231	(131)	100	7	(3)	22	(34)	3	257	(162)	95
Property, plant and equipment in progress	21	-	21	1	-	(22)	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,740</u>	<u>(806)</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>(115)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(272)</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>(1,008)</u>	<u>682</u>
	January 2014			Changes					December 2014		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Additions	Disposals and write-offs	Transfers	Amortization charge	Amortization - disposals, write-offs and other reclassifications	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Intangible assets											
Concession assets	6,789,675	(2,997,317)	3,792,358	3,883	(1,870)	190,634	(202,357)	1,849	6,982,322	(3,197,824)	3,784,498
Concession assets in progress	85,062	-	85,062	159,303	-	(190,634)	-	-	53,730	-	53,730
	<u>6,874,737</u>	<u>(2,997,317)</u>	<u>3,877,420</u>	<u>163,186</u>	<u>(1,870)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(202,357)</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>7,036,052</u>	<u>(3,197,824)</u>	<u>3,838,228</u>
Total of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	<u>6,876,477</u>	<u>(2,998,123)</u>	<u>3,878,354</u>	<u>163,251</u>	<u>(1,985)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(202,628)</u>	<u>1,919</u>	<u>7,037,742</u>	<u>(3,198,832)</u>	<u>3,838,910</u>

The additions in the year ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 refers essentially to the acquisition from GALP, through its subsidiary Transgás Armazenagem, S.A., of the assets of underground storage of natural gas in the amount of 71,451 thousands Euros and the underlying rights to the investments in the construction/renovation and expansion of the electricity and gas segment.

The main additions verified in the periods ended 2015 and 2014 are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Electricity segment		
Power line construction (220 KV)	18,661	11,046
Power line construction (400 KV)	49,865	37,003
Other power line constructions	6,555	12,930
Construction of new substations	18,735	20,779
Substation Expansion	38,499	40,806
Other renovations in substations	3,764	5,185
Telecommunications and information system	6,427	5,290
Pilot zone construction - wave energy	317	299
Buildings related to concession	3,334	1,106
Other assets	2,023	2,966
Gas segment		
Expansion and improvements to gas transmission network	7,374	6,987
Construction project of cavity underground storage of natural gas in Pombal	10,763	16,842
Assets of natural gas underground storage in Pombal	71,451	-
Construction project and operating upgrade - LNG facilities	2,299	1,947
Others segment		
Other assets	295	65
Total of additions	240,364	163,251

The main transfers that were concluded and began activity during the periods ended 2015 and 2014 are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Electricity segment		
Power line construction (220 KV)	16,869	11,033
Power line construction (400 KV)	41,184	36,841
Other power line constructions	403	12,255
Construction of new substations	25,552	19,421
Substation Expansion	35,736	50,662
Other renovations in substations	5,877	4,251
Telecommunications and information system	6,605	7,775
Buildings related to concession	3,689	-
Other assets under concession	1,292	1,135
Other assets	-	22
Gas segment		
Expansion and improvements to natural gas transmission network	6,262	7,260
Construction project of cavity underground storage of natural gas in Pombal	10,467	38,166
Construction project and operating upgrade - LNG facilities	2,530	1,835
Total of transfer	156,464	190,656

The intangible assets in progress at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Electricity segment		
Power line construction (150KV/220KV e 400KV)	30,819	17,132
Substation Expansion	13,731	13,078
New substations projects	4,541	11,359
Buildings related to concession	1,999	2,353
Other projects	1,215	1,889
Gas segment		
Expansion and improvements to natural gas transmission network	6,580	6,018
Construction project of cavity underground storage of natural gas in Pombal	2,868	1,598
Construction project and operating upgrade - LNG facilities	2	303
Total of assets in progress	61,756	53,730

Borrowing costs capitalized on intangible assets in progress in the year ended 31 December 2015 amounted to 3,633 thousand Euros (5,360 thousand Euros in 2014), while overhead and management costs capitalized amounted to 13,767 thousand Euros (15,032 thousand Euros in 2014) (Note 25). The average rate of the financial costs capitalized was of 0.3438%.

The net book value of the intangible assets acquired through finance lease contracts at 31 December 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	2015	2014
Cost	5,153	4,656
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,749)	(1,149)
Net book value	3,404	3,507

9. GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the difference between the amount paid for the acquisition and the net assets fair value of REN Atlântico – Terminal de GNL, S.A. on the acquisition date under the natural gas business unbundling process. At 31 December 2015 Goodwill was as follows:

Subsidiaries	Year of acquisition	Acquisition cost	Percentage interest held		2014	Goodwill		2015
			%	Amount		Increases	Decreases	
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	2006	32,580	100%	28,806	3,774	-	-	3,774

IMPAIRMENT TEST OF GOODWILL

REN made the impairment test of goodwill at 31 December 2015 and 2014, at the cash generating unit level to which REN Atlântico belongs. The business of REN Atlântico is subject to a concession contract and regulated tariffs so that the recoverable amount was determined based on value-in-use calculations. The cash flow projections considered the expected regulatory terms in place for the remaining term of the concession (concession for a period of 40 years beginning on the 26 September 2006), which cash inflows associated to cash-generating unit correspond to the regulated remuneration obtained over the net book value of the underlying investments, which is decreasing along the projections from the year ended 2015 until the end of concession.

The cash flow was discounted considering an average market pre-tax interest rate, adjusted for the natural gas regasification activities risk, of 7.34% (post-tax discount rate of 5.43%, 5.54% in 2014).

Cash generation unit	Method	Assumptions		
		Cash flow	Growing factor	Discounted rate
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	DFC (Discounted Cash Flow)	Operating flow projected to the remaining concession period	Decreasing rate in accordance with the average rate of assets depreciation	7.34% (pre-tax) 5.43% (post-tax)

In accordance with the assumptions followed no impairment losses were noted in the caption "Goodwill".

The Group made sensitivity analysis considering a variation of 10% on the return rate of the assets, and no impairment was identified.

10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOIN VENTURES

At 31 December 2015 and 2014, the financial information regarding the financial interest held is as follows:

Financial information												Capital owned		
31 December 2015														
Company	Activity	Head office	Share capital	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenues	Net profit/(loss)	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income	%	Carrying amount	Group share of profit / (loss)
<u>Equity method:</u>														
Associate:														
OMIP - Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A.	Holding company	Lisbon	2,610	834	29,464	245	1,661	1,186	610	-	610	40 (a)	12,395	322
Joint venture														
Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - STATE GRID, S.A.	Research & Development	Lisbon	3,000	9,692	1,237	6,542	7	2,988	892	-	892	50	2,193	446
(a) The company granted an option to sell of 5% of this participation.													14,588	768
Financial information												Capital owned		
31 December 2014														
Company	Activity	Head office	Share capital	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Revenues	Net profit/(loss)	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income	%	Carrying amount	Group share of profit / (loss)
<u>Equity method:</u>														
Associate:														
OMIP - Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A.	Holding company	Lisbon	2,610	436	29,349	259	1,667	1,086	546	-	546	40	10,829	218
Joint venture														
Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - STATE GRID, S.A.	Research & Development	Lisbon	3,000	8,873	36	5,401	13	2,229	405	-	405	50	1,747	202
													12,575	421

ASSOCIATES

The changes in the caption "Investments in associates" during the period ended at 31 December 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

Investments in associates

At 1 January 2014	10,610
<i>Effect of applying the equity method</i>	<i>218</i>
At 31 December 2014	10,829
<i>Effect of applying the equity method</i>	<i>322</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>1,244</i>
At 31 December 2015	12,395

The proportional value of the OMIP, SGPS includes the effect of the adjustment resulting of changes to the Financial Statement of the previous year, made after the equity method application. This participation is recorded as an Associate.

JOINT VENTURES

The movement in the caption "Investments in joint ventures" during the year ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

Investments in joint ventures

At 1 January 2014	1,545
<i>Effect of applying the equity method</i>	202
At 31 December 2014	1,747
<i>Effect of applying the equity method</i>	446
At 31 December 2015	2,193

Following a joint agreement of technology partnership between REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais and the State Grid International Development (SGID), an R&D centre in Portugal dedicated to power systems designed – Centro de Investigação em Energia REN – STATE GRID, SA ("Centro de Investigação") was incorporated on May 2013, being jointly controlled by the above mentioned two entities.

The Research Centre aims to become a platform for international knowledge, a catalyst for innovative solutions and tools, applied to the planning and operation of transmission power.

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the financial information of the joint venture was as follows:

	Other financial information						
	31 December 2015						
	Cash and cash equivalents	Current financial liabilities	Non-current financial	Depreciations and amortizations	Financial income	Financial costs	Income tax-(cost) / income
Joint venture							
<i>Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - STATE GRID, S.A.</i>	6,479	6	7	(93)	7	(2)	(108)

	Other financial information						
	31 December 2014						
	Cash and cash equivalents	Current financial liabilities	Non-current financial liabilities	Depreciations and amortizations	Financial income	Financial costs	Income tax-(cost) / income
Joint venture							
<i>Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - STATE GRID, S.A.</i>	3,695	6	13	(9)	47	(3)	(128)

11. INCOME TAX

REN is taxed based on the special regime for the taxation of group companies ("RETGS"), which includes all companies located in Portugal that REN holds, directly or indirectly, at least 75% of the share capital, which should give at more than 50% of the voting rights, and comply with the conditions of the article 69º of the Corporate Income Tax law.

In accordance with current legislation, tax returns are subject to review and correction by the tax authorities for a period of four years (five years for social security), except when there are tax losses, tax benefits granted or tax inspections, claims or appeals in progress, in which case the period can be extended or suspended, depending on the circumstances. Consequently, the Company's tax returns for the years from 2012 to 2015 are still subject to review.

The Company's Board of Directors understands that possible corrections to the tax returns resulting from tax reviews /inspections carried out by the tax authorities will not have a significant effect on the financial statements as of 31 December 2015 and 2014.

In 2015 the Group is taxed in Corporate Income Tax rate of 21%, increased by a municipal surcharge up the maximum of 1.5% over the taxable profit; and a State surcharge of an additional (i) 3% of taxable profit between 1,500 thousand Euros and 7,500 thousand Euros; (ii) of 5% over the taxable profit in excess of 7,500 thousand Euros and up to 35,000 thousand Euros; and (iii) 7% for taxable profits in excess of 35,000 thousand Euros, which results in a maximum aggregate tax rate of 29.5%.

Consequently, the tax rate used in the valuation of temporary taxable and deductible differences as of 31 December 2015, were calculated using the average tax rate expected in accordance with future perspective of taxable profits of the Company recoverable in the next periods.

Income tax of the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Current income tax</i>	42,978	46,859
<i>Adjustments of income tax from previous years</i>	(866)	(3,858)
<i>Deferred income tax</i>	(2,150)	7,952
Income tax	39,963	50,953

The amount of 3,858 thousands Euros, at 31 December 2014, essentially refers to the recuperation of the municipal surcharge within the years of 2008 and 2011.

Reconciliation between tax calculated at the nominal tax rate and tax recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss is as follows:

	2015	2014
Consolidated profit before income tax	181,523	188,795
<i>Permanent differences</i>		
<i>Positive / (negative) net worth variation</i>	30	(8)
<i>Non deductible costs</i>	3,092	1,392
<i>Non taxable income</i>	(8,133)	(2,165)
<i>Timing differences</i>		
<i>Tariff deviations</i>	(28,636)	(44,600)
<i>Provisions and impairment</i>	57	665
<i>Revaluations</i>	5,123	5,153
<i>Pension, healthcare assistance and life insurance plans</i>	(3,685)	(2,266)
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	(45)	-
<i>Others</i>	180	-
Taxable income	149,506	146,965
<i>Income tax</i>	31,398	33,863
<i>State surcharge tax</i>	8,462	9,716
<i>Municipal surcharge</i>	2,423	2,692
<i>Autonomous taxation</i>	620	588
<i>Income tax from previous years</i>	75	-
Current income tax	42,978	46,859
<i>Deferred income tax</i>	(2,150)	7,952
Deferred income tax	(2,150)	7,952
<i>Adjustments of income tax from previous years</i>	(866)	(3,858)
Income tax	39,963	50,953
Effective tax rate	22.02%	26.99%

INCOME TAX

The caption "Income tax" payable and receivable at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i><u>Income tax:</u></i>		
<i>Corporate income tax - estimated tax</i>	(42,978)	(46,859)
<i>Corporate income tax - payments on account</i>	43,175	53,301
<i>Income withholding tax by third parties</i>	5,162	3,837
<i>Others</i>	-	(60)
Income tax receivable	5,358	10,219

DEFERRED TAXES

The effect of the changes in the deferred tax captions in the years presented was as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Impact on the statement of profit and loss</i>		
Deferred tax assets	828	38
Deferred tax liabilities	1,321	(7,990)
	2,150	(7,952)
<i>Impact on equity</i>		
Deferred tax assets	(972)	(1,856)
Deferred tax liabilities	2,700	(10,323)
	1,728	(12,179)
Net impact of deferred taxes	3,877	(20,131)

The changes in deferred tax by nature were as follows:

CHANGE IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS – DECEMBER 2015

	Provisions /Impairments	Pensions	Tariff deviations	Derivative financial instruments	Impairment of revalued assets	Others	Total
At 1 January 2015	1,818	36,715	22,275	5,175	-	-	65,982
Increase/decrease through reserves	-	1,821	-	(2,793)	-	-	(972)
Reversal through profit and loss	(117)	(1,683)	(8,749)	-	-	-	(10,550)
Increase through profit and loss	173	610	235	-	10,182	178	11,378
Change in the period	56	747	(8,514)	(2,793)	10,182	178	(144)
At 31 December 2015	1,873	37,462	13,761	2,382	10,182	178	65,838

CHANGE IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS – DECEMBER 2014

	Provisions /Impairments	Pensions	Tariff deviations	Derivative financial instruments	Others	Total
At 1 January 2014	1,749	39,128	21,548	5,373	2	67,800
Increase/decrease through reserves	-	(1,658)	-	(198)	-	(1,856)
Reversal through profit and loss	(48)	(755)	-	-	(2)	(806)
Increase through profit and loss	117	-	727	-	-	844
Change in the period	69	(2,413)	727	(198)	(2)	(1,818)
At 31 December 2014	1,818	36,715	22,275	5,175	-	65,982

Deferred tax assets at 31 December 2015 correspond mostly to liabilities for benefit plans granted to employees and tariff deviations liabilities to be settled in subsequent years.

In the year ended 31 December 2015, and following a favourable decision on the tax recovery of assets impairment generated during the split of REN from EDP Group, the Company recognised the amount of 10,182 thousand Euros as deferred tax assets.

EVOLUTION OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES – DECEMBER 2015

	Tariff deviations	Revaluations	Derivative financial instruments	Available- for-sale (fair value)	Total
At 1 January 2015	54,246	26,659	-	11,365	92,270
Increase/decrease through equity	-	-	-	(2,700)	(2,700)
Reversal through profit and loss	(1,316)	(14)	-	-	(1,330)
Increase through profit and loss	-	-	9	-	9
Change in the period	(1,316)	(14)	9	(2,700)	(4,021)
At 31 December 2015	52,930	26,645	9	8,665	88,249

EVOLUTION OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES – DECEMBER 2014

	Tariff deviations	Revaluations	Derivative financial instruments	Available- for-sale (fair value)	Total
At 1 January 2014	44,666	28,486	-	805	73,956
Increase/decrease through equity	-	(237)	-	10,560	10,323
Reversal through profit and loss	-	(1,591)	-	-	(1,591)
Increase through profit and loss	9,581	-	-	-	9,581
Change in the period	9,581	(1,828)	-	10,560	18,313
At 31 December 2014	54,246	26,659	-	11,365	92,270

Deferred tax liabilities relating to revaluations result from revaluations made in preceding years under legislation. The effect of these deferred taxes reflects the non-tax deductibility of 40% of future depreciation of the revaluation component (included in the assets considered cost at the time of the transition to IFRS).

The legal documents that establish these revaluations were the following:

Legislation (Revaluation)	
Electricity segment	Natural gas segment
Decree-Law n° 430/78	Decree-Law n° 140/2006
Decree-Law n° 399-G/81	
Decree-Law n° 219/82	
Decree-Law n° 171/85	
Decree-Law n° 118-B/86	
Decree-Law n° 111/88	
Decree-Law n° 7/91	
Decree-Law n° 49/91	
Decree-Law n° 264/92	

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IAS 39

The accounting policies for financial instruments in accordance with the IAS 39 categories have been applied to the following financial assets and liabilities:

2015

	Notes	Credits and other receivables	Fair value - hedging derivative financial instruments	Fair value - Negotiable derivatives	Available-for-sale	Fair value - through profit and loss	Other financial assets/liabilities	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	17	-	-	-	-	-	63,652	63,652	63,652
Trade and other receivables	14	397,442	-	-	-	-	-	397,442	397,442
Other financial assets	12	-	-	-	-	1,510	7	1,517	1,517
Available-for-sale financial assets	13	-	-	-	154,862	-	-	154,862	154,862
Income tax receivable	11	5,358	-	-	-	-	-	5,358	5,358
Derivative financial instruments	16	-	9,284	872	-	-	-	10,157	10,157
Total financial assets		402,800	9,284	872	154,862	1,510	63,659	632,988	632,988
Liabilities									
Borrowings	20	-	-	-	-	-	2,542,000	2,542,000	2,610,072
Trade and other payables	23	-	-	-	-	-	337,701	337,701	337,701
Derivative financial instruments	16	-	14,344	-	-	-	-	14,344	14,344
Total financial liabilities		-	14,344	-	-	-	2,879,700	2,894,044	2,962,117

2014

	Notes	Credits and other receivables	Fair value - hedging derivative financial instruments	Fair value - Negotiable derivatives	Available-for-sale	Fair value - through profit and loss	Other financial assets/liabilities	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	17	-	-	-	-	-	114,258	114,258	114,258
Trade and other receivables	14	545,967	-	-	-	-	-	545,967	545,967
Other financial assets	12 and 33	-	-	-	-	2,910	99,436	102,346	102,346
Available-for-sale financial assets	13	-	-	-	206,973	-	-	206,973	206,973
Income tax receivable	11	10,219	-	-	-	-	-	10,219	10,219
Derivative financial instruments	16	-	21,970	-	-	-	-	21,970	21,970
Total financial assets		556,186	21,970	-	206,973	2,910	213,694	1,001,734	1,001,734
Liabilities									
Borrowings	20	-	-	-	-	-	2,604,466	2,604,466	2,730,714
Trade and other payables	23	-	-	-	-	-	618,679	618,679	618,679
Income tax payable	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	16	-	24,581	-	-	-	-	24,581	24,581
Total financial liabilities		-	24,581	-	-	-	3,223,145	3,247,726	3,373,974

The caption "Fair value – through profit and loss", in the amount of 1,510 thousand Euros corresponds to the Group's investment in the closed fund "Luso Carbon Fund" with a maturity of 10 years, beginning 2006.

The pledge bank deposit given to the EIB (Note 33.3) of 99,435 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014 was redeemed on November 2015 after the reestablishment of REN rating as investment grade.

Loans obtained, as mentioned in Note 3.6 are measured, initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost, except for those which it has been contracted derivative fair value hedges (Note 16) which are measured at fair value. Nevertheless, REN proceeds to the disclosure of the fair value of the caption Borrowings, based on a set of relevant observable data, which fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of borrowings and derivatives are calculated by the method of discounted cash flows, using the curve of interest rate on the date of the statement of financial position in accordance with the characteristics of each loan.

The range of market rates used to calculate the fair value ranges between -0.127% and 1.378% (maturities of one day and fifteen years, respectively).

The fair value of borrowings contracted by the Group at 31 December 2015 is 2,610,072 thousand Euros (at 31 December 2014 was 2,730,714 thousand Euros), of which 396,964 thousand Euros are recorded partly at amortized cost and includes an element of fair value resulting from movements in interest rates (at 31 December 2014 was 421,906 thousand Euros).

ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE – ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31 December 2015 in accordance with the following hierarchy levels of fair value:

- Level 1: the fair value of financial instruments is based on net market prices as of the date of the statement of financial position;
- Level 2: the fair value of financial instruments is not based on active market prices but rather on valuation models.
- Level 3: the fair value of financial instruments is not based on active market prices, but rather on valuation models, for which the main inputs are not taken from the market.

		2015				2014			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:									
Available-for-sale financial assets	Shares	104,384	47,104	-	151,488	161,634	41,572	-	203,206
Financial assets at fair value	Cash flow hedge derivatives	-	3,796	-	3,796	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value	Fair value hedge derivatives	-	5,489	-	5,489	-	21,970	-	21,970
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Negotiable derivatives	-	872	-	872	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	Treasury funds	1,510	-	-	1,510	2,910	-	-	2,910
		105,894	57,261	-	163,154	164,544	63,542	-	228,086
Liabilities:									
Financial liabilities at fair value	Loans	-	396,964	-	396,964	-	421,906	-	421,906
Financial liabilities at fair value	Cash flow hedge derivatives	-	8,327	-	8,327	-	24,581	-	24,581
Financial liabilities at fair value	Fair value hedge derivatives	-	6,017	-	6,017	-	-	-	-
		-	411,308	-	411,308	-	446,487	-	446,487

During the year ended 31 December 2015 the company proceeded to a valuation of the interests held in Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S.A. ("HCB"), which is classified as an available-for-sale financial asset (Note 13). The fair value of this asset reflects its current exit selling price. This price was determined on the basis of revenue approach, which reflects the current market expectations about those future amounts. Despite not listed, the data used in the price calculation is observable in the market. The fair value of this share amounts to 47,104 thousand Euros in the year ended on 31 December 2015.

QUALITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The credit quality of the financial assets that have not yet matured or are impaired can be valued by reference to external credit ratings disclosed by Standard & Poor's or historical information about the entities to which they refer:

	2015	2014
Trade and other receivables		
<i>BB+</i>	73,054	229,081
<i>Others without rating</i>	324,388	316,886
Total trade and other receivables	397,442	545,967
Cash and cash equivalents		
<i>A+ to A-</i>	71	1,218
<i>BBB+ to BBB-</i>	200	108,076
<i>BB+ to B-</i>	63,328	4,907
<i>Without rating</i>	54	57
Total cash and cash equivalents	63,652	114,258
Other financial assets		
<i>A+ to A-</i>	-	99,435
<i>Without rating</i>	1,517	2,912
Total other financial assets	1,517	102,346

Trade and other receivables refer mainly to regulated electricity and gas services rendered.

The main transactions are carried out with authorised distributors in each of the businesses, such as EDP, GALP and some European distributors.

Overdue credits or with impairment at 31 December 2015 are as follows:

- i) Trade and other receivables include 927 thousand Euros (Note 14) which have been adjusted for impairment, for which a pending litigation in process exists; and
- ii) There are some aged receivables relating to transactions with EDP group companies, for which the credit risk is considered as nil.

With respect to the current receivables and payables balances, its carrying amount corresponds to a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

The non-current accounts receivable and accounts payable refers, essentially, to tariff deviations which amounts are communicated by ERSE, being its carrying amount a reasonable approximation of its fair value, given that they include the time value of money, being incorporated in the next two years tariffs.

13. AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

The assets recognised in this caption at 31 December 2015 and 2014 corresponds to equity interests held on strategic entities for the Group, which can be detailed as follows:

	Head office			Book value	
	City	Country	% owned	2015	2014
OMEL - Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía (Pólo Español)	Madrid	Spain	10.00%	3,167	3,167
Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A. ("REE")	Madrid	Spain	1.00%	104,384	99,104
Enagás, S.A.	Madrid	Spain	-	-	62,530
Med Grid SAS	Paris	France	8.00%	600	600
Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S.A. ("HCB")	Maputo	Mozambique	7.50%	47,104	41,572
Coreso, S.A.	Brussels	Belgium	10.00%	208	-
Impairment					
Med Grid SAS				(600)	-
				154,862	206,973

The changes in this caption in 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	OMEL	Med Grid	HCB	REE	ENAGAS	Coreso	Total
At 1 January 2014	3,167	500	42,205	65,654	45,360	-	156,886
Acquisitions	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Fair value adjustments	-	-	(633)	33,450	17,170	-	49,987
At 31 December 2014	3,167	600	41,572	99,104	62,530	-	206,973
At 1 January 2015	3,167	600	41,572	99,104	62,530	-	206,973
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	208	208
Fair value adjustments	-	-	5,532	5,279	748	-	11,559
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(63,278)	-	(63,278)
Impairment loss	-	(600)	-	-	-	-	(600)
At 31 December 2015	3,167	-	47,104	104,384	-	208	154,862

At 31 December 2015, REN made the following transactions:

- Disposal of the Enagás' shares, representing 1% of the social capital, for 63,278 thousand Euros, generating a capital gain of 20,083 thousand Euros (Note 26);
- Acquisition of 1,521 shares of Coreso, S.A., representing 10% of the social capital, by the amount of 208 thousand Euros.

Red Eléctrica de España, S.A. ("REE") is the transmission system operator of electricity in Spain. The Group acquired 1% of equity interests in REE as part of the agreement signed by the Portuguese and Spanish Governments. REE is a listed company in Madrid's index IBEX 35— Spain and the financial asset was recorded on the statement of financial position at the market price on 31 December 2015.

The interest held in REE is recorded at fair value determined based on the shares closing quotations as of 31 December 2015.

ENAGÁS is the transmission system operator of natural gas in Spain and is a listed company in Madrid's index IBEX 35– Spain. The interest held in Enagás was recorded on the statement of financial position at the market price until its disposal.

REN Company holds interests representing 8% of the share capital of Medgrid, S.A.S. This project is an international partnership to promote and develop interconnection electric network of the Mediterranean, allowing the transportation of clean electricity produced in Africa to Europe.

REN Company holds 7.5% representative shares of Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa S.A. share capital and voting rights, as a result of the conditions established in the agreement signed on 9 April 2012, between REN, Parpública – Participações Públicas, SGPS, S.A. ("Parpública"), CEZA – Companhia Eléctrica do Zambeze, S.A. and EDM – Electricidade de Moçambique. This participation was initially recorded at its acquisition cost (38,400 thousand Euros) and subsequently adjusted to its fair value (Note 12).

REN Company holds a financial stake in the Coreso's share capital, a Company which is also hold by other important European TSO's which, as initiative of the Coordination of Regional Security (CRS), assists the TSO's in the safely supply of electricity in Europe. In this context, Coreso develops and implements operational planning activities involving the analysis and coordination of the European regional electricity network, focusing on services coordination, ranging from coordination with several days in advance to near real time.

Within the scope of the creation of a sole operator in the electricity Iberian market (OMI), in 2011 and as agreed between the Portuguese republic and the Kingdom of Spain regarding the creation of the Iberian electrical energy market, the Group acquired 10% of the share capital of OMEL, Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energia, S.A., in the amount of 3,167 thousand Euros.

As there are no available market price for the above referred investments (MedGrid, OMEL and Coreso), and as it is not possible to determine the fair value of the period using comparable transactions, these shares are recorded at its acquisition cost deducted of impairment losses as described in Note 3.6.

At 31 December 2015, REN recognised an impairment loss on the investments of Medgrid in the amount of 600 thousand Euros, since the Company is in process of dissolution.

REN understands that there is no evidence of impairment loss regarding the investments of OMEL and Coreso at 31 December 2015.

The adjustments to fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in the equity caption "Fair value reserve". This caption at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is made up as follows:

	Fair value reserve (Note 19)
1 January 2014	20,886
<i>Changes in fair value</i>	<i>49,987</i>
<i>Tax effect</i>	<i>(10,560)</i>
31 December 2014	60,313
1 January 2015	60,313
<i>Changes in fair value</i>	<i>11,559</i>
<i>Disposals</i>	<i>(20,083)</i>
<i>Tax effect</i>	<i>2,700</i>
31 December 2015	54,489

In the year ended 31 December 2015 the total amount of associated companies' dividends recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss amounted to 5,592 thousand Euros, of which 5,513 thousand Euros were included in the cash flows statement.

The detail of dividends by entity is as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A. ("REE")</i>	<i>4,140</i>	<i>3,588</i>
<i>Enagás, S.A.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,065</i>
<i>Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S.A. ("HCB")</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>1,858</i>
<i>OMEL - Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía (Pólo Espanhol)</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>57</i>
	5,592	8,569

14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are made up as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
<i>Trade receivables</i>	<i>184,253</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>184,409</i>	<i>326,935</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>327,090</i>
<i>Impairment of trade receivables</i>	<i>(927)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(927)</i>	<i>(844)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(844)</i>
<i>Trade receivables net</i>	<i>183,326</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>183,482</i>	<i>326,090</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>326,246</i>
<i>Tariff deviations</i>	<i>72,302</i>	<i>133,521</i>	<i>205,823</i>	<i>120,538</i>	<i>86,027</i>	<i>206,565</i>
<i>State and Other Public Entities</i>	<i>8,137</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8,137</i>	<i>13,157</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>13,157</i>
Trade and other receivables	263,766	133,676	397,442	459,785	86,182	545,967

The most significant amount included in trade receivables caption is the receivable from: (i) EDP – Distribuição de Energia, SA in the amount of 57,787 thousand Euros (216,736 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014); (ii) Galp in the amount of 11,248 thousand Euros (19,304 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014); and (iii) the amount of 50,000 thousand Euros, as stated by the regulator ERSE in the context of sustainability measures of the National Electric System.

The receivable from EDP - Distribuição de Energia, S.A., at 31 December 2014, includes the billing related to CMEC in the amount of 128,676 thousand Euros, which are also reflected in the "Trade and other payables" caption (Note 23) due to EDP Gestão da Produção de Energia, S.A. invoicing.

This transaction consists in a pass-through, being off set in the Group consolidated financial statement of profit and loss.

In the trade and other receivables also stands out the not invoicing of the activity of the Market Manager (MIBEL – Mercado Ibérico de Electricidade), in the amount of 20,235 thousand Euros (22,336 at 31 December 2014) and the amount still to invoice to EDP – Distribuição de Energia, S.A., of 5,922 thousand Euros (19,708 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014) regarding the CMEC.

Changes to the impairment losses for trade receivable and other accounts receivable are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Beginning balance	(844)	(822)
<i>Increases</i>	<i>(83)</i>	<i>(22)</i>
Ending balance	(927)	(844)

The ageing of trade receivables, net of impairment, is as follows:

<i>Ageing of receivables</i>	2015	2014
<i>30 days or less</i>	<i>176,495</i>	<i>319,478</i>
<i>31-60 days</i>	<i>1,019</i>	<i>553</i>
<i>61-90 days</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>2,797</i>
<i>91-120 days</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>370</i>
<i>More than 120 days</i>	<i>5,566</i>	<i>3,047</i>
	183,482	326,246

15. INVENTORIES

Inventories at 31 December 2015 and 2014 are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Other materials</i>	2,990	1,784
<i>Inventories adjustment</i>	(5)	(5)
Inventories	2,985	1,779

This caption includes an impairment loss for the net realizable value in the amount of 5 thousand Euros.

16. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the REN Group had the following derivative financial instruments contracted:

		31 December 2015			
		Assets		Liabilities	
	Notional	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges					
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>	569,231 TEUR	-	2,728	5,918	2,409
<i>Interest rate and currency swaps</i>	10,000,000 TJPY / 72,899 TEUR	-	1,068	-	-
		-	3,796	5,918	2,409
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges					
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>	400,000 TEUR	-	5,489	-	6,017
		-	5,489	-	6,017
Trading derivatives					
	60,000 TEUR	-	872	-	-
		-	872	-	-
Derivative financial instruments		-	10,157	5,918	8,426

		31 December 2014			
		Assets		Liabilities	
	Notional	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges					
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>	275,000 TEUR	-	-	-	14,282
<i>Interest rate and currency swaps</i>	10,000,000 TJPY / 72,899 TEUR	-	-	-	10,300
		-	-	-	24,581
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges					
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>	400,000 TEUR	-	21,970	-	-
		-	21,970	-	-
Derivative financial instruments		-	21,970	-	24,581

The valuation of the derivatives financial instruments portfolio is based on fair value valuations made by external entities.

The amount recorded in this caption relates to agreement of interest rate swaps and cross currency swap, contracted to hedge the risk of fluctuation of future interest and foreign exchange rates (Note 4.1), whose counterpart are financial foreign and national entities with a solid credit rating.

The amounts presented above include the amount of interest receivable or payable at 31 December 2015 relating to these derivatives financial instruments, in the total net amount of 1,497 thousand Euros (614 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014).

The main features of the derivatives financial instruments contracted associated with financing operations at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is detailed as follows:

	Reference value	Currency	REN's payments	REN's receipts	Maturity	Fair value at 31-12-2015	Fair value at 31-12-2014
Cash flow hedge:							
Interest rate swaps	575 000 tEuros	EUR	[1.89%; 2.77%]	[0.0%; 0.1%] - floating rates	[Dec-2016; Sep-2017]	(5,599)	(14,282)
Interest rate and currency swaps	10 000 000 tJPY / 72 899 tEuros	EUR/JPY	5.64% (floating rate starting 2019)	2.71%	2024	1,068	(10,300)
						(4,531)	(24,581)
Fair value hedge:							
Interest rate swaps	700 000 tEuros	EUR	[0.5%; 0.6%] - floating rates	[0.61%; 1.72%]	[Oct-2020; Feb-2025]	(529)	21,970
						(529)	21,970
Trading:							
Interest rate swaps	60 000 tEUR	EUR	floating rates, to be determined in the future	[0.00%; 0.99%]	2024	872	-
						872	-
					Total	(4,187)	(2,611)

The periodicity of paid and received flows of the derivative financial instruments portfolio is quarterly and semi-annual contracts to the cash flow hedge contracts and biannual and annual basis for derivative designated as a fair value hedge.

The detail of the notional reference of cash flows and fair value hedge derivatives is presented in the following table:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Following years	Total
Interest rate swap (cash flow hedge)	205,769	63,462	-	-	-	300,000	569,231
Interest rate and currency swap (cash flow hedge)	-	-	-	-	-	72,899	72,899
Interest rate swap (fair value hedge)	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	400,000
Interest rate swap (trading)	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000
Total	205,769	63,462	-	-	-	832,899	1,102,130

SWAPS:**Cash flow hedges**

The Group hedges part of its future payments of interests on debt through the designation of interest rate swaps, on which REN pays a fixed rate and receives a variable rate.

The notional amount of cash flow hedge derivatives at 31 December 2015 is 569,231 thousand Euros (275,000 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014). This is the hedging of the interest rate risk on payments of interest at variable rates on recognised financial liabilities. The risk covered is the variable rate index to which the borrowing interest relates. The objective of this hedging is to convert loans at variable interest rates into fixed interest rates, the credit risk not being hedged. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at 31 December 2015 is 5,599 thousand Euros negative (14,282 Euros negative at 31 December 2014).

In addition, the Company hedges its exposure to cash flow risk on its bond issue of 10,000 million JPY resulting from foreign exchange rate risk, through a cross currency swap with the main features equivalent to the debt issued. The same hedging instrument is used to hedge the fair value of the exchange rate risk of the bond issue through the forward start swap component which will only start in June 2019. The variations in the fair value of the hedging instrument are also recognised in hedging reserves. As from June 2019 the objective will be to hedge exposure to JPY and the interest rate risk, transforming the operation into a fair value hedge, the changes in fair value of the debt issued resulting from the risks covered becoming recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The credit risk is not hedged.

The amounts resulting from the hedging instrument are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the transaction hedged affects results for the year.

The fair value of the cross currency swap at 31 December 2015 was 1,068 thousand Euros positive (10,300 thousand Euros negative at 31 December 2014).

The underlying foreign exchange variation (borrowing) for 2015, was negative in the amount of, approximately, 7,439 thousand Euros (243 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014, positive), being offset by a similar variation in the hedging instrument in the statement of profit and loss.

The inefficient component of the fair value hedge amounted to 3,792 thousand Euros positive (4,463 thousand Euros positive at 31 December 2014).

The amount recorded in the hedging reserve relating to the above mentioned cash flow hedge was 11,342 thousand Euros (24,644 thousand Euros in 31 December 2014).

The movements recorded in the hedging reserve (Note 19) were as follows:

	Fair value	Deferred taxes impact	Hedging reserves
1 January 2014	(23,362)	5,373	(17,989)
<i>Changes in fair value and ineffectiveness</i>	(1,282)	(198)	(1,480)
31 December 2014	(24,644)	5,175	(19,468)
1 January 2015	(24,644)	5,175	(19,468)
<i>Changes in fair value and ineffectiveness</i>	13,302	(2,793)	10,509
31 December 2015	(11,342)	2,382	(8,960)

Fair value hedge

The risk covered is the fixed rate index to debt issued. The covered risk is related with fair value floating of the debt issues according to the interest rate fluctuations. The objective of this hedging is to convert loans at fixed interest rates to variable interest rates, the credit risk not being hedged.

During the year 2015, the company issued debt in the amount of 300,000 thousand Euros at a fixed rate. To manage the fair value floating of this issue debt, the company contracted interest rate swaps on which pays a variable rate and receives a fixed rate, with a notional amount of 300,000 thousand Euros.

The fair value hedging of 300,000 thousand Euros issued in 2013 was discontinued in December 2015. At this date the cover instrument had a fair value adjustment of 12,581 thousand Euros (negative). This amount will be recognised during the rest of the useful life by the counterpart of financial income.

At 31 December 2015 the fair value of interest rate swap designated as fair value hedge, with a notional of 400,000 thousand Euros (400,000 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014), is 529 thousand Euros negative, (21,970 thousand Euros positive as of 31 December 2014).

Changes in the fair value of the debt issued resulting from the interest rate risk are recorded in the income statement to offset changes in the fair value of the hedge instrument recorded in the income statement.

In the year ended 31 December 2015, the debt fair value changes related to the interest rates risk recorded in the income statement was of 3,036 thousand Euros, positive (30,065 thousand Euros, negative as of 31 December 2014), resulting in an inefficient component of 3,332 thousand Euros, positive (1,276 thousand Euros, negative, as of 31 December 2014).

Trading derivatives

The Company contracted, in February 2015, an interest rate forward start swap starting in 2019 and ending in 2024, on which pays a fixed rate and receives a variable rate.

This derivative despite not being classified as a hedging instrument in accordance with IAS 39, is hedging the economic risk of changes in the forward interest rates for the above mentioned period.

As of 31 December 2015, the notional amount of this trading derivative is 60,000 thousand Euros. This is an interest rate risk hedging associated with future cash flows of variable interest rate resulting from financial liabilities of the Group. The hedged risk is the indexer of the variable rate to which the debt interests are associated.

The purpose of this hedging is to convert cash flows at a variable interest rates into a fixed rate, the credit risk not being hedged. At 31 December 2015, the fair value of this trading derivative amounts to 872 thousands Euros, positive.

The fair value changes of this trading derivative are recorded in the income statement. The income recorded in 2015 related with the fair value of this instrument was 872 thousand Euros.

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts considered as cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Bank deposits</i>	<u>63,652</u>	<u>114,258</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	63,652	114,258
<i>Bank overdrafts (Note 20)</i>	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(1,659)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement	63,539	112,599

18. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014 REN's subscribed and paid up share capital was made up of 534,000,000 shares of 1 euro each.

	Number of shares	Share Capital
<i>Share Capital</i>	534,000,000	534,000

At 31 December 2015 REN SGPS had the following own shares:

	Number of shares	Proportion	Amount
<i>Own shares</i>	3,881,374	0.73%	(10,728)

No own shares were acquired or sold in the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014.

In accordance with the Commercial Company Code (Código das Sociedades Comerciais) REN SGPS must at all times ensure that there are sufficient Equity Reserves to cover the value of own shares, in order to limit the amount of reserves available for distribution.

19. RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

The caption "Reserves" in the amount of 325,619 thousand Euros includes:

- Legal reserves: The Commercial Company Code in place requires that at least 5% of the net profit must be transferred to this reserve until it has reached 20% of the share capital. The reserve can only be used to cover losses or to increase capital. At 31 December 2015 this caption amounts to 102,608 thousand Euros;
- Fair value reserves: includes changes in the fair value of available for sale financial assets (54,489 thousand Euros positive), as detailed in Note 13;

- Hedging reserve: includes changes in the fair value of hedging derivative financial instruments when cash flow hedge is effective (negative 8,960 thousand Euros) as detailed in Note 16;
- Free reserves: This caption is changed by (i) application of the results of previous years, being available for distribution to shareholders; except for the limitation set by the Companies Code in respect of own shares (Note 18), and (ii) changes in equity of associates registered under the equity method. On December 31, 2015, this caption amounts to 177,482 thousand Euros.

In accordance with the Portuguese legislation: (i) increases in equity as a result of the incorporation of positive fair value (fair value reserves and hedging reserves) can only be distributed to shareholders when the correspondent assets have been sold, exercised, extinct, settled or used; and (ii) income and other positive equity changes recognised as a result of the equity method can only be distributed to shareholders when paid-up. Portuguese legislation establishes that the difference between the equity method income and the amount of paid or deliberated dividends is equivalent to legal reserve.

20. BORROWINGS

The segregation of borrowings between current and non-current and by nature, at 31 December 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Bonds	330,000	1,205,719	1,535,719	113,500	1,240,762	1,354,262
Bank Borrowings	57,860	560,627	618,487	111,654	747,388	859,042
Commercial Paper	236,000	129,000	365,000	150,000	227,000	377,000
Bank overdrafts (Note 17)	113	-	113	1,659	-	1,659
Finance Lease	1,183	1,883	3,066	1,049	2,231	3,280
	<u>625,156</u>	<u>1,897,229</u>	<u>2,522,385</u>	<u>377,862</u>	<u>2,217,381</u>	<u>2,595,243</u>
Accrued interest	29,860	-	29,860	25,787	-	25,787
Prepaid interest	(4,262)	(5,984)	(10,246)	(6,697)	(9,867)	(16,564)
Borrowings	<u>650,755</u>	<u>1,897,229</u>	<u>2,542,000</u>	<u>396,952</u>	<u>2,217,381</u>	<u>2,604,466</u>

At 31 December 2015 borrowings settlement plan was as follows:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Following years	Total
Debt - Non current	-	79,431	429,424	168,521	514,872	704,980	1,897,229
Debt - Current	625,156	-	-	-	-	-	625,156
	<u>625,156</u>	<u>79,431</u>	<u>429,424</u>	<u>168,521</u>	<u>514,872</u>	<u>704,980</u>	<u>2,522,385</u>

Detailed information regarding bond issues as of 31 December 2015 is as follows:

31 December 2015					
Emission date	Maturity	Initial amount	Outstanding amount	Interest rate	Periodicity of interest payment
'Euro Medium Term Notes' programme emissions					
26-06-2009	26-06-2024	tJPY 10,000,000 (i)	tJPY 10,000,000	Fixed rate (ii)	Semesterly
21-09-2012	21-09-2016	tEUR 300,000	tEUR 300,000	Fixed rate 6.25%	Semesterly
16-01-2013	16-01-2020	tEUR 150,000 (i)	tEUR 150,000	Floating rate	Quarterly
31-01-2013	31-01-2018	tEUR 300,000	tEUR 300,000	Fixed rate 4.125%	Annual
17-10-2013	16-10-2020	tEUR 400,000 (ii)	tEUR 400,000	Fixed rate 4.75%	Annual
12-02-2015	12-02-2025	tEUR 300,000 (ii)	tEUR 300,000	Fixed rate 2.50%	Annual

(i) These emissions correspond to private placements.

(ii) These emissions have interest and currency rate swaps associated

As of 31 December 2015, the Group preceded to the emission of a new bond emission at a fixed interest rate in the amount of 300,000 thousand Euros, since two bonds, in the amount of 113,500 thousand Euros, reached their maturity during the period.

As of 31 December 2015, the Company has five commercial paper programs in the amount of 900,000 thousand Euros, of which 535,000 thousand Euros are available for utilization. Of the total amount, 600,000 thousand Euros have a guaranteed placement (of which 471,000 thousand Euros were available at 31 December 2015).

Additionally, and regarding the borrowing contract signed in 2010 with the EIB (European Investment Bank) for projects on the electricity area, a second tranche of the loan, in the amount of 75,000 thousand Euros, was disbursed.

The bank loans are mainly (553,420 thousand Euros) represented by EIB - European Investment Bank loans.

In February 2015 the Group proceeded to the early disbursement of the borrowing in which they gave their Red Eléctrica Corporación and Enagás shares, in the amount of 75,151 thousand Euros, as collateral.

The Group proceeded to the total disbursement of the borrowing with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and the China Development Bank in the amount of 175,000 thousand Euros.

In 2015 the Group agreed a credit line with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China in the amount of 120,000 thousand Euros.

The Company has also credit lines negotiated and not used in the amount of 80,000 thousand Euros, maturing up to one year, which are automatically renewable periodically (if they are not resigned in the contractually specified period for that purpose).

As a result of the fair value hedge related to the debt emission in the amount of 400,000 thousand Euros, fair value changes concerning interest rate risk were recognised directly in statement of profit and loss, in a negative amount of 24,942 thousand Euros, negative, (30,065 thousand Euros (negative) as of 31 December 2014) (Note 16).

The Company's financial liabilities have the following main types of covenants: Cross default, Pari Passu, Negative Pledge, Gearing (ratio of total consolidated equity to the amount of the Group's total concession assets). The Gearing ratio comfortably meets the limits defined being 100% above the minimum (97% above the limit as of 31 December 2014).

The borrowings from EIB – European Investment Bank include ratings covenants. In the event of ratings below the levels specified, REN can be called to provide a guarantee acceptable to EIB (Note 33.3). REN and its subsidiaries are a part of certain financing agreements and debt issues, which include change in control clauses typical in this type of transactions (including, though not so expressed, changes in control as a result of takeover bids) and essential to the realization of such transactions on the appropriate market context. In any case, the practical application of these clauses is limited to considering the legal ownership of shares of REN restrictions.

Following the legal standards and usual market practices, contractual terms and free market competition, establish that neither REN nor its counterparts in borrowing agreements are authorized to disclose further information regarding the content of these financing agreements.

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to changes in interest rates on the contractual re-pricing dates is as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>6 month or less</i>	<i>1,182,047</i>	<i>1,041,151</i>
<i>6 - 12 month</i>	<i>500,000</i>	<i>100,000</i>
<i>1 - 5 years</i>	<i>681,691</i>	<i>875,000</i>
<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>155,252</i>	<i>583,135</i>
	2,518,989	2,599,286

The effect of the foreign exchange rate exposure was not considered as this exposure is totally covered by the hedge derivate in place.

The average interest rates for borrowings including commissions and other expenses were 4.05% in 2015 and 4.67% in 2014.

LEASES

Minimal payments regarding lease contracts and the carrying amount of the finance lease liabilities as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Finance lease liabilities - minimum lease payments</i>		
<i>No later than 1 year</i>	<i>1,245</i>	<i>1,133</i>
<i>Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years</i>	<i>1,927</i>	<i>2,309</i>
	3,172	3,442
<i>Future finance charges on finance leases</i>	<i>(106)</i>	<i>(162)</i>
<i>Present value of finance lease liabilities</i>	3,066	3,280

	2015	2014
<i>The present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows</i>		
<i>No later than 1 year</i>	<i>1,183</i>	<i>1,049</i>
<i>Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years</i>	<i>1,883</i>	<i>2,231</i>
	3,066	3,280

21. POS-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND OTHERS BENEFITS

As explained in Note 3.10 REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. grants supplementary retirement, early-retirement and survivor pensions (hereinafter referred to as pension plan), provides its retirees and pensioners with a health care plan on a similar basis to that of its serving personnel, and grants other benefits such as long service bonuses, retirement bonuses and a death grant (referred to as “other benefits” in Note 21.2). The long service bonus is applicable to all Group companies.

In November 2012, the Group terminated the Collective Bargaining Agreement (“ACT”) which covered only part of REN employees (about 50%) proposing to the unions a new ACT applicable to all Group companies. This proposal aimed to integrate in a single document several and disperse existing documentation, adapting the new document to the Group current needs.

On 30 January 2015 the Group signed a new agreement with its employees effective on 1 February 2015, incorporating the following changes on future liabilities of long-term benefits:

- Health care plan: were considered new reimbursement limits;
- Other benefits: (i) long service bonus extended to all Group employees; (ii) Electricity benefit was included;
- Life insurance: a curtailment was made on future liabilities.

The above mentioned changes were booked on profit and loss statement in accordance with IAS 19.

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the Group had the following amounts recorded relating to liabilities for retirement and other benefits:

	2015	2014
Liability on statement of financial position		
<i>Pension plan</i>	86,890	86,465
<i>Healthcare plan and other benefits</i>	42,327	39,996
<i>Life assurance plan</i>	-	157
	129,217	126,617

During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, the following operating expenses were recorded regarding benefit plans with employees:

	2015	2014
Charges to the statement of profit and loss (Note 28)		
<i>Pension plan</i>	4,637	5,714
<i>Healthcare plan and other benefits</i>	2,578	1,663
<i>Life assurance plan</i>	-	17
	7,215	7,395

The caption "Personnel costs" related to health care and other benefits amounting 2,578 thousand Euros includes the effects of the above mentioned changes in the amount of 1,197 thousand Euros, being: (i) 5,435 thousand Euros related with the medical plan (income); and (ii) 6,632 thousand Euros in the other benefits plan (expense).

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate the post-employment benefits, which are considered by the REN Group and the entity specialized in actuarial studies to be those that best meet the commitments established in the pension plan and related retirement benefit liabilities, are as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Annual discount rate</i>	2.00%	2.00%
<i>Expected percentage of serving employees eligible for early retirement (more than 60 years of age and 36 years in service) - by Collective work agreement</i>	20.00%	20.00%
<i>Expected percentage of serving employees eligible for early retirement - by Management act</i>	20.00%	20.00%
<i>Rate of salary increase</i>	2.80%	2.70%
<i>Pension increase</i>	1.50%	1.20%
<i>Future increases of Social Security Pension amount</i>	-	-
<i>Inflation rate</i>	1.50%	1.20%
<i>Medical trend</i>	3.50%	3.50%
<i>Management costs (per employee/year)</i>	€238	€223
<i>Expenses medical trend</i>	1.50%	1.20%
<i>Retirement age (number of years)</i>	66	66
<i>Mortality table</i>	TV 88/90	TV 88/90

The annual discount rate of 2% used in the valuation of liabilities, was obtained through an analysis of rates of return on bonds considered appropriate and in line with the duration of the obligations associated with different benefit plans (see discount rate determination in Note 3.10).

Employees who meet certain predefined conditions of age and seniority and who choose to take early retirement, as well as those that agree with the Company to take early retirement, are also included in the plans.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

In the scenario where a discount rate of 3% and 1% have been considered in determination of the responsibilities with pension plan, healthcare plan and other benefits, the following variations would occur:

	Discount rate for sensitivity analysis		
	1.00%	2.00%	3.00%
Pension plan			
<i>Liabilities</i>	143,990	130,639	119,462
<i>Impact on liabilities</i>	13,351	-	(11,177)
Healthcare plan			
<i>Liabilities</i>	21,587	18,443	15,974
<i>Impact on liabilities</i>	3,144	-	(2,469)
Other benefits			
<i>Liabilities</i>	28,534	23,884	20,322
<i>Impact on liabilities</i>	4,650	-	(3,562)

The evolution of the eligible population for the pension plan, healthcare plan and other benefits is as follows:

	2015	2014
Active (Pension plan, Healthcare plan and Other benefits) (a)	331	342
Active (Long service award benefit)	633	342
Pre-retires and earlier retirees	204	211
Retires	610	598

(a) The Other benefits excludes the long award benefit

21.1. PENSION PLAN

To cover its liability for supplementary retirement pensions, REN contributes to an autonomous pension fund.

In the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 no contributions were made to the REN Pension Fund. No contributions are expected for the following year.

The expected payments plan, given its maturity, of the obligations of the pension plan is in the following table:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2025
Expected benefits payments	12,051	12,042	11,784	11,274	10,415	34,758

The weighted average duration of the obligations of the pension plan is 9 years.

The portfolio of assets of the REN Pension Fund as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 were as follows, in accordance with information provided by the financial institution in charge for the management of REN's Pension Fund:

Plan assets	2015	%	2014	%
Bonds	36,799	84%	38,042	86%
Shares	5,047	12%	5,497	12%
Readily available deposits	1,701	4%	687	2%
Others	203	0%	196	0
Total	43,750	100.0%	44,423	100%

The assets effective rate of return in 2015 was 3.6% (7.9% in 2014).

Evolution of the assets of the Pension Fund in 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	2015	2014
At 1 January	44,423	43,304
Actuarial gain / (loss)	681	1,956
Benefits paid	(2,214)	(2,209)
Return on plan assets (i)	859	1,371
At 31 December	43,750	44,423

(i) Single rate applied to the obligation and assets pension plan.

The liabilities and corresponding annual costs are determined by annual actuarial calculations, using the projected unit credit method, made by an independent actuary based on assumptions that reflect the demographic conditions of the population covered by the plan and the economic and financial conditions at the moment of the actuarial calculations.

The amount of the liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position was determined as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Present value of the liability</i>	(130,639)	(130,887)
<i>Fair value of plan assets</i>	43,750	44,423
	(86,890)	(86,465)

The reconciliation of the remeasurement of liability net of benefits is as follows:

	2015	2014
At 1 January	86,465	90,579
<i>Current service costs</i>	3,037	2,927
<i>Net interest on net defined benefit liability</i>	1,600	2,787
<i>Actuarial gains/(losses)</i>	5,071	(1,389)
<i>Benefits paid</i>	(9,283)	(8,439)
At 31 December	86,890	86,465

The changes in the present value of the underlying liability of the pension plan were as follows:

RECONCILIATION OF THE OBLIGATION OF THE PENSION PLAN

	2015	2014
At 1 January	130,887	133,883
<i>Current service costs</i>	3,037	2,927
<i>Interest costs</i>	2,459	4,158
<i>Benefits paid</i>	(11,497)	(10,648)
<i>Actuarial(gains)/losses</i>	5,753	567
At 31 December	130,639	130,887

The impact on the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year was as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Current service costs</i>	3,037	2,927
<i>Net interest on net defined benefit liability</i>	1,600	2,787
Total included in personnel costs	4,637	5,714

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES

The actuarial gains and losses that result from the adjustments made to de actuarial assumptions, experience assumptions (difference between the actuarial assumptions and what effectively occurred) or in the defined benefits are as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	2.00%	2.00%
<i>Liabilities amount</i>	(130,639)	(130,887)
<i>Value of the fund</i>	43,750	44,423
<i>Actuarial gains/(losses) on liabilities</i>	(5,753)	(567)
- for change in assumptions	(5,568)	335
- from experience	(184)	(902)
<i>Actuarial gains/(losses) on fund assets</i>	681	1,956

21.2. HEALTHCARE AND OTHER BENEFITS

The healthcare and other benefits plan does not have a fund, the liability being covered by a specific provision.

The amounts of the liability recognised in the statements of financial position were as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Present value of the obligation</i>	42,327	39,996
Liability in the statement of financial position	42,327	39,996

The changes in the amount of the obligation for healthcare and other benefits were as follows:

	2015	2014
At 1 January	39,996	35,514
<i>Current service costs</i>	615	531
<i>Interest costs</i>	755	1,133
<i>Benefits paid</i>	(1,619)	(1,373)
<i>Actuarial (gain)/loss</i>	1,227	4,040
<i>Beneficiaries contributions</i>	156	152
<i>Plan amendments and curtailments</i>	1,197	-
At 31 December	42,327	39,996

The effects of the plan on the consolidated statements of profit and loss were as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Current service costs</i>	615	531
<i>Interest costs</i>	755	1,133
<i>(Gains)/losses of other long term employee benefit plans</i>	11	-
<i>Plan amendments</i>	1,197	-
Total included in personnel costs	2,578	1,663

MEDICAL EXPENSES TREND RATE IN THE HEALTHCARE PLAN

The medical cost increase rate adopted by the Group assessed by reference to historical series statistics expenses increases was 3.5%.

The effect of an increase of one percentage point of the healthcare expenses growth rate, represents a 12% increase in liabilities, where a decrease of one percentage point results in a decrease of 10% in liabilities as shown below:

	Growth rate for sensitivity analysis		
	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
<i>Current service and interest costs</i>	555	644	760
<i>Impact on current service and interest costs</i>	(89)	-	116
<i>Past service liabilities</i>	16,633	18,443	20,693
<i>Impact on past service liabilities</i>	(1,811)	-	2,250

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES IN THE MEDICAL AND OTHER BENEFITS PLAN

The actuarial gains and losses that result from the adjustments made to de actuarial assumptions, experience assumptions (difference between the actuarial assumptions and what effectively occurred) or in the defined benefits are as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	2.00%	2.00%
<i>Liabilities amount</i>	(42,327)	(39,996)
<i>Actuarial (gains)/losses on liabilities</i>	(1,227)	(4,040)
<i>- for change in assumptions</i>	(1,108)	(4,782)
<i>- from experience</i>	(119)	742

The expected payments plan, given its maturity, of the obligations of the pension plan is in the following table:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2025
<i>Expected benefits payments</i>	1,557	1,602	1,666	1,722	1,796	8,823

The weigh average duration of these liabilities is 15 years for healthcare and 17 years for other benefits.

21.3. LIFE INSURANCE

The amount of the liability recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position was determined as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Provision</i>	-	157
Total liabilities	-	157

The impact of the life insurance plan on the consolidated statement of profit and loss was as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Increase in the provision for the liability</i>	-	17
Total included in personnel costs	-	17

22. PROVISIONS FOR OTHER RISKS AND CHARGES

The changes in provisions for other risks and charges in the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2015	2014
Begining balance	7,316	5,903
<i>Increases</i>	1,444	1,449
<i>Reversing</i>	(1,746)	-
<i>Utilization</i>	(126)	(35)
Ending balance	6,888	7,316
<i>Current provision</i>	1,171	2,369
<i>Non-current provision</i>	5,717	4,947
	6,888	7,316

At 31 December 2015 the caption "Provisions" corresponds essentially to estimates of the payments to be made by REN resulting from legal processes in progress for damage caused to third parties and a restructuring provision amounting to 675 thousand Euros related to the on-going restructuring process.

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The caption "Trade and other payables" at 31 December 2015 and 2014 was made up as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Current	Non current	Total	Current	Non current	Total
Trade payables						
<i>Current suppliers (Note 12)</i>	122,467	-	122,467	263,608	-	263,608
Other creditors						
<i>Other creditors (Note 12)</i>	45,106	30,293	75,400	145,500	27,788	173,288
<i>Tariff deviations (Note 12)</i>	18,327	9,676	28,002	55,650	2,975	58,625
<i>Fixed assets suppliers (Note 12)</i>	96,471	-	96,471	99,813	-	99,813
Tax payables (Note 12) (i)	10,683	-	10,683	18,615	-	18,615
Deferred income						
<i>Grants related to assets</i>	18,004	292,263	310,267	17,795	297,465	315,259
Accrued costs						
<i>Holidays and holidays subsidies (Note 12)</i>	4,677	-	4,677	4,729	-	4,729
Trade and other payables	315,735	332,232	647,967	605,710	328,228	933,938

(i) Tax payables refer to VAT, personnel income taxes and other taxes

The caption "Trade and other payables" includes: (i) the amount of 38,363 thousand Euros, regarding the management of CAEs from Turbogás and Tejo Energia (38,095 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014); (ii) the amount of 31,277 thousand Euros of investment projects not yet invoiced (28,866 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014); and (iii) the amount of 20,325 thousand Euros (22,336 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014) from the activity of the Market Manager (MIBEL – Mercado Ibérico de Electricidade).

The caption "Trade payables – current suppliers" includes at 31 December 2014 the correction of the CMEC invoiced by EDP – Gestão da Produção de Energia, S.A., in the amount of 128,676 thousand Euros, also reflected under caption "Trade and other receivables" (Note 14) through the invoice issued to EDP – Distribuição de Energia, S.A. At 31 December 2015 the balance of CMEC amounts to 5,522 thousand Euros. This transaction sets a pass-through in the consolidated income statement of REN.

The caption "Other creditors" includes: (i) an amount of 4,091 thousand Euros (4,229 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014), relating to the concession contract of private use of the Sines terminal land; (ii); and (ii) the amount of 35,600 thousand Euros (48,483 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014) related with the Efficiency Promotion Plan on Energy Consumption ("PPEC"), which aims to financially support initiatives that promote efficiency and reduce electricity consumption, which should be used to finance energy efficiency projects, according to the evaluation metrics defined by ERSE.

The ageing of trade suppliers, other creditors and fixed assets suppliers is as follows:

<i>Ageing of debts</i>	2015	2014
<i>30 days or less</i>	279,719	497,597
<i>31-60 days</i>	3,876	25,320
<i>61-90 days</i>	533	95
<i>91-120 days</i>	190	74
<i>More than 120 days</i>	10,020	13,624
	294,338	536,709

The movement in the caption "Grants related to assets" current and non-current, in the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

Grants	
At 1 January 2014	331,901
<i>Increases</i>	1,154
<i>Recognition of investment subsidies in profit and loss (Note 26)</i>	(17,795)
At 31 December 2014	315,259
<i>Increases</i>	13,028
<i>Recognition of investment subsidies in profit and loss (Note 26)</i>	(18,021)
At 31 December 2015	310,267

24. SALES AND SERVICES RENDERED

Sales and services rendered recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Goods:</i>		
<i>Domestic market</i>	552	575
	552	575
<i>Services:</i>		
<i>Electricity transmission and overall systems management</i>	354,560	391,070
<i>Natural gas transmission</i>	113,709	122,415
<i>Regasification</i>	35,420	31,596
<i>Underground gas storage</i>	22,660	14,169
<i>Telecommunications network</i>	5,111	4,994
<i>Trading</i>	3,627	4,704
<i>Others</i>	1,456	1,326
	536,544	570,275
Total sales and services rendered	537,095	570,850

25. REVENUE AND COSTS FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

As part of the concession contracts treated under IFRIC 12, the construction activity is subcontracted to specialized suppliers. Therefore the Group obtains no margin in the construction of these assets. The detail of the revenue and expenses with the acquisition of concession assets as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 were made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<u>Revenue from construction of concession assets</u>		
- Acquisitions	222,602	142,794
- Own work capitalised :		
Financial expenses (Note 8)	3,633	5,360
Overhead and management costs (Note 8)	13,767	15,032
	<u>240,002</u>	<u>163,186</u>
<u>Cost of construction of concession assets</u>		
- Acquisitions	222,602	142,794
	<u>222,602</u>	<u>142,794</u>

26. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

The caption "Other operating income" is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Recognition of investment subsidies in profit and loss (Note 23)	18,021	17,795
Supplementary income	1,439	1,729
Disposal of unused materials	765	299
Capital gain from Enagás (Note 13)	20,083	-
Others	972	1,753
	<u>41,279</u>	<u>21,576</u>

27. EXTERNAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

The caption "External supplies and services" for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Maintenance costs</i>	14,109	12,168
<i>Fees relating to external entities i)</i>	10,072	8,919
<i>Electric energy costs</i>	4,384	4,179
<i>Insurance costs</i>	3,264	2,989
<i>Gas transport subcontracts</i>	2,672	2,959
<i>Security and surveillance</i>	1,666	1,659
<i>Travel and transportation costs</i>	1,278	1,302
<i>Advertising and communication costs</i>	1,098	1,280
<i>Cross border interconnection costs ii)</i>	-	766
<i>Other (less than 1,000 thousand Euros)</i>	4,091	4,316
External supplies and services	42,636	40,537

i) The fees paid to external entities refer to specialized work and fees paid by REN for contracted services and specialized studies.

ii) The cross border interconnection costs refer to the cost assumed on cross-border trade in electricity. The decrease in the period ended 31 December 2015, when compared with the same period of last year reflects the reduction of the flows of electricity imported.

The "Others" caption includes financial statements audit services as well as consulting services rendered by audit companies recorded as expenses in 2015, as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Audit and revision of accounts</i>	249	336
<i>Other services of reliability guarantee</i>	59	77
<i>Tax consultancy services</i>	4	8
<i>Services other than the legal review of accounts</i>	22	77
	334	497

28. PERSONNEL COSTS

Personnel costs are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<u>Remuneration</u>		
<i>Board of directors</i>	2,422	1,788
<i>Personnel</i>	32,799	33,421
	<u>35,221</u>	<u>35,209</u>
<u>Social charges and other expenses</u>		
<i>Post-employment and other benefits cost (Note 21)</i>	7,215	7,395
<i>Social security costs</i>	7,258	7,303
<i>Social support costs</i>	1,467	1,976
<i>Other</i>	512	1,166
	<u>16,452</u>	<u>17,840</u>
Total personnel costs	<u>51,673</u>	<u>53,049</u>

The Corporate bodies' remuneration includes remunerations paid to the Board of Directors as well as the General Shareholders meeting attendance.

The average number of employees of the Group in 2015 was 637 (659 in 2014).

29. OTHER OPERATING COSTS

Other operating costs are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>ERSE operating costs i)</i>	9,210	8,995
<i>Donations and quotizations</i>	1,014	1,121
<i>Taxes</i>	937	979
<i>Others (less than 400 thousand Euros)</i>	732	699
	<u>11,893</u>	<u>11,795</u>

i) The caption "ERSE operating costs" corresponds to ERSE's operating costs, to be recovered through electricity and gas tariffs.

30. FINANCIAL COSTS AND FINANCIAL INCOME

Financial costs and financial income are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Financial costs		
<i>Bonds</i>	70,671	84,323
<i>Commercial paper</i>	4,844	6,698
<i>Other borrowings</i>	32,941	37,847
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	672	-
<i>Other financing costs</i>	1,376	2,868
	110,503	131,735
Financial income		
<i>Interest income</i>	1,973	3,305
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	4,344	5,625
<i>Other financial investments</i>	22	71
	6,339	9,001

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 were calculated as follows:

		2015	2014
<i>Consolidated net profit used to calculate earnings per share</i>	(1)	116,115	112,777
<i>Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period (note 18)</i>	(2)	534,000,000	534,000,000
<i>Effect of own shares (average number of shares)</i>		<u>3,881,374</u>	<u>3,881,374</u>
Number of shares in the period	(3)	530,118,626	530,118,626
Basic earnings per share (euro per share)	(1)/(3)	0.22	0.21

The basic earnings per share are the same as the diluted earnings as there are no situations that could origin dilution effects.

32. DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

During the Shareholders General Assembly meeting held on 17 April 2015, the Shareholders approved the distribution of dividends, with respect to the net profit of 2014, in the amount of 91,314 thousand Euros (0.171 Euros per share). The dividends attributable to own shares amounted to 664 thousand Euros, being paid to the shareholders a total amount of 90,650 thousand of Euros.

The dividends paid during the year ended 31 December 2014, determined on the 2013 net profit amounted to 91,314 thousand Euros (0.171 Euros per share). The dividends attributable to own shares amounted to 664 thousand Euros, being paid to the shareholders a total amount of 90,650 thousand of Euros.

33. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

33.1. COMMITMENTS

The commitments assumed by REN Group relating to investments contracted but not yet realized, not reflected in the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Power lines</i>	23,315	1,526
<i>Substations</i>	57,327	26,954
<i>Gas pipelines</i>	1,672	513
<i>Sines Terminal</i>	453	323
<i>Underground gas storage</i>	752	5,765
	83,519	35,081

33.2. GUARANTEES GIVEN

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the REN Group had given the following bank guarantees:

Beneficiary	Scope	2015	2014
European Investment Bank (EIB)	To guarantee loans	310,419	272,404
General Directorate of Energy and Geology	To guarantee compliance with the obligations assumed resulting from the contract relating to the public service concession	20,500	20,500
Judge of District Court	Guarantee for expropriation processes	5,549	5,549
Municipal Council of Seixal	Guarantee for litigation	2,152	4,079
Electricity Iberian Market (OM)	To guarantee payments resulting from trading participation as purchaser in the Spanish market	2,000	2,000
Municipal Council of Odivelas	Guarantee for litigation	1,119	1,119
Social Security Institution	Ensure compliance with obligations	511	511
Municipal Council of Silves	Guarantee for expropriation processes	352	352
Tax Authority and Customs	Ensure the suspension of tax enforcement proceedings	205	205
NORSCUT - Concessionária de Auto-estradas, SA	To guarantee prompt payment of liabilities assumed by REN in the contract ceding utilization	200	200
European Union	To comply with the contractual requirements on a financing agreement	177	177
Labour Court of Lisbon	Guarantee for litigation	153	153
EP - Estradas de Portugal	To guarantee compliance with the obligations assumed	84	84
Municipal Council of Aveiro	Guarantee for litigation	87	43
GSE - Georgian State Electrpsystem JSC	Providing services contract	28	-
Alrisa - Sociedade Imobiliária, S.A.	Urban lease contract	15	-
Municipal Council of Vila Nova de Gaia	Guarantee the suspension of process nº 412/13	2	2
		343,553	307,377

The given guarantees have the following maturities:

31 December 2015				
	Less 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Guarantees on borrowings	32,386	93,877	184,156	310,419
Other guarantees	-	-	33,134	33,134
	32,386	93,877	217,290	343,553

31 December 2014				
	Less 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Guarantees on borrowings	36,984	82,110	153,309	272,404
Other guarantees	-	-	34,973	34,973
	36,984	82,110	188,282	307,377

33.3. ASSETS GIVEN AS COLLATERAL

PLEDGE

On November 2012 a guarantee was given to EIB, as a pledge bank deposit, in the amount of 117,163 thousands of Euros. This pledge was redeemed on November 2015 after the reestablishment of REN rating as investment grade.

GUARANTEE OVER BORROWINGS

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the REN anticipated the payment of a bank loan for which in previous years gave as collateral its shares in Red Eléctrica Corporación, SA and Enagás, S.A..

GUARANTEES RECEIVED

REN has collateral guarantees regarding accounts receivable, namely bank guarantees, which amount to, approximately, 79,230 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2015 (81,340 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014).

34. RELATED PARTIES

Main shareholders and shares held by corporate bodies

At 31 December 2015 and 2014, the shareholder structure of Group REN was as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
State Grid Europe Limited (Group State Grid)	133,500,000	25.00%	133,500,000	25.00%
Mazoon B.V. (Group Oman Oil Company S.A.O.C.)	80,100,000	15.00%	80,100,000	15.00%
Gestmin, SGPS, S.A.	32,040,000	6.00%	31,326,951	5.87%
Fidelidade - Companhia de Seguros, S.A.	28,370,665	5.31%	26,421,424	4.95%
EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A.	26,707,335	5.00%	26,707,335	5.00%
Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A.	26,700,000	5.00%	26,700,000	5.00%
Oliren, SGPS, S.A.	-	0.00%	26,700,000	5.00%
EGF - Gestão e Consultoria Financeira, S.A.	-	0.00%	15,667,174	2.93%
Parpublica - Participações Públicas (SGPS), S.A.	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A.	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Own shares	3,881,374	0.73%	3,881,374	0.73%
Free float	202,700,626	37.96%	162,995,742	30.52%
	534,000,000	100.00%	534,000,000	100.00%

The number of shares held by corporate bodies at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is detailed in the director report.

MANAGEMENT REMUNERATION

The Board of Directors of REN, SGPS was considered in accordance with IAS 24 to be the only key entity in the management of the Group.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors of REN, SGPS in the year ended 31 December 2015 amounted to 2,422 thousand Euros (1,788 thousand Euros in 2014), as shown in the following table:

	2015	2014
<i>Remuneration and other short term benefits</i>	1,566	1,523
<i>Management bonuses (estimate)</i>	856	265
	2,422	1,788

ACQUISITION OF BONDS BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On June 2015, the Board of Directors' members, Manuel Champalimaud (Member of the Board of Directors) and Manuel Sebastião (Member of the Board of Directors and Chairment of the Audit Committee) acquired 129,000 and 2,000 shares, respectively.

In the third quarter of 2015, the member of the Board of Directors, Jorge Magalhães Correia, reported that transactions were carried out on shares representing REN's share capital, through a related entity (Fidelidade - Companhia de Seguros, SA), been acquired 1,323,160 shares and sold 1,349 shares.

In November 2015, the members of the Board of Directors, Manuel Champalimaud and Manuel Sebastião acquired 584,049 and 2,000 shares, respectively.

Besides the event mentioned above, no other cases of transactions made by board members, compared to the consolidated financial statements of REN, on 31 December 2014, were made.

TRANSACTIONS WITH GROUP OR DOMINATED COMPANIES

In its activity REN maintains transactions with Group entities or with dominated parties. The terms in which these transactions are held are substantially identical to those practiced between independent parties in similar operations.

In the consolidation process the amounts related to such transactions or open balances are eliminated (Note 3.2) in the financial statements.

The main transactions held between Group companies were: (i) borrowings and shareholders loans; and (ii) shared services namely, legal services, administrative services and informatics.

BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS HELD WITH SHAREHOLDERS, ASSOCIATES AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES

During the periods ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, Group REN carried out the following transactions with reference shareholders, qualified shareholders and related parties:

REVENUE

	2015	2014
<u>Sales and services provided</u>		
Invoicing issued- EDP	901,590	1,425,495
Invoicing issued- OMIP	2	4
Invoicing issued- State Grid	-	86
Invoicing issued - North China International Power (State Grid Group)	-	140
Invoicing issued - REE	2,613	550
Invoicing issued - Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - State Grid	247	221
<u>Dividends received</u>		
REE	4,140	3,588
	908,592	1,430,083

The amounts shown as invoicing issued relate to the overall management of the electricity system tariff (UGS) and electricity transmission tariff (TEE) that includes the same pass through amounts reversed in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

EXPENSES

	2015	2014
<u>External supplies and services</u>		
Invoicing received - EDP	347,874	647,198
Invoicing received - OMIP	-	768
Invoicing received - REE	3,933	3,507
Invoicing received - Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - State Grid	76	116
Invoicing received - Norfin - Serviços, S.A. ¹	-	3
Invoicing received - CMS Rui Pena & Arnaut ²	82	141
	351,966	651,732

¹ Entities related to EGF Group - Gestão e Consultoria Financeira, S.A.

² Entity related to the Board of Director's Member José Luis Arnaut.

The amounts shown as invoicing received relate to the intermediation role of REN in the purchase and sale of electricity, the income and costs of which are reversed in the statement of profit and loss, since they are pass through amounts in the income recognition.

BALANCES

The balances at 31 December 2015 and 2014 resulting from transactions with related parties were as follows:

	2015	2014
<u>Trade and other receivables</u>		
EDP - Trade receivables	71,637	227,448
EDP - Guarantees	155	-
EDP - Other receivables	1,416	1,633
OMIP - Other receivables	-	2
OMIP - Guarantees	-	700
Oman Oil - Other receivables	1	1
Fidelidade - Companhia de seguros - Other receivables	-	1
Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - State Grid - Other receivables	116	211
Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - State Grid - Trade receivable	8	15
REE - Trade receivables	148	35
	73,481	230,044
<u>Trade and other payables</u>		
EDP - Trade payables	8,945	132,979
OMIP - Other payables	-	183
OMIP - Guarantees	-	27
Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - State Grid - Other payables	2	7
REE - Trade payables	1,188	248
Norfin Sociedade Gestora de Fundos - Guarantees ¹	-	9
CMS - Rui Pena & Arnaut - Trade payables ²	6	20
	10,141	133,472

¹ Entities related to EGF Group - Gestão e Consultoria Financeira, S.A.

² Entity related to the Administrator José Luis Arnaut.

35. ENERGY SECTOR EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTION

Law No. 83-C / 2013 of 31 December introduced a specific contribution of entities operating in the energy field, called Energy Sector Extraordinary Contribution ("ESEC"), extended by the Law n. 82-B/2014 of 31 December.

The regime introduced is aimed at financing mechanisms that promote systemic sustainability of the sector through the setting up of a fund with the main objective of reducing the tariff deficit. Are subject to this regime, among others, the entities that are dealers of transport activities or distribution of electricity and natural gas.

The calculation of the ESEC is levied on the value of the assets with reference to the first day of the financial year 2015 (1 January 2015) that include cumulatively, the property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, with the exception of industrial property elements, and financial assets related with regulated activities. In the case of regulated activities, the ESEC is levied on the value of regulated assets (i.e. the amount recognised by ERSE in the calculation of the allowed income with reference to 1 January 2015) if it is greater than the value of those assets, over which the rate of 0.85% is applied.

To this end, the Group recognised in the year ended 31 December 2015 an expense in the amount of 25,445 thousand Euros (25,065 thousand Euros in 2014). This contribution was settled by REN on October 2015.

36. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events after the balance sheet date that give rise to additional adjustments or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

37. EXPLANATION ADDED FOR TRANSLATION

These consolidated financial statements are a translation of financial statements originally issued in Portuguese in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union at 1 January 2015. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails.

**Statement provided for in article 245, no. 1, paragraph c)
of the securities code**

Pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 245, No. 1, paragraph c) of the Securities Code, each member of the Board of Directors of REN - Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, SA, identified on next page by their name, endorsed the statement which is transcribed herein¹:

"I solemnly declare, pursuant to and for the purposes specified in Article 245, No. 1, paragraph c) of the Securities Code, to the best of my knowledge, and serving as and in the scope of the functions assigned to me, based on the information made available to me within the Board of Directors and / or Executive Committee, as applicable, the condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, thus providing a true and fair view of assets and liabilities, financial position and results of REN - Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A. and of the companies included in its scope of consolidation, and that the management report for the fiscal year of 2015 faithfully describes the occurrences in that period and the impact in the respective financial statements, also containing a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the following year."

Lisbon, 17th March 2016

¹ The originals of the individual statements are available for consultation at the head office of the company.

THE ACCOUNTANT

Maria Teresa Martins

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rodrigo Costa
(Chairman of the Board of Directors
and of the Executive Committee)

Manuel Champalimaud
(Member of the Board of Directors)

João Faria Conceição
(Member of the Board of Directors
and the Executive Committee)

Jorge Magalhães Correia
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Gonçalo Morais Soares
(Member of the Board of Directors
and the Executive Committee)

José Luis Arnaut
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Guangchao Zhu
(Vice-President of the Board of Directors
designated by State Grid International
Development Limited)

Manuel Sebastião
(Member of the Board of Directors
and Chairman of the Audit Committee)

Mengrong Cheng
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Gonçalo Gil Mata
(Member of the Board of Directors
and Member of the Audit Committee)

Longhua Jiang
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Maria Estela Barbot
(Member of the Board of Directors
and Member of the Audit Committee)

Omar Al Wahaibi
(Member of the Board of Directors)

REN – REDES ENERGÉTICAS NACIONAIS, SGPS, S.A.

REPORT AND OPINION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

Within the scope of its duties, the Audit Committee has monitored the development of the activity of REN – REDES ENERGÉTICAS NACIONAIS, SGPS, S.A. and its subsidiaries, supervised compliance with the law, regulations and the Articles of Association, supervised compliance with accountancy policies and practices, and supervised the process of preparation and disclosure of financial information, the legal review of accounts and the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems. It further supervised the activity of the Statutory Auditor and the External Auditor, including their independence and impartiality.

The Audit Committee also examined the consolidated financial information comprised within the Management Report and the financial statement of REN – REDES ENERGÉTICAS, SGPS, S.A. and its subsidiaries attached thereto in relation to the financial year ended on December 31, 2015 which consist of the Consolidated Financial Statement, evidencing a total of 4,589,593 thousand Euros and 1,161,289 thousand Euros of Equity Capital, including a Consolidated Net Profit of 116,115 thousand Euros, the Consolidated Profit and Loss Accounts, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity Capital and Cash Flows in relation to the financial year closed on the abovementioned date and the respective Annex.

The Audit Committee analysed the Legal Certification of Accounts and the Audit Report on the consolidated financial information, prepared by the Statutory Auditor and the External Auditor, which has been agreed by the Audit Committee.

Within the context of the analysis undertaken, the Audit Committee further supervised the compliance and adequacy of the accounting policies, procedures, practices and adopted valuation criteria, as well as the regulatory and quality of the Company's accounting information.

In light of the above, it is the opinion of the Audit Committee that the Consolidated Financial Statements and Consolidated Management Report, as well as proposal expressed therein, abide by applicable accounting, legal and statutory provisions, wherefore it recommends its approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Lisbon, 17 March 2016

Manuel Sebastião (Chairman)

Estela Barbot (Member)

Gonçalo Gil Mata (Member)

STATUTORY AUDIT REPORT AND AUDITORS' REPORT
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Translation of a report originally issued in Portuguese – Note 38)

Introduction

1. In accordance with the applicable legislation, we hereby present the Statutory Audit Report and Auditors' Report on the consolidated financial information contained in the Directors' Report and the consolidated financial statements of REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, S.G.P.S., S.A. ("the Company") and subsidiaries ("the Group") which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2015 that presents total assets of 4,589,953 thousand Euros and total equity of 1,161,289 thousand Euros, including a consolidated net profit of 116,115 thousand Euros, the Consolidated Statements of Profit and Loss, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year then ended and the corresponding Notes.

Responsibilities

2. The Board of Directors is responsible for: (i) the preparation of consolidated financial statements that present a true and fair view of the financial position of the companies included in the consolidation, the consolidated results and comprehensive income from their operations, the consolidated changes in their equity and their consolidated cash flows; (ii) the preparation of historical financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and that is complete, true, timely, clear, objective and licit, as required by the Securities Market Code; (iii) the adoption of adequate accounting policies and criteria and the maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control; and (iv) informing any significant facts that have influenced its operations and the operations of the companies included in the consolidation, their financial position and comprehensive income.
3. Our responsibility is to examine the financial information contained in the above mentioned documents of account, including verifying if, in all material respects, the information is complete, true, timely, clear, objective and licit, as required by the Securities Market Code, and issue a professional and independent opinion, based on our audit.

Scope

4. Our audit was performed in accordance with the auditing standards ("Normas Técnicas e as Directrizes de Revisão/Auditoria") issued by the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors ("Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas"), which require that the audit be planned and performed with the objective of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our audit included verifying, on a sample basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and assessing the significant estimates, based on judgments and criteria defined by the Board of Directors, used in their preparation. Our audit also included verifying the consolidation procedures used and that the financial statements of the companies included in the consolidation have been appropriately examined, assessing the adequacy of the accounting policies used and their uniform application and disclosure, taking into consideration the circumstances, verifying the applicability of the going concern concept and assessing the adequacy of the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assessing if, in all material respects, the information is complete, true, timely, clear, objective and licit. Our audit also included verifying that the consolidated financial information contained in the Directors' Report is in accordance with the other consolidated documents of account, and making the verifications required by items 4 and 5 of article 451 of Commercial Companies Code. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for expressing our opinion.

Opinion

5. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to in paragraph 1 above, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, S.G.P.S., S.A. and subsidiaries as of 31 December 2015, the consolidated results and comprehensive income from their operations, the consolidated changes in their equity and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and that the financial information contained in them is, in the terms defined in the standards mentioned in the paragraph 4 above, complete, true, timely, clear, objective and licit.

Report on other legal requirements

6. It is also our opinion that the financial information contained in the consolidated Directors' Report is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements of the year and the report on corporate governance practices includes the items required of the Company in accordance with article 245-A of the Securities Market Code.

Lisbon, 17 March 2016

Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A.
Represented by Jorge Carlos Batalha Duarte Catulo

6.2 › INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2015

1. INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

(Translation of consolidated statements of financial position originally issued in Portuguese - Note 31)

	Notes	2015	2014
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Tangible assets	5 and 6	536	478
Investments - equity method	7	925,888	906,217
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	50,271	45,339
Other receivables	9	2,185,348	2,157,694
Other financial assets	9	2	93,481
Derivative financial instruments	10	10,157	21,970
Deferred tax assets	8	2,439	5,233
Total non-current assets		3,174,639	3,230,413
CURRENT ASSETS:			
State and other public entities	16	6,588	11,102
Other receivables	9	625,919	524,638
Deferrals	12	98	51
Other financial assets	9	1,510	8,864
Cash and bank deposits	4	6,771	67,319
Total current assets		640,886	611,973
Total assets		3,815,525	3,842,386
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY:			
Share Capital	13	534,000	534,000
Own shares	13	(10,728)	(10,728)
Legal reserve	13	102,608	97,295
Other reserves	13	179,933	163,893
Adjustments to financial assets	13	43,077	54,433
Retained earnings		277,083	266,789
Other changes in equity		30	-
		1,126,004	1,105,683
Net profit for the period		110,311	106,257
Total equity		1,236,315	1,211,940
LIABILITIES:			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Borrowings	15	1,798,513	2,104,948
Provisions	14	263	230
Post employment benefit liabilities		8	7
Derivative financial instruments	10	8,426	24,581
Deferred tax liabilities	8	9	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,807,219	2,129,766
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Borrowings	15	705,179	435,440
Provisions	14	-	40
Trade payables	15	1,570	1,574
State and other public entities	16	568	1,157
Derivative financial instruments	10	5,918	-
Other payables	15	58,757	61,895
Deferrals	17	-	574
Total current liabilities		771,990	500,680
Total liabilities		2,579,209	2,630,446
Total equity and liabilities		3,815,525	3,842,386

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS BY NATURE FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

(Translation of statements of profit and loss originally issued in Portuguese - Note 31)

REVENUES AND EXPENSES	Notes	2015	2014
<i>Services rendered</i>	18	13,117	13,486
<i>Gains / (losses) from associates and joint ventures</i>	7 and 19	108,200	105,053
<i>Supplies and services</i>	20	(7,237)	(7,538)
<i>Personnel costs</i>	21	(7,502)	(6,419)
<i>Provisions (increases) /decreases</i>	14	7	(96)
<i>Impairments on investments (charge) / reversal</i>	11	(600)	-
<i>Other income</i>	22	271	322
<i>Other expenses</i>	23	(863)	(1,083)
Profit before amortization, depreciation, finance costs and taxes		105,394	103,724
<i>Depreciation and amortization (charge) / reversal</i>	5	(178)	(183)
Operating profit (before finance costs and taxes)		105,217	103,541
<i>Interest and similar income</i>	24	114,555	128,344
<i>Interest and similar costs</i>	24	(110,661)	(131,906)
<i>Dividends</i>	25	1,452	1,915
Profit before taxes		110,563	101,895
<i>Income tax expense for the period</i>	8	(252)	4,362
Net profit for the period		110,311	106,257
Basic earnings per share		0.21	0.20

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

(Translation of statement of changes in equity originally issued in Portuguese - Note 31)

2014										
Notes	Capital	Own shares	Legal reserve	Hedging reserve (Note 10)	Fair value reserve (Note 11)	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Adjustment of financial assets (Note 7)	Net profit for the period	Total equity
Balances at the beginning of 2014	534,000	(10,728)	91,492	(17,989)	3,805	180,189	247,172	14,137	116,071	1,158,149
Changes in the year:										
Changes in fair value	10 and 11	-	-	-	(1,480)	(633)	-	-	-	(2,112)
Appropriation of the profit for the preceding year	13	-	-	5,804	-	-	19,617	-	(25,421)	-
Adjustments in financial assets	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,296	-	40,296
		-	-	5,804	(1,480)	(633)	19,617	40,296	(25,421)	38,184
Operations during the year with shareholders										
Distribution of dividends	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,650)	(90,650)
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,650)	(90,650)
Net profit for the year									106,257	106,257
Comprehensive income		-	-	-	(1,480)	(633)	-	40,296	106,257	144,441
Balances at the end of 2014	534,000	(10,728)	97,295	(19,468)	3,172	180,189	266,789	54,433	106,257	1,211,940

2015											
Notes	Capital	Own shares	Legal reserve	Hedging reserve (Note 10)	Fair value reserve (Note 11)	Other reserves	Other Changes in Equity	Retained earnings	Adjustment of financial assets (Note 7)	Net profit for the period	Total equity
Balances at the beginning of 2015	534,000	(10,728)	97,295	(19,468)	3,172	180,189	-	266,789	54,433	106,257	1,211,940
Changes in the year:											
Changes in fair value	10 and 11	-	-	-	10,509	5,532	-	-	-	-	16,040
Appropriation of the profit for the preceding year	13	-	-	5,313	-	-	-	10,294	-	(15,607)	-
Adjustments in financial assets	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,356)	-	(11,356)
Other Changes		-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
		-	-	5,313	10,509	5,532	30	10,294	(11,356)	(15,607)	4,715
Operations during the year with shareholders											
Distribution of dividends	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,650)	(90,650)
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,650)	(90,650)
Net profit for the year										110,311	110,311
Comprehensive income		-	-	-	10,509	5,532	30	-	(11,356)	110,311	115,026
Balances at the end of 2015	534,000	(10,728)	102,608	(8,960)	8,704	180,189	30	277,083	43,077	110,311	1,236,315

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 AND 2014

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

(Translation cash flow originally issued in Portuguese - Note 31)

	NOTES	2015	2014
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
CASH RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMERS		18,980	20,597
CASH PAID TO SUPPLIERS		(9,490)	(12,490)
CASH PAID TO EMPLOYEES		(7,681)	(5,973)
Cash generated by operations		1,808	2,134
INCOME TAX RECEIVED/(PAID)		8,409	(22,729)
OTHER RECEIPTS/(PAYMENTS) RELATING TO OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(3,603)	(2,735)
Flows generated by / (used in) operating activities [1]		6,615	(23,330)
FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments relating to:			
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	7	(12,800)	(6,000)
BORROWINGS		(110,000)	-
AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	11	-	(100)
TANGIBLE ASSETS		(2)	(8)
		(122,802)	(6,108)
Receipts relating to:			
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	9	100,857	22,728
BORROWINGS		76,683	84,147
INTEREST AND OTHER SIMILAR INCOME		110,731	100,407
DIVIDENDS	7 AND 25	92,098	126,985
		380,368	334,266
Flows generated by investing activities [2]		257,566	328,158
FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts relating to:			
BORROWINGS		3,215,907	4,642,625
INTEREST AND OTHER SIMILAR INCOME		-	7,055
		3,215,907	4,649,680
Payments relating to:			
BORROWINGS		(3,351,279)	(4,814,606)
INTEREST AND OTHER SIMILAR EXPENSE		(98,707)	(126,071)
DIVIDENDS	13	(90,650)	(90,650)
		(3,540,636)	(5,031,328)
Flows used in financing activities [3]		(324,729)	(381,648)
Changes in cash and cash equivalents [4] = [1] + [2] + [3]		(60,548)	(76,819)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4	67,319	144,138
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	6,771	67,319

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the statement of cash flow as of 31 December 2015.

THE ACCOUNTANT

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2015

(Translation of the Notes to the financial statements originally issued in Portuguese – Note 31)

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

1. INTRODUCTORY NOTE

REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A. (hereinafter referred to as “REN SGPS” or “the Company”), with head office in Avenida Estados Unidos da América, 55 – Lisbon, resulted from the transformation on 5 January 2007 of REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. into an investment holding company.

At the same time a spin-off was made of the electricity business from REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. to the group company REN – Serviços de Rede, S.A., the name of which was subsequently changed to REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.

REN SGPS is the parent company of the REN Group, being organized into two main business segments, Electricity and Gas, and one secondary business, in the area of Telecommunications.

The Electricity business segment includes the following companies:

a) REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A., was incorporated on 26 September 2006, whose activities are carried out under a concession contract for a period of 50 years as from 2007, which establishes the overall management of the Public Electricity Supply System (Sistema Eléctrico de Abastecimento Público - SEP);

b) REN Trading, S.A., was incorporated on 13 June 2007, whose main function is the management of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) from Turbogás, S.A. and Tejo Energia, S.A., which did not terminate on 30 June 2007, date of the entry into force of the new Contracts for the Maintenance of the Contractual Equilibrium (Contratos para a Manutenção do Equilíbrio Contratual – CMEC). The operations of this company include the trading of electricity produced and of the installed production capacity, to domestic and international distributors;

c) Enondas, Energia das Ondas, S.A. was incorporated on 14 October 2010, its capital being fully owned by REN - Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A., which the main activity being the management of the concession to operate a pilot area for the production of electric energy from sea waves. The Portuguese government awarded the Company the concession to operate a pilot area for the production of electricity from sea waves in accordance with paragraph 3, Article 5 of Decree - Law 5/2008 of 8 January and Decree - Law 238/2008 of 15 December. In accordance with Decree - Law 238/2008 of 15 December, the concession has a duration of 45 years, and includes the authorization to install the infrastructures necessary to connect to the public electricity network and use the water resources of the public water area, monitoring the use by others of the water resources needed to produce electricity from waves energy, as well as competence to award licenses for the establishment and operation of the business of electricity generation and its monitoring.

The Gas business includes the following companies:

a) REN Gás, S.A. was incorporated on 29 March 2011, with the corporate objective of promoting, developing and carrying out projects and developments in the natural gas sector, as well as defining the overall strategy and coordination of the companies in which has direct interests;

b) REN Gasodutos, S.A., was incorporated on 26 September 2006, the capital of which was paid up through carve-in of the gas transport infrastructures (network, connections and compression). The company's purpose is the high pressure transportation of natural gas and the overall technical management of the National Natural Gas System, considering the security and continuity of supply of natural gas in Portugal mainland. This includes especially the management and operation of the National Natural Gas Transportation Network, including the transport of natural gas, the planning, construction, maintenance and operation of the necessary infrastructures and installations, in accordance with the law and its public service concession, as well as any other related services;

c) REN Armazenagem, S.A., was incorporated on 26 September 2006, the capital of which was paid up through integration into the company of the gas underground storage assets. The company's purpose is the underground storage of natural gas and the construction, operation and maintenance of the infrastructures and facilities necessary for that purpose, in accordance with the law and the company's public service concession, and any other related activities;

d) REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A., acquired under the acquisition of the gas business, previously designated "SGNL – Sociedade Portuguesa de Gás Natural Liquefeito". The operations of this company comprise the supply, reception, storage and re-gasification of natural liquefied gas through the GNL marine terminal, being responsible for the construction, utilization and maintenance of the necessary infrastructures.

The operations of REN Gasodutos, S.A., REN Armazenagem S.A. and REN Atlântico S.A. are made in accordance with the three concession contracts separately granted for periods of 40 years from 26 September 2006 onwards.

The telecommunications business is managed by RENTELECOM – Comunicações, S.A. whose activity is the establishment, management and operation of telecommunications infrastructures and systems, the rendering of telecommunications services and optimizing the optical fibre excess capacity of the installations owned by REN Group.

REN SGPS fully owns REN Serviços, S.A., a company whose purpose is the rendering of services in the energetic area and the general services of business development support to group companies and third parties, receiving a fee for the services rendered, as well as the management of financial participations in other companies.

The subsidiaries REN Gás, S.A., REN Gasodutos, S.A. and REN Armazenagem, S.A. are indirectly fully owned by REN SGPS, S.A. through its subsidiary REN Serviços, S.A. (fully owned by REN SGPS).

On 10 May 2013 REN Finance, B.V., a company based in Netherlands and fully owned by REN SGPS, whose purpose is to participate, finance, collaborate and lead the management of group companies, was incorporated.

Additionally on 24 May 2013, together with China Electric Power Research Institute, a State Grid Group company, Centro de Investigação em Energia REN – State Grid, S.A. (“Centro de Investigação”) was incorporated under a Joint Venture Agreement on which REN holds 1,499,997 shares representing 49.99% of the total share capital. The purpose of this company is to implement a Research and Development centre in Portugal, dedicated to the research, development, innovation and demonstration in the areas of electricity transmission and systems management, the rendering of advisory services and education and training services as part of these activities, as well as performing all related activities and complementary services to its object.

As of 31 December 2015, REN SGPS also holds:

- a) 40% interest in the share capital of OMIP - Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A. (“OMIP SGPS”), being its purpose the management of participations in other companies as an indirect way of exercising economic activities. The company is shareholder of, among others, OMIP – Pólo Português, S.G.M.R., S.A. (“OMIP”), which function is the management of the MIBEL derivatives market together with OMIClear – Sociedade de Compensação de Mercados de Energia, S.A., a company fully owned by OMIP, which acts as the clearing house and central counterparty for transactions in the futures market.
- b) 10% interest in the share capital of OMEL - Operador do Mercado Ibérico de Energia, S.A., the Spanish pole of the Sole Operator.
- c) 8% interest in the share capital in Medgrid, SAS; and
- d) 7.5% interest in the share capital of Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S.A. (“HCB”).

The accompanying financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors meeting, held on 17 March 2016. However, they are still subject to approval by the Shareholders’ Meeting under the terms of current Portuguese legislation.

The Board of Directors understands that the financial statements fairly reflect the Company’s financial position, the results of its operations, changes in its equity and its cash flows.

2. ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Decree-Law 158/2009 of 13 July, and the conceptual framework, accounting and financial reporting standards and interpretations applicable (generally accepted accounting principles in Portugal).

The accompanying financial statements are presented in thousands of Euros.

3. MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The main accounting policies used to prepare these financial statements are as follows:

3.1. BASES OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis from the accounting records of the Company, maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Portugal.

The accompanying financial statements reflect only the Company's individual financial statements, prepared as required by law for approval by the Shareholders' Meeting. As explained in Note 3.2 investments are recorded in accordance with the equity method.

In accordance with Decree - Law 158/2009 of 13 July, the Company also prepared consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS"), for approval in separate, which reflects, as of 31 December 2015, in relation to the accompanying individual financial statements, the following differences:

	<i>(Increase)/ Decrease</i>
<i>Total net assets</i>	<i>774,428</i>
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>849,455</i>
<i>Net profit for the period</i>	<i>5,809</i>
<i>Total revenue</i>	<i>593,639</i>
<i>Total equity</i>	<i>(75,026)</i>

As of 31 December 2015, the differences between net profit and equity (individual and consolidated financial statements) results essentially from: (i) subsidiaries record actuarial gains and losses relating to employee benefits in accordance with the "corridor" method, this effect being reflected on the Company by applying the equity method to measure subsidiaries in the individual financial statements, while in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, actuarial gains and losses are recorded directly in equity; and (ii) the investment in OMIP SGPS in the IFRS consolidated financial statements, has been revaluated in 2011, following the loss in control from subsidiary to associate.

3.2. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recorded by the equity method, under which they are initially recorded at cost and then adjusted based on the post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of the net assets of these companies. The Company's results include the proportion of the results of these entities. In addition dividends received from these companies are recorded as decreases in the amount of investments.

The excess of cost in relation to the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of each entity acquired on the acquisition date is recognized as goodwill and is maintained in the amount of the investment. If the difference between cost and the fair value of assets and liabilities is negative, it is recognized as gain of the period.

A valuation of investments is made when there are indications that an asset can be impaired, any impairment losses being recorded as cost in the statement of profit and loss.

When the Company's proportion on the accumulated losses of a subsidiary or associate exceeds its carrying amount, the investment is recorded at a nil amount, except when the Company has assumed commitments to cover the losses of the subsidiary or associate, when the additional losses require the recognition of a liability. If these companies subsequently report net profits, the Company only starts recognizing its share on those profits only after its profit share equals the unrecorded losses.

Unrealized gains on transactions with subsidiaries and associates are eliminated proportionally to the Company's interests, by corresponding entry to the investment caption. Unrealized losses are also eliminated but only up to the point that such loss does not result from the transferred asset being impaired.

3.3. TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost includes the purchase price of the asset, costs directly attributable to its acquisition and costs incurred to prepare the asset to start operating.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Tangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life period, from the date they are ready for use.

The estimated periods of useful life of tangible assets are as follows:

	Years
Transport equipment	From 4 to 6 years
Administrative equipment	from 3 to 10 years

The useful life of the assets is reviewed annually. A change in useful life period is treated as an accounting estimate change and, therefore, is applied prospectively.

Gains and losses on the sale of assets are determined by the difference between the proceeds of the sale and the net carrying amount of the asset, these being recorded in the statement of profit and loss of the period.

3.4. LEASES

Lease agreements are classified as finance leases or operating leases taking into consideration the substance of the transaction rather than the legal form of the agreement.

Leases agreements on which REN has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, are classified as finance leases. Agreements in which an analysis of one or more of the conditions of the contract indicate a finance lease are also classified as such. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease contracts are initially recognized at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets or the present value of the minimum lease payments, determined at the inception date. The lease liability is recognized net of borrowing costs in the caption Borrowings. Borrowing costs included in the lease payments and the depreciation of the leased assets are both recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period they refer to.

Tangible assets acquired under finance lease contracts, are depreciated considering the lower period between the useful life period of the asset and the maturity of the lease contract, when the company does not have a purchase option on the maturity date, or by the useful life period estimated, when the Company has the commitment to acquire the asset by the end period of the contract.

Under operating lease contracts, the lease payments due are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.5. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company choose to fully apply IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation, IAS 39 - Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, in accordance with paragraph 2 of NCRF 27.

The Board of Directors determines the classification of financial assets at the time of their initial recognition in accordance with the purpose of its acquisition.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets can be classified into the following categories:

- (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss – includes non-derivative financial assets acquired for short-term trading and assets designated at fair value through profit and loss at the inception date;
- (ii) Loans granted and receivables – includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not listed in an active market;
- (iii) Investments held to maturity – includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, that the entity intends and has the capacity to hold until the maturity date; and
- (iv) Available-for-sale financial assets – includes non-derivative financial assets designated as available-for-sale at inception date or other financial assets not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized as non-current assets unless management intends to sell them within 12 months of the statement of financial position date.

Purchases and sales of investments in financial assets are recognized on the transaction date – the date on which the Company commits itself to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognized at fair value, being the transaction costs expensed in the statement of profit and loss. Such assets are subsequently adjusted to fair value, being gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recorded in the statement of profit and loss caption “net financial costs” of the period, which also includes interest income and dividends received.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value including transaction costs, if any. In subsequent periods these assets are adjusted to fair value, the changes in fair value being recognized in the fair value reserve caption in Equity, until the investment been sold or received or until the fair value be below its acquisition cost over a long period, situation on which the loss is recorded in the statement of profit and loss. Dividends and interest income from available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in the statement of profit and loss caption "other financial income" in the period on which the right to receive them is established.

The fair value of listed investments is based on current market prices ("bid"). If the market for a financial asset is not active, the Company establishes fair value through valuation techniques. These include the use of recent transactions, provided that they have been made at market price, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis when information is available, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

Non listed investments, for which is not possible to reliability estimate the fair value, are measured at the acquisition cost deducted of impairments losses, if any, being the impairment losses recorded in the profit and loss statement of the period.

Financial assets held to maturity are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans and receivables are classified as "Trade and other receivables" in the statement of financial position, and are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment loss. An impairment loss of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the amounts due in accordance with the original terms of the transactions that gave rise to the receivables, being recorded in the statement of profit and loss in the caption "Impairment for receivables".

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments expire or are transferred, as well as all the risks and rewards of their ownership.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets are impaired, namely if this impairment will have a negative impact on the estimated cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets and when it can be reliably measured.

Impairment losses to be recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost corresponds to the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its present value as of the date of the new estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Impairment losses to be recognized on financial assets measured at cost correspond to the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the best estimate of the fair value of the asset as of the financial reporting date.

Impairment losses are recorded in the statement of profit and loss caption "Impairment losses" in the period they are determined.

If subsequently the impairment loss decreases, and such decrease can be objectively related to an event that occurred after the loss recognition, it must be reversed through profit and loss. The reversal must be recognized up to the amount that would have been recorded (amortized cost) if the loss had not been initially recognized. The reversal of impairment losses is recorded in the statement of profit and loss caption "Reversal of impairment losses".

In the case of financial assets classified as "available for sale", a significant and longstanding decrease of its fair value below the acquisition cost is considered an indicator that the financial asset is impaired. If evidence of impairment on the available for sale asset exists, the accumulated loss is determined by the difference between the acquisition cost and the actual fair value, less any impairment losses previously recorded is transferred from the fair value reserve in equity into profit and loss of the period. Impairment losses of equity instruments recorded in profit and loss are not reversible.

CASH AND BANK DEPOSITS

Cash and bank deposits in balance include cash on hand, bank deposits, other short-term highly liquid investments with initial maturities of up to 12 months.

These assets are measured at amortized cost. Usually, the amortized cost does not differ from the nominal amount.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A financial instrument is classified as a financial liability when exists a contractual obligation by the issuer to liquidate capital and/or interests, by the delivery of cash or other financial asset, independently on its legal form.

IAS 39 establishes the classification of financial liabilities in two categories:

- (i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss; and
- (ii) Other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities include "Borrowings", "Trade payables" and "Other payables".

Trade payables and Other payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently adjusted to amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction incremental costs incurred. The subsequent measurement of these borrowings is made at amortised cost, being the difference between the nominal value and the initial fair value recognised in the in profit and loss statement over the loan maturity, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current, except when the Company has an unconditional right to defer the payment of the correspondent liability for, at least, 12 months after the reporting date, being this liability, in these circumstances classified as non-current.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the related obligations are settled, cancelled or expire.

3.6. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments are measured at the inception date and, subsequently, at fair value. The method for the recognition of fair value gains and losses depend upon the designation made of the derivative financial instruments. If they are trading financial derivative instruments, gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss captions financial income and financial costs, respectively. When they are designated as hedging derivative financial instruments, the recognition of gains and losses depends on the nature of the item hedged, and could be a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments corresponds to its market value. In the absence of market value, the fair value is determined by external entities, through valuation techniques accepted in the market.

Derivative financial instruments are recognized in the caption "Derivative financial instruments", and if they have a positive or negative fair value they are recognized as financial assets or liabilities, respectively.

A derivative financial instrument is recorded and presented as non-current if its remaining maturity period is over 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled within the next 12 months.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

In the scope of the risk management policy for interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk, the Company contracts derivative financial instruments, namely swaps.

The criteria for applying hedge accounting, are as follows:

- Adequate documentation of the hedging operation;
- The risk to be covered is one of the risks described in IAS 39; and
- It is expected that the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item, attributable to the hedged risk, are virtually offset by changes in fair value of the hedging instrument.

At the inception of the hedge operation, the Company documents the hedge relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, its risk management objectives and its strategy for managing the risk. Additionally, in the beginning of the operation and at each reporting period, it is assessed the effectiveness of the hedging instrument to offset variations in the fair value and cash flows of the hedged item.

The fair value of the derivative financial instruments contracted and the changes recorded in the hedging reserve are disclosed in Note 10.

In the fair value hedge of an asset or liability (fair value hedge), the carrying amount of the asset or liability, determined based on the accounting policy used, is adjusted so as to reflect the variation of its fair value attributable to the risk hedged.

Variations in the fair value of the hedging instruments are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, together with variations in the fair value of the assets or liabilities hedged attributable to the risk hedged.

An hedging operation for the exposure to variations of high probability in future cash flows (cash flow hedge) the effective part of the fair value variation of the hedging instrument is recognized in hedging reserves, being transferred to the statement of profit and loss in the period the item hedged affects results. The ineffective part of the hedge is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which occurs.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

Any amount recorded in the caption as "Other reserves – hedge reserves" is only reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged position affects results. When the hedged position relates to a future transaction which is not expected to occur, any amount recorded as "Hedging reserve" is immediately reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

3.7. REVENUE

Revenue includes the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from services rendered, net of tax and discounts, returns and other deductions.

Revenue relating to services rendered refers to debits made to subsidiaries corresponding to management costs.

Revenue relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognized in accordance with the equity method.

Interest revenue is recognized in accordance with the effective interest method provided that it is probable that economic benefits flow to the company and they can be reliably measured.

The revenue from dividends is recognised as gain in the year they are assigned to the shareholders.

3.8. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND MAIN SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO ESTIMATES

In the preparation of the accompanying financial statements, judgments and estimates were made using assumptions that affect the amounts recognized as assets and liabilities, as well as the amounts recorded relating to gains and losses of the period.

The estimates and underlying assumptions were determined with reference to the reporting date, based on the best knowledge available as of the date of approval of the financial statements of the events and transactions in process, as well as experience of past and/or current events. However, situations can occur in subsequent periods that were not predictable as of the date of approval of the financial statements and so were not considered in the estimates. Changes in the estimates that occur after the date of the financial statements will be corrected on a prospective basis. Therefore, given the degree of uncertainty, actual results of the transactions can differ from the corresponding estimates.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

3.8.1 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when the Company has: i) a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; ii) for which it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and iii) the amount can be reliably estimated. When one of these criteria is not fulfilled, or the existence of the liability is dependent upon a future event, the Company discloses it as a contingent liability, except if the outflow of resources to settle it is considered to be remote.

Provisions for restructuring expenses are recognised by the Company when there is a formal and detailed restructuring plan and that such plan has been communicated to the involved parties. In the measurement of the restructuring provision, only the expected outflows that directly result from the implementation of such plan are considered, not being, consequently, related with the current activities of the Company.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the estimated expenditure required to settle the liability, using a pre-tax rate that reflects the market assessment of the discount period and the risk of the provision.

3.8.2 FAIR VALUE

The fair value of listed investments is based on current market prices ("bid"). If an active market does not exist, the Company establishes the fair value by using valuation techniques. These techniques include the consideration of recent transactions, provided that they reflect market conditions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, and discounted cash flow analysis when information is available, making maximum use of market inputs and residually relying on entity-specific inputs.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments refers to its market value. In the absence of market value, its fair value is determined by external independent entities making use of valuation techniques accepted in the market.

3.9. INCOME TAX

Income tax for the year recognized in the statement of profit and loss includes current income tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when deferred tax relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is also recognized in equity.

Current tax payable is computed based on the Company's taxable profit. Taxable profit differs from the accounting profit, given it excludes revenue or expenses items that will be taxable or deductible in other years and items that will never be taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax refers to temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the amounts for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the temporary differences revert, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been formally enacted on the date of the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized, or temporary taxable differences that revert in the same period as the deductible temporary differences. At the end of each reporting period is made a revision of the deductible temporary differences and they are adjusted based on the expectation of their future utilization.

3.10. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Foreign currency transactions are translated to Euros, the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses, resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end exchange rates, are recognized as "finance costs" in the statement of profit and loss if relating to borrowings and in "other operating income or costs" in the case of all the other balances/transactions.

3.11. ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Income and expenses are recognised on an accruals basis, under which income and expenses are recorded in the period to which they relate, independently of when the correspondent amounts are collected or paid. Differences between the amounts received and paid and the related income and expenses, are recorded as assets or liabilities.

3.12. DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS

The distribution of dividends to shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period the dividends are approved by the shareholders and up to the moment of their payment.

3.13. SHARE CAPITAL AND OWN SHARES

Ordinary shares are classified in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or options are presented net of tax effects, as a deduction in equity.

Own shares acquired through contract or directly on the stock market are recognized as a deduction in equity. In accordance with the Portuguese Commercial Company Code, REN SGPS must at any time ensure that there are enough reserves in Equity to cover the value of own shares, limiting the amount of reserves available for distribution.

Own shares are recorded at cost if they are acquired in a spot transaction or at estimated fair value if acquired in a deferred purchase.

3.14. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The caption cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, bank deposits, other short-term highly liquid investments with initial maturities of up to three months, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in the current liabilities "Borrowings" caption on the statement of financial position, and are included in the statement of cash flows as cash and cash equivalents.

The cash flow statement is prepared according with the direct method, being presented the collections and payments in operating activities, investment and financing activities.

The Company classifies interests and dividends received as investment activities and interests and dividends paid as financing activities unless if related with cash flows that relate with a hedge contract of an identifiable position, which are classified in accordance with the cash flows of the hedged position.

3.15. BORROWING COSTS

Borrowings costs are recognized as costs in the period they are incurred.

3.16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk relating to interest rate, among others risk factors.

The Company developed and implemented a risk management program that, together with permanent monitoring of the financial markets, seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the REN's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the financial management department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The financial management department identifies, assesses and realises operations to minimise the financial risks. The Board of Directors defines the principles for overall risk management and policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivatives and other non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity.

i) Foreign exchange rate risk

The Company has limited exposure to foreign exchange rate risk. The risk of fluctuation of foreign exchange rates on the bond issued totalling 10,000 million Yens ("JPY") is fully hedged by a cross currency swap of the same notional amount.

An increase of 5% in the exchange rate of Euro/JPY, all other factors remaining constant, would lead to a decrease on equity in the amount of 1,031 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2015 (940 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014), while a decrease of that exchange rate would lead to an increase on equity in the amount of 1,138 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2015 (1,037 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014).

ii) Credit risk

REN's exposure to credit risk is not significant, since the services rendered are invoiced to group companies.

REN's counterparty risk on bank deposits, financial applications, and contracting of derivative instruments, is mitigated by the selection of top rating international institutions with solid credit rating and top national financial institutions.

iii) Liquidity risk

REN SGPS manages Group's liquidity risk (except for REN Atlântico) through central treasury management. All the liquidity excess and needs of each group company are transferred to REN SGPS, which manages the consolidated balances with financial institutions.

In order to guarantee the current treasury needs of the Group, and to have the necessary dynamic and flexible to fulfil the current liquidity needs, the Company, as of 31 December 2015, has credit lines contracted and not used in the amount of 80,000 thousand Euros and five commercial paper programmes, in the amount of 900,000 thousand Euros, being available 535,000 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2015. From the total amount of commercial paper programmes, 600,000 thousand Euros have subscription guarantee (of which 471,000 thousand Euros were available as of 31 December 2015) (Nota 15).

The following table presents the Company liabilities by residual contracted maturity intervals and includes derivative financial instruments, the financial liquidation of the related cash flows of which is made by the net amount. The amounts shown in the table are non-discounted cash flows contracted, including undiscounted future interest; as therefore, do not correspond to its carrying amounts:

	31 December 2015			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings:				
Bank borrowings	62,570	260,274	273,346	596,190
Bonds	403,233	1,047,683	412,445	1,863,361
Commercial paper	298,232	-	-	298,232
Others	51,682	1,866	-	53,549
	815,717	1,309,823	685,790	2,811,331
Derivative financial instruments	7,255	981	-	8,237
Trade and others payables	60,326	-	-	60,326
TOTAL	883,299	1,310,805	685,790	2,879,894

	31 December 2014			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings:				
Bank borrowings	106,889	258,673	255,072	620,635
Bonds	204,694	1,049,839	860,523	2,115,056
Commercial paper	153,064	275,875	-	428,939
Others	142	200	-	342
	464,789	1,584,587	1,115,596	3,164,971
Derivative financial instruments	8,679	14,292	-	22,971
Trade and others payables	63,469	-	-	63,469
TOTAL	536,937	1,598,878	1,115,596	3,251,411

The following table shows the derivative financial instruments, which cash settlement is made at gross amounts:

	31 December 2015			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap				
Outflows	(4,180)	(12,484)	(77,713)	(94,376)
Inflows	2,068	8,270	83,532	93,870
	(2,112)	(4,213)	5,819	(507)

	31 December 2014			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap				
Outflows	(4,169)	(15,363)	(79,794)	(99,325)
Inflows	1,866	7,464	77,253	86,583
	(2,303)	(7,899)	(2,540)	(12,742)

iv) Interest rate risk

The Company presents exposure to interest rates risk mainly on borrowings.

Borrowings at variable interest rates expose REN to cash flow risk resulting from changes in interest rates. Borrowings at fixed rates expose REN Group to fair value risk, as a result of changes in interest rates. Risk management is performed centrally aiming to avoid volatility in financial costs; using simple derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps. In this kind of operations REN exchanges with banking counterparties in specific dates and with defined maturities, the difference between the contractual fixed interest rates and the variable rates with reference to the notional amounts covered. All operations undertaken with this purpose can, in the most part of the hedges, be considered perfect interest rate hedging operations.

A sensitivity analysis was made based on the Company's total debt as of 31 December 2015 and 2014, using the following assumptions:

- Changes in market interest rates affect interest income and costs of variable financial instruments;
- Changes in market interest rates only affect results or equity in relation to fixed interest rate financial instruments if they are recognized at fair value (or remeasured by the interest rate risk in a fair value hedge);
- Changes in market interest rates affect the fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities; and
- Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities, are estimated discounting future cash flows, using market rates at the year end.

Under these assumptions, a 0.25% increase in market interest rates for all the currencies in which the Company has borrowings and derivative financial instruments at 31 December 2015 would result in a decrease of profit before tax of, approximately, 3,001 thousand Euros, (3,747 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014).

The increase in equity resulting from an increase in interest rates of 0.25% would be, approximately, 6,876 thousand Euros, this impact entirely attributed to derivatives (on 31 December 2014 corresponded to an increase of 2,570 thousand Euros).

The sensitivity analysis is merely illustrative and does not represent an actual gain or loss, neither other variations in the income statement or in equity.

3.17. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

The benefits granted under the medium-term variable remuneration policy are recorded in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 2 - Share-based Payment ("IFRS 2").

The payments settled in cash or cash equivalents ("cash settled"), which are based on the share quotations, give rise to the recognition of a liability initially measured at fair value, determined on the date on which the corresponding benefits are awarded. The benefits are recorded as personnel costs against liabilities, as the beneficiaries rendered the service. The fair value of the liability is reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes recognized in net income of the period.

The share-based payments assume no material amounts for the purpose of disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

3.18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events that occur subsequently to balance sheet date that provide additional information on conditions that existed at the date of the statement of financial position ("adjusting events" or events after the statement of financial position date that lead to adjustments), are recognized in the financial statements. Events that occur after the statement of financial position date that provide information on conditions that exist after that date ("non-adjusting events" or events after the statement of financial position date that do not lead to adjustments), are disclosed in the notes to the separate financial statements, if material.

4. CASH FLOW

For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, the caption cash and cash deposits equivalents includes cash, bank deposits readily available (with terms not exceeding three months) and treasury securities in the monetary market, net of bank overdrafts and other short-term financing equivalents.

The caption cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2015 and 2014, is made as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Bank deposits repayable on demand</i>	6,771	9,424
<i>Term deposits up to 3 months</i>	-	57,894
Cash and cash equivalents	6,771	67,319

Receipts and payments relating to borrowings mainly include emissions and reimbursements of commercial paper.

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

The changes in tangible assets, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, in the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

2015			
	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	ADMINISTRATIVE AND IT EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
Assets			
BEGINNING BALANCE	848	200	1,048
ACQUISITIONS	305	56	362
SALES/WRITE OFFS	(436)	(2)	(438)
ENDING BALANCE	718	254	972
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
BEGINNING BALANCE	434	136	570
DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR	149	28	178
DEPRECIATION SALES/WRITE OFFS	(309)	(2)	(312)
ENDING BALANCE	274	162	436
Net assets	444	92	536

2014			
	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	ADMINISTRATIVE AND IT EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
Assets			
BEGINNING BALANCE	904	196	1,100
ACQUISITIONS	57	7	64
SALES/WRITE OFFS	(112)	(3)	(115)
ENDING BALANCE	848	200	1,048
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
BEGINNING BALANCE	348	110	457
DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR	154	29	183
DEPRECIATION SALES/WRITE OFFS	(67)	(3)	(70)
ENDING BALANCE	434	136	570
Net assets	414	64	478

6. FINANCE LEASES

The Company had the following assets under finance lease agreements at 31 December 2015 and 2014:

	2015			2014
	Cost	Depreciation	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
<i>Transport equipment</i>	668	(253)	415	375
	668	(253)	415	375

The minimum payments under finance lease contracts at 31 December 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

	Present value of minimum payments		Minimum payments	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Up to 1 year (Note 15)	156	132	163	142
From 1 to 5 years (Note 15)	209	194	214	200
	366	326	378	342

7. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

The Company's investments in subsidiaries and associates as of 31 December 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

Entity	Head office	31 December 2015					Investment held		
		Share Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Net results	%	Investment	Proportional amount of result (Note 19)
Equity method:									
Subsidiaries:									
REN - Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.	Lisbon	586,759	2,936,299	2,271,416	379,992	52,433	100	664,883	52,433
REN Trading, S.A.	Lisbon	50	156,451	153,040	3,632	1,088	100	3,411	1,088
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	Sines	13,000	347,181	250,494	48,421	7,396	100	100,461 (i)	7,396
RENTELECOM - Comunicações, S.A.	Lisbon	100	6,891	2,991	5,724	2,544	100	3,900	2,544
REN Serviços, S.A.	Lisbon	50	1,014,135	936,989	97,920	38,975	100	77,146	40,174 (ii)
Enondas, Energia das Ondas, S.A.	Pombal	250	2,574	2,082	694	75	100	492	75
Ren Finance, BV	Amsterdam	20	828,154	762,008	43,704	3,725	100	66,146	3,725
								916,440	107,433
Associates:									
OMIP - Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A.	Lisbon	2,610	30,298	1,906	1,186	610	40 (iv)	7,256	322 (iii)
Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - STATE GRID, S.A.	Lisbon	3,000	10,929	6,543	2,989	892	50	2,193	445
								9,448	767
								925,888	108,200

(i) As of 31 December 2014 the financial investment in REN Atlântico includes a goodwill of 3,774 thousand Euros.

(ii) The proportional value of REN Serviços it's increased by 1,198 thousands of Euros of capital gain recognition from the sale of Enagas.

(iii) The proportional value of the result in OMIP, SGPS, includes the effect of the adjustment arising from changes to the financial statements of the previous year made after application of the equity method by REN SGPS.

(iv) The company granted a option to sell 5% of this participation.

Entity	Head office	31 December 2014						Investment held	
		Share Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Net result	%	Investment	Proportional amount of result (Note 19)
<u>Equity method:</u>									
<u>Subsidiaries:</u>									
REN - Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.	Lisbon	586,759	3,060,842	2,383,467	392,518	68,341	100	677,375	68,341
REN Trading, S.A.	Lisbon	50	94,130	87,745	5,094	4,276	100	6,385	4,276
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	Sines	13,000	356,052	266,761	42,197	6,558	100	93,065 (i)	6,558
RENTELECOM - Comunicações, S.A.	Lisbon	100	6,370	2,655	5,519	2,483	100	3,715	2,483
REN Serviços, S.A.	Lisbon	50	985,394	917,765	61,293	20,317	100	67,629	20,317
Enondas, Energia das Ondas, S.A.	Pombal	250	2,670	2,252	373	72	100	417	72
Ren Finance, BV	Amsterdam	20	639,034	589,412	32,128	2,683	100	49,621	2,587 (ii)
								898,208	104,633
<u>Associates:</u>									
OMIP - Operador do Mercado Ibérico (Portugal), SGPS, S.A.	Lisbon	2,610	29,785	1,926	1,029	546	40	6,262	218
Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - STATE GRID, S.A.	Lisbon	3,000	8,909	5,415	13,451	405	50	1,747	202
								8,009	421
								906,217	105,053

(i) As of 31 December 2014 the financial investment in REN Atlântico includes a goodwill of 3,774 thousand Euros.

(ii) The proportional value of the result in Ren Finance, B.V. includes the effect of the adjustment arising from changes to the financial statements of the previous year made after application of the equity method by REN SGPS.

As of 31 December 2015 the cumulative amount recognized under "Investments", due to the use of the equity method, amounts to 322,985 thousand Euros. In accordance with the current Portuguese legislation, income and other positive equity changes recognized as a result of the equity method can only be distributed to shareholders when paid-up as described in Note 13.

The changes in these captions in 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	2015		
	Investment - equity method		
	Proportion of capital held (assets)	Goodwill	Total
Beginning balance	902,444	3,774	906,217
Result appropriated by the equity method (Note 19)	108,200	-	108,200
Distribution of dividends by subsidiaries and associates	(90,646)	-	(90,646)
Appropriation of changes in equity in subsidiaries	(11,356)	-	(11,356)
Capital increase on Ren Finance BV	12,800	-	12,800
Others	672	-	672
Ending balance	922,115	3,774	925,888

	2014		
	INVESTMENT - EQUITY METHOD		
	PROPORTION OF CAPITALHEID (ASSETS)	GOODWILL	TOTAL
BEGINNING BALANCE	876,165	3,774	879,938
RESULT APPROPRIATED BY THE EQUITY METHOD (NOTE 19)	105,053	-	105,053
DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS BY SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES	(125,070)	-	(125,070)
APPROPRIATION OF CHANGES IN EQUITY IN SUBSIDIARIES	40,296	-	40,296
CAPITAL INCREASE ON REN FINANCE BV	6,000	-	6,000
ENDING BALANCE	902,444	3,774	906,217

On 10 May 2013 REN Finance, B.V., a company based in Netherlands and fully owned by REN SGPS, whose purpose is to participate, finance, collaborate and lead the management of group companies, was incorporated.

Following a joint agreement for a technology partnership between REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais and the State Grid International Development (SGID), an R&D centre in Portugal, dedicated to power systems designed – Centro de Investigação em Energia REN – STATE GRID, SA ("Centro de Investigação") jointly controlled by the above mentioned two entities, was incorporated in May 2013.

The Research & Development Centre aims to become a platform for international knowledge, a catalyst for innovative solutions and tools, applied to the planning and operation of transmission power.

The investment in the subsidiary REN Atlântico, includes a goodwill in the amount of 3,744 thousand Euros.

The "Goodwill" represents the difference between the amount paid on the acquisition of the participation in subsidiaries and the fair value of the equity of REN Atlântico, S.A. on the acquisition date, under the natural gas business unbundling process. At 31 December 2015 and 2014 goodwill included in the caption "Investments - Equity method" was made up as follows:

Entity	Year of acquisition	Acquisition cost	Percentage interest held		2015	2014
			%	Amount		
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	2006	32,580	100%	28,806	3,774	3,774

GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT TEST

REN made an impairment test of goodwill as of 31 December 2015, at the level of the cash generating unit to which REN Atlântico belongs. The business of REN Atlântico is subject to a concession contract and regulated tariffs so that the recoverable amount was determined based on value-in-use calculations. The cash flow projections considered the expected regulatory terms in place for the remaining term of the concession (concession for a period of 40 years beginning on the 26 September 2006), which cash inflows correspond to the regulated remuneration obtained over the net book value of the corresponding regulated assets which will have a negative trend in the projections after the period ended 2015, and until the Concession maturity period.

The cash flow was discounted considering an average market pre-tax interest rate, adjusted for the natural gas regasification activities risk, of 7.34% (post-tax discount rate of 5.43%, 5.54% in 2014).

Cash generation unit	Method	Cash flow	Assumptions	
			Growing factor	Discounted rate
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	DFC (Discounted Cash Flow)	Operating flow projected to the remaining concession period	The rate decrease according of average rate of assets depreciation	7.34% (pre-tax) 5.43% (post-tax)

In accordance with the assumptions used no impairment losses were identified.

The Group made sensitivity analysis considering a variation of 10% on the discount rate of the remunerations of the assets and no impairments were noted.

8. INCOME TAX

The companies belonging to the REN group are taxed based on the special regime for the taxation of group companies ("RETGS"). Consequently, estimated income tax, tax amounts withheld by third parties and corporate income tax paid in advance are recorded in the statement of financial position as accounts payable to and receivable from REN SGPS.

In accordance with current legislation, tax returns are subject to review and correction by the tax authorities for a period of four years (five years for social security), except when there are tax losses, tax benefits granted or tax inspections, claims or contestations in progress, in which case the period can be extended or suspended, depending on the circumstances. Consequently, the Company's tax returns for the years from 2012 to 2015 are still subject to review.

The Company's Board of Directors understands that any correction to the tax returns resulting from tax reviews/inspections carried out by the tax authorities will not have a significant effect on the financial statements as of 31 December 2015 and 2014.

The Company is taxed for Corporate Income Tax at 21% rate, increased by a municipal surcharge up the maximum of 1.5% over the taxable profit; and a State surcharge of an additional (i) 3% of taxable profit between 1,500 thousand Euros and 7,500 thousand Euros; (ii) of 5% over the taxable profit in excess of 7,500 thousand Euros and up to 35,000 thousand Euros; and (iii) 7% for taxable profits in excess of 35,000 thousand Euros, which results in a maximum aggregate tax rate of 29.5%.

The tax rate used in the valuation of temporary taxable and deductible differences as of 31 December 2015, was calculated using the average tax rate expected in accordance with future perspective of taxable profits of the Company recoverable in the next periods.

Income tax credit/(expense) of the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, was as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Current tax</i>	(270)	777
<i>Adjustments relating to previous years income tax</i>	29	3,568
<i>Deferred tax</i>	(11)	17
<i>Income tax</i>	<u>(252)</u>	<u>4,362</u>

The amount of 3,568 thousand Euros, in 2014, refers essentially to corporate income tax of previous years recovered, related with municipal surcharge from the years 2008 to 2011.

The reconciliation of current income tax for 2015 and 2014, is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Profit before income tax	110,563	101,895
<i>Positive net worth variation</i>	30	-
Permanent differences		
<i>Non tax deductible costs</i>	873	48
<i>Non taxable income</i>	(110,801)	(106,004)
Timing differences		
<i>Provision for post employment benefits</i>	1	2
<i>Provisions and impairments</i>	(7)	96
<i>Derivative Financial Instruments</i>	(45)	-
Taxable profit	613	(3,962)
<i>Cost/(credit) of income tax at the rate of 21% (2014 - 23%)</i>	129	(911)
<i>Municipal taxation</i>	9	-
<i>Autonomous taxation</i>	118	134
<i>Income tax from previous years</i>	14	-
Current tax	270	(777)
<i>Deferred tax</i>	11	(17)
<i>Adjustments relating to prior years income tax</i>	(29)	(3,568)
Income tax	(252)	4,362

The non-taxable income amounts respect essentially to gains from the equity method in the measurement of investments in subsidiaries and associates.

DEFERRED TAXES

The amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2015 and 2014, in accordance with the underlying temporary differences, are made up as follows:

Nature	31 December				Increase/ (decrease) in the	
	2015		2014		period	
	Base	Deferred tax	Base	Deferred tax	Results	Equity (Note 10)
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>						
<i>Provision for legal processes</i>	263	55	230	48	7	-
<i>Restructuring provision</i>	-	-	40	8	(8)	-
<i>Provision for post employment benefits</i>	8	2	7	1	-	-
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	11,342	2,382	24,644	5,175	-	(2,793)
	11,612	2,439	24,921	5,233	(1)	(2,793)
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>						
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	45	9	-	-	9	-
	45	9	-	-	9	-
Deferred tax					11	2,793

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS

TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables and other receivables at 31 December 2015 and 2014, are made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Non current:		
Other receivables:		
GROUP COMPANIES - SHAREHOLDERS LOANS (NOTE 26)	2,185,348	2,157,694
Current:		
Other receivables:		
GROUP COMPANIES - SHAREHOLDERS LOANS (NOTE 26)	84,207	76,683
GROUP COMPANIES - TREASURY MANAGEMENT (NOTE 26)	455,204	349,319
GROUP COMPANIES - RETGS (NOTE 26)	44,692	54,288
GROUP COMPANIES - OTHER DEBTORS (NOTE 26)	6,100	6,017
GROUP COMPANIES - INTEREST RECEIVABLE FROM SHAREHOLDERS LOANS (NOTE 26)	35,573	38,181
OTHER	144	150
	<u>625,919</u>	<u>524,638</u>
	<u>2,811,267</u>	<u>2,682,332</u>

As of 31 December 2015 the Company made shareholders loans to its subsidiaries in the total amount 2,269,555 thousand Euros (2,234,337 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014), whose terms and conditions reflect actual market conditions.

The Company agreed a central cash pooling agreement. This agreement is valid for annual periods, renewable for equal periods, with market conditions.

The caption "Other receivables – Group companies - RETGS" includes income tax charged to subsidiaries resulting from the adoption of the CIT special regime for taxation of groups companies.

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

The caption "Other financial assets" as of 31 December 2015 and 2014, is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Current:		
<i>Luso Carbon Fund</i>	1,510	-
<i>Pledged deposit</i>	-	8,864
	<u>1,510</u>	<u>8,864</u>
Non current:		
<i>Pledged deposit</i>	-	90,571
<i>Luso Carbon Fund</i>	-	2,910
<i>Labor Compensation Fund</i>	2	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>93,481</u>
Other financial assets	<u>1,512</u>	<u>102,345</u>

Luso Carbon Fund corresponds to a financial investment of 126 participating units in the closed investment fund "Luso Carbon Fund", with a maturity of 10 years, beginning in 2006. This investment is recorded at fair value through profit and loss using the market value of each participating unit. On August 2015 occurred a partial capital redemption of 1,422 thousands Euros.

The caption "Pledged deposit" includes essentially a guarantee given to EIB on November 2012, redeemed on November 2015 after the reestablishment of REN rating as investment grade.

10. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014 the Company had the following derivative financial instruments contracted:

	Notional	31 December 2015			
		Assets		Liabilities	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges					
Interest rate swaps	569,231 TEUR	-	2,728	5,918	2,409
Interest rate and currency swaps	10,000,000 JPY	-	1,068	-	-
		-	3,796	5,918	2,409
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges					
Interest rate swaps	400,000 TEUR	-	5,489	-	6,017
		-	5,489	-	6,017
Trading derivatives	60,000 TEUR	-	872	-	-
Derivative financial instruments		-	10,157	5,918	8,426

	Notional	31 December 2014			
		Assets		Liabilities	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	275,000,000 EUR	-	-	-	14,282
Interest rate and currency swaps	10,000,000,000 JPY	-	-	-	10,300
		-	-	-	24,581
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	400,000,000 EUR	-	21,970	-	-
		-	21,970	-	-
Trading derivatives		-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments		-	21,970	-	24,581

The valuation of the derivatives financial instruments portfolio is based on fair value valuations made by external entities.

The amount recorded in this caption relates to five interest rate swaps and one cross currency swap, contracted to hedge the risk of fluctuation of future interest and foreign exchange rates (Note 3.16), whose counterpart are financial foreign and internal entities with a solid credit rating.

The amounts presented above include the amount of interest receivable or payable at 31 December 2015 relating to these derivatives financial instruments, in the total net amount receivable of 1,497 thousand Euros (614 thousand Euros receivable at 31 December 2014).

The main features of the derivatives financial instruments used for REN's major financing operations as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 are detailed as follows:

	Reference value	Currency	REN's payments	REN's receipts	Maturity	Fair value at 31/12/2015	Fair value at 31/12/2014
Cash flow hedge:							
Interest rate swaps	569,231 TEUR	EUR	[1.89%;2.77%]	[-0.13%;0.00%]-Floating rates	[Dec-2016; Sept-2017]	(5,599)	(14,282)
Interest rate and currency swaps	10,000,000 TJPY / 72,899 TEUR	EUR/JPY	5.64% (floating rate starting 2019)	2.71%	2024	1,068	(10,300)
						(4,531)	(24,581)
Fair value hedge:							
Interest rate swaps	400,000 TEUR	EUR	[0.5%;0.6%] - floating rates	[0.61%;1.72%]	[Oct-2020; Feb-2025]	(529)	21,970
						(529)	21,970
Trading derivatives:							
Interest rate swaps	60,000 TEUR	EUR	[0.5%;0.6%] - floating rates, to be determined in the future	[0.00%;0.99%]	2024	872	-
						872	-
					Total	(4,187)	(2,611)

The schedule of the cash flows of the derivative financial instruments portfolio is quarterly and half-yearly for cash flow hedge contracts, semi-annual and annual basis for derivatives designated as a fair value hedge and semi-annual for the trading derivative.

The notional reference of cash flows and fair value hedge derivatives is presented in the following table:

	2016	2017	Following years	Total
Interest rate swap (cash flow hedge)	205,769	63,462	300,000	569,231
Interest rate and currency swap (cash flow hedge)	-	-	72,899	72,899
Interest rate swap (fair value hedge)	-	-	400,000	400,000
Trading derivatives	-	-	60,000	60,000
Total	205,769	63,462	832,899	1,102,130

SWAPS:

Cash flow hedges

The Company hedges part of its future payments of interests on debt through the designation of interest rate swaps, on which REN pays a fixed rate and receives a variable rate.

The notional amount of cash flow hedge derivatives at 31 December 2015 is 569,231 thousand Euros (275,000 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014). This is the hedging of the interest rate risk on payments of interest at variable rates on recognized financial liabilities. The risk covered is the variable rate index to which the borrowing interest relates. The objective of this hedging is to convert loans at variable interest rates into fixed interest rates, the credit risk not being hedged. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at 31 December 2015 is 5,599 thousand Euros negative (14,282 Euros negative at 31 December 2014).

In addition, the Company hedges its exposure to cash flow risk on its bond issue of 10,000 million JPY resulting from foreign exchange rate risk, through a cross currency swap with the main features equivalent to the debt issued. The same hedging instrument is used to hedge the fair value of the exchange rate risk of the bond issue through the forward start swap component which will only start in June 2019. The variations in the fair value of the hedging instrument are also recognized in hedging reserves. As from June 2019 the object will be to hedge exposure to JPY and the interest rate risk, transforming the operation into a fair value hedge, the changes in fair value of the debt issued resulting from the risks covered becoming recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The credit risk is not hedged.

The amounts resulting from the hedging instrument are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the transaction hedged affects results for the year.

The fair value of the cross currency swap at 31 December 2015 was 1,068 thousand Euros positive (10,300 thousand Euros negative at 31 December 2014).

The underlying foreign exchange variation (borrowing) for 2015, was negative in the amount of, approximately, 7,439 thousand Euros (243,000 thousand Euros as of 31 December 2014, positive), being offset by a similar variation in the hedging instrument in the statement of profit and loss.

The inefficient component of the fair value hedge amounted to 3,792 thousand Euros positive (4,463 thousand Euros positive at 31 December 2014).

The amount recorded in the hedging reserve relating to the above mentioned cash flow hedge was 11,342 thousand Euros (24,644 thousand Euros in 31 December 2014).

The movements recorded in the hedging reserve were as follows:

	Fair value	Deferred taxes impact	Hedging reserves
1 January 2014	(23,362)	5,373	(17,989)
<i>Changes in fair value and ineffectiveness</i>	<i>(1,282)</i>	<i>(198)</i>	<i>(1,480)</i>
31 December 2014	(24,644)	5,175	(19,468)
1 January 2015	(24,644)	5,175	(19,468)
<i>Changes in fair value and ineffectiveness</i>	<i>13,302</i>	<i>(2,793)</i>	<i>10,509</i>
31 December 2015	(11,342)	2,382	(8,960)

Fair value hedge

The risk covered is the fixed rate index to debt issued. The covered risk is related with fair value floating of the debt issues according to the interest rate fluctuations. The objective of this hedging is to convert loans at fixed interest rates to variable interest rates, the credit risk not being hedged.

During the year 2015, the company issued debt in the amount of 300,000 thousand Euros at a fixed rate. To manage the fair value floating of this issue debt, the company contracted interest rate swaps on which pays a variable rate and receives a fixed rate, with a notional amount of 300,000 thousand Euros.

The fair value hedging of 300,000 thousand Euros issued in 2013 was discontinued in December 2015. At this date the cover instrument had a fair value adjustment of 12,581 thousand Euros (negative). This amount will be recognized during the rest of the useful life by the counterpart of financial income.

At 31 December 2015 the fair value of interest rate swap designated as fair value hedge, with a notional of 400,000 thousand Euros (400,000 thousand Euros at 31 December 2014), is 529 thousand Euros negative, (21,970 thousand Euros positive as of 31 December 2014).

Changes in the fair value of the debt issued resulting from the interest rate risk are recorded in the income statement to offset changes in the fair value of the hedge instrument recorded in the income statement.

In the year ended 31 December 2015, the debt fair value changes related to the interest rates risk recorded in the income statement was of 3,036 thousand Euros positive (30,065 thousand Euros, negative as of 31 December 2014), resulting in an inefficient component of 3,332 thousand Euros, positive (1,276 thousand Euros, negative, as of 31 December 2014).

Trading derivatives

The Company contracted, in February 2015 an interest rate forward start swap starting in 2019 and ending in 2024, on which pays a fixed rate and receives a variable rate.

This derivative despite not being classified as a hedging instrument in accordance with IAS 39, is hedging the economic risk of changes in the forward interest rates for the above mentioned period.

As of 31 December 2015, the notional amount of this trading derivative is 60,000 thousand Euros. This is an interest rate risk hedging associated with future cash flows of variable interest rate resulting from financial liabilities of the Group. The hedged risk is the index of the variable rate to which the debt interests are associated.

The purpose of this hedging is to convert cash flows at a variable interest rates into a fixed rate, the credit risk not being hedged. At 31 December 2015, the fair value of this trading derivative amounts to 872 thousands Euros, positive.

The fair value changes of this trading derivative are recorded in the income statement. The income recorded in 2015 related with the fair value of this instrument was 872 thousand Euros.

11. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

The assets recognised in this caption at 31 December 2015 and 2014, corresponds to equity interests held on strategic entities in the electricity and gas market, which can be detailed as follows:

	Head office		% owned		Book value	
	City	Country	2015	2014	2015	2014
OMEL - Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energia (Polo Espanhol)	Madrid	Spain	10.00%	10.00%	3,167	3,167
Med Grid SAS	Paris	France	8.00%	5.45%	600	600
Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa	Maputo	Mozambique	7.50%	7.50%	47,104	41,572
					<u>50,871</u>	<u>45,339</u>
Impairment						
Med Grid SAS					(600)	-
					<u>50,271</u>	<u>45,339</u>

The changes in this caption were as follows:

	OMEL	Med Grid	HCB	Total
At 1 January 2014	3,167	500	42,205	45,871
Acquisitions	-	100	-	100
Fair value adjustments	-	-	(633)	(633)
At 31 December 2014	3,167	600	41,572	45,339
At 1 January 2015	3,167	600	41,572	45,339
Fair value adjustments	-	-	5,532	5,532
Impairment loss	-	(600)	-	(600)
At 31 December 2015	3,167	-	47,104	50,271

REN SGPS holds 7.5% representative shares of Hidroelétrica de Cahora Bassa S.A., Mozambican company, transmitted following the contract signed at 9 April 2012, between REN, Parpublica – Participações Públicas, SGPS, S.A. (“Parpública”), CEZA – Companhia Elétrica do Zambeze, S.A. and EDM – Electricidade de Moçambique, EP for the acquisition from Parpública of 2,060,661,943 shares, representing 7.5% of the capital and voting rights of HCB. This participation was initially recorded at its acquisition cost (38,400 thousand Euros) and subsequently adjusted to its fair value (Note 28).

As of 31 December 2015, REN SGPS also holds the following interests in non-listed entities:

- (i) Medgrid, S.A.S.: The Company holds interests representing 8% of the share capital of Medgrid. This project is an international partnership to promote and develop interconnection electric network of the Mediterranean, allowing the transportation of clean electricity produced in Africa to Europe.
- (ii) OMEL, Operador del Mercado Ibérico, S.A. (“OMEL”): In the process to create the Sole Operator of the Iberian Electricity Market (Operador Único do Mercado Ibérico de Electricidade - OMI) in 2011, and in accordance with the Agreement between the Portuguese Republic and the Kingdom of Spain regarding the creation of the Iberian electric energy market, REN SGPS acquired 10% of the shares of OMEL for 3,167 thousand Euros.

As there are no available market price for the above referred investments (MedGrid and OMEL), and as it is not possible to determine the fair value using comparable transactions, these investments are recorded at acquisition cost deducted by impairment losses.

At 31 December 2015, the Company recognized an impairment loss on the investments of Medgrid in the amount of 600 thousand Euros, since the Company is in process of dissolution.

REN understands that there is no evidence of impairment loss regarding the investments of OMEL as of 31 December 2015.

Adjustments to the fair value of assets held for sale are recorded in equity under the caption "fair value reserve", which as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 presents the following amounts:

Fair value reserve	
1 January 2014	3,805
<i>Changes in fair value</i>	<i>(633)</i>
31 December 2014	3,172
1 January 2015	3,172
<i>Changes in fair value</i>	<i>5,532</i>
31 December 2015	8,704

The dividends distributed are detailed in Note 25.

12. DEFERRALS

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the caption "Deferrals" was made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Deferred assets</i>		
<i>Prepaid insurance</i>	82	51
<i>Other costs</i>	16	-
	98	51

13. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

SHARE CAPITAL

As of 31 December 2015, the Company's subscribed and paid up capital was made up of 534,000,000 shares with nominal value of 1 euro each.

Share capital at 31 December 2015 and 2014 is made up as follows:

	Number of shares	Share Capital
<i>Share Capital</i>	534,000,000	534,000

The main shareholders at 31 December 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	31.12.2015		31.12.2014	
	Shares	%	Shares	%
<i>State Grid Europe Limited (Group State Grid)</i>	133,500,000	25%	133,500,000	25%
<i>Mazoon B.V. (Group Oman Oil Company S.A.O.C.)</i>	80,100,000	15%	80,100,000	15%
<i>Gestmin, SGPS, S.A.</i>	32,040,000	6%	31,326,951	6%
<i>Fidelidade - Companhia de Seguros, S.A.</i>	28,370,665	5%	26,421,424	5%
<i>EDP - Energias de Portugal, S.A.</i>	26,707,335	5%	26,707,335	5%
<i>Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A.</i>	26,700,000	5%	26,700,000	5%
<i>Own shares</i>	3,881,374	1%	3,881,374	1%
<i>Oliren, SGPS, S.A.</i>	-	-	26,700,000	5%
<i>EGF - CGF, S.A.</i>	-	-	15,667,174	3%
<i>Free float</i>	202,700,626	38%	162,995,742	31%
	534,000,000	100%	534,000,000	100%

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the Company had the following own shares:

	Number of shares	Interests held	Amount
<i>Own shares</i>	3,881,374	0.7268%	10,728

There were no purchases or sales of own shares in 2015.

In accordance with the Commercial Company Code (Código das Sociedades Comerciais) REN SGPS must permanently ensure the existence of sufficient equity reserves to cover the value of own shares, in order to limit the amount of reserves available for distribution.

LEGAL RESERVE

In accordance with the Commercial Company Code (Código das Sociedades Comerciais) the Company must transfer a minimum of 5% of its annual net profit to a legal reserve until the reserve reaches 20% of share capital. The legal reserve cannot be distributed to the shareholders but may, in certain circumstances, be used to increase capital or to absorb losses after all the other reserves have been used up.

At 31 December 2015 the caption "Legal reserve" amounted to 102,608 thousand Euros (97,295 thousand Euros in 2014).

OTHER RESERVES

The caption "Other Reserves" includes changes in the fair value of assets held for sale and of derivative financial instruments hedging cash flows and the free reserves.

In accordance with the Commercial Company Code, increases resulting from the adoption of fair value can only be distributed to shareholders when the assets or liabilities that originated the fair value are sold, executed, extinguished, liquidated or when they are used. At 31 December 2015, the Company had in equity a negative amount of 256 thousand Euros (16,296 thousand Euros negative in 2014) relating to decreases resulting from the application of fair value.

The caption "Free Reserves" amounts to 180,189 thousand Euros. This caption is increased with the application of net profits, being eligible for distribution to the shareholders, except for the limitation set on the Commercial Company Code in relation to own shares.

ADJUSTMENTS TO FINANCIAL ASSETS

The caption "Adjustments to financial assets" reflects changes in the subsidiaries equity when applying the equity method.

On 31 December 2015 this caption amounted to 43,077 thousand Euros and includes mainly the effect of changes in fair value of the investment held by REN Serviços, S.A. in Red Eléctrica Corporación, incorporated by the Company thorough the equity method, which in 2015 amounted to 10,157 thousand Euros.

In accordance with the Portuguese legislation, income and other positive equity changes recognized as a result of the equity method can only be distributed to shareholders when paid-up. The Portuguese legislation establishes that the difference between the equity method gains and the amount of paid or deliberated dividends are equivalent to legal reserve.

DIVIDENDS DISTRIBUTIONS

During the Shareholders General Assembly meeting held on 17 April 2015, the Shareholders approved the distribution of dividends, with respect to the net profit of 2014, in the amount of 91,314 thousand Euros (0.17 Euros/share). The dividends attributable to own shares amounted to 664 thousand Euros, being paid to the shareholders a total amount of 90,650 thousand of Euros.

The dividends paid during the year ended 31 December 2014, determined on the 2013 net profit amounted to 91,314 thousand Euros (0.17 Euros per share). The dividends attributable to own shares amounted to 664 thousand Euros, being paid to the shareholders a total amount of 90,650 thousand of Euros.

14. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

GUARANTEES GIVEN

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the Company had given the following bank guarantees:

Beneficiary	Object	2015	2014
European Investment Bank	For loan outstanding balances	219,832	175,240
General Directorate of Energy and Geology	Guarantee complete fulfillment of the obligations of the Concession Contract	10,000	10,000
Municipal Council of Vila Nova de Gaia	Ensure the suspension of tax enforcement proceedings n.º412/13	2	2
Labour Court of Lisbon	Guarantee for litigation	153	153
		229,987	185,395

The guarantees given have the following maturities:

	December 2015			
	Less 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Loans	25,433	61,827	132,572	219,832
Others	-	-	10,155	10,155
	25,433	61,827	142,727	229,987

PROVISIONS

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the caption "Provisions", was made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Beginning balance	270	174
Increases	33	96
Reversing	(40)	-
Ending balance	263	270

As of 31 December 2015 this amount refers to litigations in progress.

15. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER PAYABLES

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the captions "Trade payables" and "Other payables", were made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Current		
Trade payables:		
Group (Note 26)	102	100
National	623	951
Foreign	845	523
	1,570	1,574
Other payables:		
Capex suppliers	17	-
Group companies - RETGS (Note 26)	3,707	8,909
Group companies - treasury management (Note 26)	50,469	49,843
Accrued costs:		
Remunerations	474	469
Others	2,090	1,653
Other Creditors		
Group (Note 26)	349	712
Others	1,650	308
	58,757	61,895
	60,326	63,469

The Company agreed a central cash pooling agreement with its subsidiaries. This agreement is valid for one year and is renewable for equal periods. The terms and conditions of this agreement are market conditions.

BORROWINGS

The borrowings are made up, in terms of maturity (current and non-current) and nature, as of 31 December 2015 and 2014, as follows:

	2015	2014
Non-current		
Commercial paper	129,000	227,000
Bonds	505,719	840,762
Bank loans	421,047	471,219
Finance leases (Note 6)	209	194
Group Companies - Bonds (Note 26)	745,000	573,750
Other deferred borrowing costs	(1,620)	(6,190)
Other deferred borrowing costs - Group companies (Note 26)	(843)	(1,787)
	1,798,513	2,104,948
Current		
Commercial paper	236,000	150,000
Group Companies - Commercial Paper (Note 26)	61,100	47,375
Bonds	330,000	113,500
Group Companies - Bonds (Note 26)	-	11,250
Bank loans	50,021	92,997
Finance leases (Note 6)	156	132
Group Companies - Interests and other similar costs (Note 26)	11,586	4,872
Interest payable	20,354	21,054
Interest receivable and other deferred borrowing costs	(4,038)	(5,740)
	705,179	435,440
	2,503,692	2,540,387

The company external borrowings have the following capital repayment schedule:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Following years	Total
Debt - Non current	-	78,436	428,892	158,374	79,872	310,401	1,055,976
Debt - Current	616,177	-	-	-	-	-	616,177
	616,177	78,436	428,892	158,374	79,872	310,401	1,672,153

Detailed information regarding bond issues as of 31 December 2015, is as follows:

31 December 2015					
Emission date	Maturity	Amount	Outstanding amount	Interest rate	Schedule of interest payments
'Euro Medium Term Notes' programme emissions					
26-06-2009	26-06-2024	TJPY 10,000,000 (i)	TJPY 10,000,000	Fixed rate (ii)	Bi-annual
21-09-2012	21-09-2016	TEUR 300,000	TEUR 300,000	Fixed rate EUR 6.25%	Bi-annual
16-01-2013	16-01-2020	TEUR 150,000 (i)	TEUR 150,000	Floating rate	Quarterly
31-01-2013	31-01-2018	TEUR 300,000	TEUR 300,000	Fixed rate EUR 4.125%	Annual

(i) These emissions correspond to private placements.

(ii) These emissions has interest and currency rate swaps associated

In 2015 two bond issues in the amount of 113,500 thousand Euros reached their maturity.

As of 31 December 2015, the company has five commercial paper programs in the amount of 900,000 thousand Euros, being available to use 535,000 thousand Euros. From the total amount of the commercial paper programs, 600,000 thousand Euros have a placement guarantee (of which 471,000 thousand Euros were available as of 31 December 2015).

Additionally, within the loan contract signed in 2010 with EIB to finance electricity projects, REN disbursed the second and final tranche of 75,000 thousand Euros.

The bank loans are mainly (471,068 thousand Euros) represented by EIB - European Investment Bank loans.

On February 2015, REN made an early payment of the loan with EIB of 75,151 thousand Euros. This loan had, as collateral, the shares of REE and Enagás hold by group companies.

The Company has also credit lines negotiated and not used in the amount of 80,000 thousand Euros, maturing up to one year, which are automatically renewable periodically (if they are not resigned in the contractually specified period for that purpose), and from the total amount, 70,000 thousands of Euros, respects to two group lines, which can be used in total or in portions by several group companies.

As a result of the fair value hedge related to the debt issues in the amount of 400,000 thousand Euros (Note 10), fair value changes were recognized directly in statement of profit and loss, in a negative amount of 24,492 thousand Euros (30,065 thousand Euros (negative) as of 31 December 2014).

As of 31 December 2015, the Company issued commercial paper programs in the amount of 61,100 thousand Euros (47,375 thousand Euros in 31 December 2014) and bonds in the amount of 745,000 thousand Euros (585,000 thousand Euros in 31 December 2014) contracted within the Group. The terms and conditions of these borrowings are market conditions.

The Company's financial liabilities have the following main types of covenants: Cross default, Pari Passu, Negative Pledge, Gearing (ratio of total consolidated equity to the amount of the Group's total concession assets). The Gearing ratio comfortably meets the limits defined being 100% above the minimum (97% above the limit as of 31 December 2014).

The borrowings from EIB – European Investment Bank include ratings covenants. In the event of ratings below the levels specified, REN can be called to provide a guarantee acceptable to EIB (Note 9).

REN and its subsidiaries are a part of certain financing agreements and debt issues, which include change in control clauses typical in this type of transactions (including, though not so expressed, changes in control as a result of takeover bids) and essential to the realization of such transactions on the appropriate market context. In any case, the practical application of these clauses is limited to considering the legal ownership of shares of REN restrictions.

Following the legal standards and usual market practices, contractual terms and free market competition, establish that neither REN nor its counterparts in borrowing agreements are authorized to disclose further information regarding the content of these financing agreements.

16. STATE AND OTHER PUBLIC ENTITIES

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the caption "State and other public entities", was made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Current assets		
Income tax	6,586	11,100
VAT receivable	1	2
State and other public entities - Asset	6,588	11,102
	2015	2014
Current liabilities		
VAT payable	308	395
Retained tax	133	626
Social security	127	136
State and other public entities - Liability	568	1,157

The REN group entities are included in the CIT – RETGS regime (Note 8).

17. DEFERRALS (LIABILITIES)

At 31 December 2015 and 2014 the liability caption "Deferrals", was made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Deferrals (liabilities)		
Other income to be recognised	-	574
	-	574

18. REVENUE

The revenue recognized by the Company in the year ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, was as follows:

	2015	2014
Services rendered		
Technical and administrative management of REN Group (Note 26)	13,115	13,336
Other services	2	150
	13,117	13,486

19. GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

The gains and losses from subsidiaries and associates in the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, were made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Subsidiaries:		
<i>REN Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.</i>	52,433	68,341
<i>REN Atlântico, S.A.</i>	7,396	6,558
<i>RENTELECOM - Comunicações S.A.</i>	2,544	2,483
<i>REN Serviços, S.A.</i>	40,174	20,317
<i>Enondas – Energia das Ondas, S.A.</i>	75	72
<i>REN Trading, S.A.</i>	1,088	4,276
<i>REN Finance, B.V.</i>	3,725	2,587
Associates:		
<i>OMP, SGPS, S.A.</i>	322	218
<i>Centro de Investigação em Energia REN-State Grid, S.A.</i>	445	202
	<u>108,200</u>	<u>105,053</u>

20. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

The caption "Supplies and services" for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Specialized services</i>	2,926	3,431
<i>Services rendered to Group companies (Note 26)</i>	2,677	2,399
<i>Advertising and promotional expenses</i>	445	529
<i>Travel and lodging</i>	526	455
<i>Other services</i>	663	725
	<u>7,237</u>	<u>7,538</u>

21. PERSONNEL COSTS

The caption "Personnel costs" for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Remunerations		
<i>Board of directors</i>	2,422	1,788
<i>Personnel</i>	3,523	3,429
	<u>5,945</u>	<u>5,217</u>
Charges on remuneration and other		
<i>Charges on remuneration</i>	1,153	1,058
<i>Other</i>	307	75
<i>Insurance</i>	97	69
	<u>1,557</u>	<u>1,202</u>
Personnel costs	<u>7,502</u>	<u>6,419</u>

The board of Directors caption includes the Board of Directors members' remunerations and the General Assembly members' remunerations.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED

During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 the average number of personnel employed by the Company was 43 and 40, respectively.

22. OTHER INCOME

The caption "Other income", for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Supplementary income</i>	77	128
<i>Other income</i>	194	194
	<u>271</u>	<u>322</u>

23. OTHER EXPENSES

The caption "Other expenses", for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Donations</i>	73	134
<i>Subscriptions</i>	134	147
<i>Taxes</i>	628	777
<i>Other expenses</i>	27	26
	<u>863</u>	<u>1,083</u>

24. INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME AND EXPENSES

The caption "Interest and similar income and expenses", for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, is made up as follows:

	2015	2014
Interest and similar costs		
<i>Bonds</i>	44,430	64,929
<i>Bank loans</i>	16,690	23,712
<i>Commercial Paper</i>	4,844	6,698
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	672	-
<i>Centralized treasury management</i>	782	2,813
<i>Commercial paper -Group companies (Note 26)</i>	1,820	1,448
<i>Bonds -Group companies (Note 26)</i>	41,120	30,482
<i>Other financial costs</i>	304	1,822
	110,661	131,906
Interest and similar income		
<i>Interest on shareholders loans (Note 26)</i>	104,744	109,708
<i>Interest on centralized treasury management (Note 26)</i>	5,367	9,803
<i>Interest on bank deposits</i>	78	2,779
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	4,344	5,625
<i>Other income</i>	22	428
	114,555	128,344

Interest cash flows of derivative financial instruments (swaps) are presented net of flows related with borrowings that are being hedged.

25. DIVIDENDS

During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company received the following dividends from financial assets held for sale:

	2015	2014
<i>Dividends received:</i>		
- HCB	1,376	1,858
- OMEL	76	57
	1,452	1,915

The total amount of dividends received from subsidiaries, associates and financial assets held for sale amounted to 92,098 thousand Euros.

26. RELATED PARTIES

During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 the following transactions were carried out with related parties:

GROUP

2015							
Related party	Services rendered (Note 18)	Interest and similar income - Shareholders loans (Note 24)	Interest and similar income - Treasury management (Note 24)	Supplies and services (Note 20)	Interest and other similar costs - Treasury management (Note 24)	Interest and other similar costs - Commercial Paper (Note 24)	Interest and other similar costs -Bonds (Note 24)
REN - Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.	7,430	72,387	722	1,132	38	-	-
REN Trading, S.A.	59	-	880	-	-	-	-
Enordas, S.A.	11	-	31	-	-	-	-
REN Serviços, S.A.	1,615	30,519	2,633	781	-	-	-
RENTELECOM - Comunicações, S.A.	114	-	-	-	66	-	-
REN Gás, S.A.	-	-	-	-	677	-	-
REN Gasodutos, S.A.	2,567	-	715	-	-	-	-
REN Armazenagem, S.A.	391	-	386	-	-	-	-
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	928	1,837	-	-	-	-	-
REN Finance, B.V.	-	-	-	764	-	1,820	41,120
	13,115	104,744	5,367	2,677	782	1,820	41,120

2014							
Related party	Services rendered (Note 18)	Interest and similar income - Shareholders loans (Note 24)	Interest and similar income - Treasury management (Note 24)	Supplies and services (Note 20)	Interest and other similar costs - Treasury management (Note 24)	Interest and other similar costs - Commercial Paper (Note 24)	Interest and other similar costs -Bonds (Note 24)
REN - Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.	7,286	74,916	262	1,170	1,282	-	-
REN Trading, S.A.	169	-	948	390	-	-	-
Enordas, S.A.	7	-	69	-	-	-	-
REN Serviços, S.A.	1,752	32,706	6,067	839	-	-	-
RENTELECOM - Comunicações, S.A.	110	-	-	-	106	-	-
REN Gás, S.A.	-	-	-	-	1,425	-	-
REN Gasodutos, S.A.	2,767	-	1,403	-	-	-	-
REN Armazenagem, S.A.	278	-	1,054	-	-	-	-
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	968	2,087	-	-	-	-	-
REN Finance, B.V.	-	-	-	-	-	1,448	30,482
	13,336	109,708	9,803	2,399	2,813	1,448	30,482

OTHER RELATED PARTIES

	2015	2014
Services rendered		
Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - State Grid, S.A.	2	-
OMIP	2	-
	4	-
External supplies and services		
CMS - Rui Pena & Arnaut ¹	10	52

¹ Entity related with the Member of the Board Directors, José Luis Arnaut.

At 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company had the following balances with related parties:

GROUP

2015							
Current assets						Non current assets	
Related party	Other receivables - Shareholders loans (Note 9)	Other receivables - Treasury management (Note 9)	Other receivables - Interest receivables from shareholders loans (Note 9)	Other receivables - RETGS (Note 9)	Other debtors (Note 9)	Other receivables - Shareholders loans (Note 9)	
REN - Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.	34,231	159,108	22,821	17,398	1,248	1,400,577	
REN Trading, S.A.	-	97,287	-	-	119	-	
REN Serviços, S.A.	49,976	168,875	12,682	930	403	690,000	
REN Gasodutos, S.A.	-	23,018	-	20,710	516	-	
REN Armazenagem, S.A.	-	5,130	-	2,683	83	-	
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	-	-	69	2,027	182	94,771	
REN Gás, S.A.	-	-	-	146	-	-	
ENONDAS, S.A.	-	1,786	-	17	3	-	
RENTELECOM - Comunicações, S.A.	-	-	-	781	23	-	
REN Finance, B.V.	-	-	-	-	3,522	-	
	84,207	455,204	35,573	44,692	6,100	2,185,348	

2015									
Current liabilities							Non Current liabilities		
	Other payables - Treasury management (Note 15)	Other payables - RETGS (Note 15)	Other payables - Interest payables from Bonds (Note 15)	Other payables - Interest payables (Note 15)	Others creditors (Note 15)	Suppliers (Note 15)	Other payables - Commercial Paper (Note 15)	Other payables - Bonds (Note 15)	Deferred borrowing costs (Note 15)
Related party									
REN - Rede Elétrica Nacional, S.A	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-
REN Trading, S.A	-	3,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REN Serviços, S.A.	-	-	-	-	13	102	-	-	-
REN Armazenagem, S.A.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
REN Gás, S.A	45,748	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-
RENTELECOM- Comunicações, S.A	4,721	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
REN Finance, B.V.	-	-	11,547	39	183	-	61,100	745,000	(843)
	50,469	3,707	11,547	39	349	102	61,100	745,000	(843)

2014							
Current assets						Non current assets	
Related party	Other receivables - Shareholders loans (Note 9)	Other receivables - Treasury management (Note 9)	Other receivables - Interest receivables from shareholders loans (Note 9)	Other receivables - RETGS (Note 9)	Other debtors (Note 9)	Other receivables - Shareholders loans (Note 9)	
REN - Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.	26,731	6,260	23,028	34,749	1,048	1,434,808	
REN Trading, S.A.	-	34,099	-	-	78	-	
REN Serviços, S.A.	49,952	204,467	14,979	-	561	629,976	
REN Gasodutos, S.A.	-	66,684	-	11,645	518	-	
REN Armazenagem, S.A.	-	35,836	-	2,313	107	-	
REN Atlântico, Terminal de GNL, S.A.	-	-	173	4,399	136	92,910	
REN Gás, S.A.	-	-	-	325	-	-	
ENONDAS, S.A.	-	1,973	-	16	5	-	
RENTELECOM - Comunicações, S.A.	-	-	-	841	19	-	
REN Finance, B.V.	-	-	-	-	3,546	-	
	76,683	349,319	38,181	54,288	6,017	2,157,694	

2014									
Current liabilities							Non Current liabilities		
Other payables -									
	Treasury management (Note 15)	Other payables - RETGS (Note 15)	Other payables - Interest payables from Bonds (Note 15)	Other payables - Interest payables (Note 15)	Others creditors (Note 15)	Suppliers (Note 15)	Other payables - Commercial Paper (Note 15)	Other payables - Bonds (Note 15)	Deferred borrowing costs (Note 15)
Related party									
REN - Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.	-	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	-
REN Trading, S.A.	-	3,719	-	-	382	-	-	-	-
REN Serviços, S.A.	-	5,191	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
REN Gás, S.A.	46,369	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
RENTELECOM- Comunicações, S.A.	3,474	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
REN Finance, B.V.	-	-	11,250	4,872	-	-	47,375	573,750	(1,787)
	49,843	8,909	11,250	4,872	712	100	47,375	573,750	(1,787)

OTHER RELATED PARTIES

	2015	2014
Assets		
<i>Other receivables- Oman Oil</i>	1	1
<i>Other receivables - Centro de Investigação em EnergiaREN - State Grid, S.A.</i>	76	87
	<u>77</u>	<u>88</u>
Liabilities		
Other creditors		
<i>Centro de Investigação em Energia REN - State Grid, S.A.</i>	2	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Suppliers		
<i>EDP</i>	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

INFORMATION ON SHARE TRANSACTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On July 2015, the Board of Director's members, Manuel Champalimaud (Non-Executive Director) and Manuel Sebastião (Non-Executive director and President of the Audit Committee) acquired 129,000 and 2,000 shares, respectively.

Additionally, Jorge Magalhães Correia (Non-Executive Director) informed REN that during the third quarter of 2015 acquired 1,323,160 shares and sold 1,349 shares through a related entity (Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, S.A.).

On November 2015, the Board of Director's members, Manuel Champalimaud (Non-Executive Director) and Manuel Sebastião (Non-Executive director and President of the Audit Committee) acquired 584,049 and 2,000 shares, respectively.

Besides the above situations, no other transactions were made by Board of Directors members, as compared to the financial statements ended 31 December 2014.

27. REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of REN were considered in accordance with NCRF 5 to be the only key members of the management of the Group. Remuneration of the Board of Directors of REN in the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, was as follows:

	2015	2014
<i>Remuneration and other short term benefits</i>	1,566	1,523
<i>Management bonuses (estimated)</i>	856	265
	<u>2,422</u>	<u>1,788</u>

There are no loans granted to the members of the Board of Directors.

28. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH IAS 39

The accounting policies for financial instruments in accordance with the IAS 39 categories have been applied to the following financial assets and liabilities:

2015

Notes	Credits and other receivables	Fair value - hedging derivative financial instruments	Fair value - trading derivatives	Available-for-sale	Fair value - through profit and loss	Other financial assets/liabilities	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	4	-	-	-	-	6,771	6,771	6,771
Trade and other receivables	9	2,811,267	-	-	-	-	2,811,267	2,811,267
Other financial assets	9 and 12	-	-	-	1,512	98	1,610	1,610
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	-	-	50,271	-	-	50,271	50,271
State and other public entities	16	-	-	-	-	6,588	6,588	6,588
Derivative financial instruments	10	-	10,157	-	-	-	10,157	10,157
Total financial assets		2,811,267	10,157	50,271	1,512	13,456	2,886,663	2,886,663
Liabilities								
Borrowings	15	-	-	-	-	2,503,692	2,503,692	2,554,023
Trade and other payables	15 and 17	-	-	-	-	60,326	60,326	60,326
State and other public entities	16	-	-	-	-	568	568	568
Derivative financial instruments	10	-	14,344	-	-	-	14,344	14,344
Total financial liabilities		-	14,344	-	-	2,564,585	2,578,930	2,629,261

2014

Notes	Credits and other receivables	Fair value - hedging derivative financial instruments	Fair value - trading derivatives	Available-for-sale	Fair value - through profit and loss	Other financial assets/liabilities	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	4	-	-	-	-	67,319	67,319	67,319
Trade and other receivables	9	2,682,332	-	-	-	-	2,682,332	2,682,332
Other investments	9 and 12	-	-	-	2,910	99,485	102,396	102,396
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	-	-	45,339	-	-	45,339	45,339
State and other public entities	16	-	-	-	-	11,102	11,102	11,102
Derivative financial instruments	10	-	21,970	-	-	-	21,970	21,970
Total financial assets		2,682,332	21,970	45,339	2,910	177,906	2,930,457	2,930,457
Liabilities								
Borrowings	15	-	-	-	-	2,540,387	2,540,387	2,671,794
Trade and other payables	15 and 17	-	-	-	-	64,043	64,043	64,043
Income tax payable	16	-	-	-	-	1,157	1,157	1,157
Derivative financial instruments	10	-	24,581	-	-	-	24,581	24,581
Total financial liabilities		-	24,581	-	-	2,605,587	2,630,168	2,761,575

ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE – ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table presents the Company assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31 December 2015, in accordance with the following levels of fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: the fair value of financial instruments is based on net liquid market prices as of the date of the balance sheet;
- Level 2: the fair value of financial instruments is not based on active market prices but rather on valuation models. The main inputs of the models used are taken from the market, the discount rate intervals used for the Euro curve being between -0.127% to 1.378% (maturities of one week and 15 years respectively) with respect to financial derivative instruments;
- Level 3: the fair value of financial instruments is not based on active market prices, but rather on valuation models, for which the main inputs are not taken from the market observations.

During the year ending 31 December 2015, no financial assets or liabilities transfers were made between fair value hierarchy levels.

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:					
Available-for-sale financial assets	Shares	-	47,104	-	47,104
Financial assets at fair value	Cash flow hedge derivatives	-	3,796	-	3,796
Financial assets at fair value	Fair value hedge derivatives	-	5,489	-	5,489
Financial assets at fair value recorded in income	Trading derivatives	-	872	-	872
Other investments	Treasury funds	1,510	-	-	2
		1,510	57,261	-	57,263
Liabilities:					
Financial liabilities at fair value	Borrowings	-	409,424	-	409,424
Financial liabilities at fair value	Cash flow hedge derivatives	-	8,327	-	8,327
Financial liabilities at fair value	Fair value hedge derivatives	-	6,017	-	6,017
		-	423,768	-	423,768

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the company performed the valuation of Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, S.A. ("HCB"), which is classified as an available-for-sale financial asset (Note 11). The fair value of this asset reflects its current price. This price was determined based on an income approach, which reflects the current market expectations about those future amounts. Despite not listed, the data used in the price calculation is observable and available in the market.

QUALITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The credit quality of the financial assets that have not yet matured or are impaired can be valued by reference to external credit ratings based on Standard & Poor's historical information about the entities to which they refer:

	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents		
A+ to A-	15	80
BBB+ to BBB-	10	63,555
Until BB+	6,719	3,643
Without rating	27	41
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,771	67,319
Other financial assets		
A+ to A-	-	99,435
Without rating	1,610	2,910
Total other financial assets	1,610	102,345

Trade and other receivables and Trade and other payables refer mainly to receivables and payables from and to group companies, as noted in Notes 9 and 15, respectively.

With respect to the current receivables and payables balances, its carrying amount corresponds to a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

29. DISCLOSURES REQUIRED BY LAW

FEES INVOICED BY THE STATUTORY AUDITOR

Information regarding fees paid to the statutory auditor is disclosed in the REN Group's Consolidated Report and Accounts.

30. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events after the balance sheet date.

31. EXPLANATION ADDED FOR TRANSLATION

These financial statements are a translation of financial statements originally issued in Portuguese in accordance with the Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards ("NCRF"). In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails.

THE ACCOUNTANT

Maria Teresa Martins

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rodrigo Costa
(Chairman of the Board of Directors
and of the Executive Committee)

Manuel Champalimaud
(Member of the Board of Directors)

João Faria Conceição
(Member of the Board of Directors
and the Executive Committee)

Jorge Magalhães Correia
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Gonçalo Morais Soares
(Member of the Board of Directors
and the Executive Committee)

José Luis Arnaut
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Guangchao Zhu
(Vice-President of the Board of Directors
designated by State Grid International
Development Limited)

Manuel Sebastião
(Member of the Board of Directors
and Chairman of the Audit Committee)

Mengrong Cheng
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Gonçalo Gil Mata
(Member of the Board of Directors
and Member of the Audit Committee)

Longhua Jiang
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Maria Estela Barbot
(Member of the Board of Directors
and Member of the Audit Committee)

Omar Al Wahaibi
(Member of the Board of Directors)

REN – REDES ENERGÉTICAS NACIONAIS, SGPS, SA

REPORT AND OPINION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

Within the scope of its duties, the Audit Committee has monitored the development of the activity of REN – REDES ENERGÉTICAS NACIONAIS, SGPS, S.A. and its subsidiaries, supervised compliance with the law, regulations and the Articles of Association, supervised compliance with accountancy policies and practices, and supervised the process of preparation and disclosure of financial information, the legal review of accounts and the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems. It further supervised the activity of the Statutory Auditor and the External Auditor, including their independence and impartiality.

The Audit Committee also examined the individual financial information included in the Management Report and the financial statement of REN – REDES ENERGÉTICAS, SGPS, S.A. attached thereto in relation to the financial year ended on December ... which consist of the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015, evidencing a total of 3,815,525 thousand Euros and 1,236,315 thousand Euros of Equity Capital, including Net Profit of 110,311 thousand Euros, the Profit and Loss Accounts by Categories, Changes in Equity Capital and Cash Flows in relation to the financial year closed on the abovementioned date and the respective Annex.

The Audit Committee analysed the Legal Certification of Accounts and the Audit Report on the individual financial information, prepared by the Statutory Auditor and the External Auditor, which has been agreed by the Audit Committee.

Within the context of the analysis undertaken, the Audit Committee further supervised the compliance and adequacy of the accounting policies, procedures, practices and adopted valuation criteria, as well as the regulatory and quality of the Company's accounting information.

In light of the above, it is the opinion of the Audit Committee that the individual Financial Statements and Consolidated Management Report, as well as proposal expressed therein, abide by applicable accounting, legal and statutory provisions, wherefore it recommends its approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Lisbon, 17 March 2016

Manuel Sebastião (Chairman)

Estela Barbot (Member)

Gonçalo Gil Mata (Member)

STATUTORY AUDIT REPORT AND AUDITORS' REPORT
SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Translation of a report originally issued in Portuguese - Note 31)

Introduction

1. In accordance with the applicable legislation, we hereby present the Statutory Audit Report and Auditors' Report on the financial information contained in the Directors' Report and the accompanying financial statements of REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, S.G.P.S., S.A. ("the Company") which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2015 that presents total assets of 3,815,525 thousand Euros and total equity of 1,236,315 thousand Euros, including a net profit of 110,311 thousand Euros, the Statements of Profit and Loss by Nature, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year then ended and the corresponding Notes.

Responsibilities

2. The Board of Directors is responsible for: (i) the preparation of financial information that presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company, the results from its operations, the changes in its equity and its cash flows; (ii) the preparation of historical financial information in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Portugal and that is complete, true, timely, clear, objective and licit, as required by the Securities Market Code; (iii) the adoption of adequate accounting policies and criteria and the maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control; and (iv) informing any significant facts that have influenced its operations, its financial position and results.
3. Our responsibility is to examine the financial information contained in the above mentioned documents of account, including verifying if, in all material respects, the information is complete, true, timely, clear, objective and licit, as required by the Securities Market Code, and issue a professional and independent opinion, based on our audit.

Scope

4. Our audit was performed in accordance with the auditing standards ("Normas Técnicas e as Diretrizes de Revisão/Auditoria") issued by the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors ("Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas"), which require that the audit be planned and performed with the objective of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our audit included verifying, on a sample basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and assessing the significant estimates, based on judgements and criteria defined by the Board of Directors, used in their preparation. Our audit also included assessing the adequacy of the accounting policies used and their disclosure, taking into consideration the circumstances, verifying the applicability of the going concern concept and assessing the adequacy of the overall presentation of the financial statements and assessing if, in all material respects, the information is complete, true, timely, clear, objective and licit. Our audit also included verifying that the financial information contained in the Directors' Report is in accordance with the other documents of account, as well as the verifications required by items 4 and 5 of article 451 of the Commercial Companies Code. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for expressing our opinion.

Opinion

5. In our opinion the financial statements referred to in paragraph 1 above, present fairly, for the purposes of the paragraph 6 below, in all material respects, the financial position of REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, S.G.P.S., S.A. as of 31 December 2015, the results and the comprehensive results of its operations, the changes in its equity and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Portugal and the information contained therein is, in the terms of the definitions included in the standards referred to in paragraph 4 above, complete, true, timely, clear, objective and licit.

Emphasis

6. The financial statements referred to in paragraph 1 above refer to the Company on an individual basis and were prepared in accordance with generally accepted principles in Portugal for approval and publication in accordance with current legislation. As mentioned in Note 3.2 to the financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are recorded in accordance with the equity method. As required by current legislation the Company has prepared consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, for separate publication.

Report on other legal requirements

7. It is also our opinion that the financial information contained in the Directors' Report is in agreement with the financial statements for the year and the report on corporate governance practices includes the matters required of the Company in accordance with article 245-A of the Securities Market Code (Código dos Valores Mobiliários).

Lisbon, 17 March 2016

Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A.
Represented by Jorge Carlos Batalha Duarte Catulo



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

**ENERGY
TO MOVE
FORWARD »**

07 › CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

PART I

7.1. INFORMATION ON VOTING RIGHTS, ORGANIZATION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

7.1.1. VOTING RIGHTS

I. Capital Structure

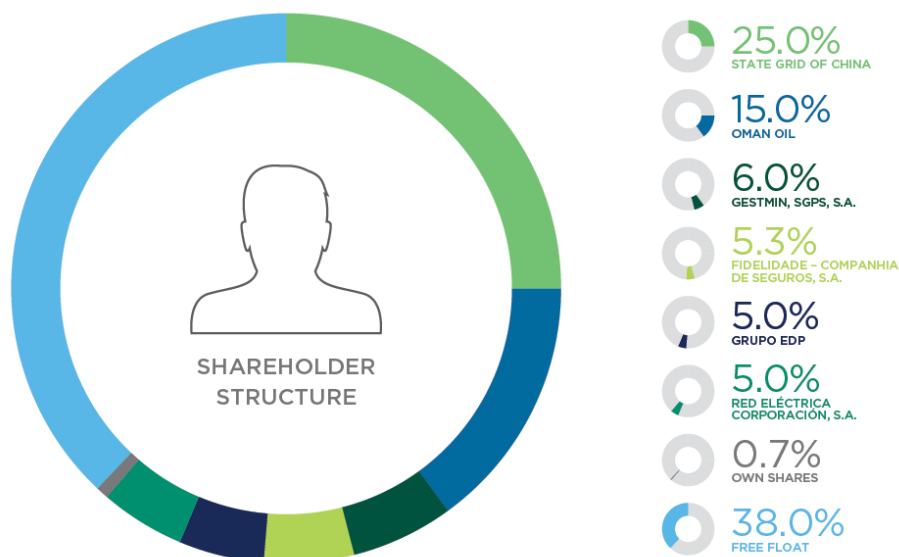
I.1. Voting rights (capital, number of shares, distribution of capital among shareholders, etc.), including information on shares not admitted to trading, different classes of shares, inherent rights and duties and percentage of capital which each class represents (Art. 245(A)(1)(a).

The share capital of REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A. (REN or the company) in the amount of 534,000,000 euros is represented by 534,000,000 ordinary shares with a face value of 1.00 euros, in the form of nominative book-entry shares.

REN shares are ordinary shares that do not grant special rights to their holders, beyond the general rights inherent as a shareholder, under the terms of legislation.

On 31 December 2015, all of REN's shares, corresponding to code PTREL0AM0008, were admitted to trading on Euronext Lisbon (Eurolist by Euronext), with the exception of 213,600,000 shares held by State Grid Europe Limited and Mazoon B.V., corresponding to code PTRELZAM0007 (see I.2).

VOTING RIGHTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015



I.2. Restrictions on the transferability of shares, such as consent clauses for disposal, or limitations on ownership of shares (Art. 245(A)(1)(b)).

No restrictions exist and REN has not implemented any measures which hinder the transferability of shares. REN shares are freely tradable on the regulated market, notwithstanding that set out in this section.

Within the scope of the second phase of REN privatization, legal limitations (lock up) was established and applicable to State Grid International Development Limited (133,500,000 shares acquired by the vehicle company State Grid Europe Limited – SGEL) and to Oman Oil Company (80,100,000 shares acquired by the vehicle company B.V.). These shareholders acquired these holdings as part of the reference direct sale process concluded in 2012. In accordance with Article 5 of Decree-Law No 106-B/2011 of 3 November, and Council of Ministers Resolutions No 10/2012 of 19 January and No 13/2012 of 8 February, the shares acquired by SGEL and Mazoon B.V. were subject to periods of unavailability. In accordance with the abovementioned laws and the legal instruments laid down with regard to shares, these periods of unavailability shall remain in effect until 00:00 on 25 May 2016 (in the case of State Grid International Development Limited and SGEL), and until 23:59 on 24 May 2016 (in the case of Oman Oil Company and Mazoon B.V.). The unavailability of the shares in question includes any situations relating to their transfer or partial or total encumbrance, directly or indirectly (even when coming into effect in the future, more specifically through promissory and options contracts). Other unavailability includes the establishing of legal business with regard to the shares which require the exercising of the respective voting rights in a specific manner or through an intermediary, with certain exceptions set out in the legal instruments established with the acquiring parties.

With respect to ownership limitations on shares, in accordance with legislation, no entity, including entities which conduct business in the respective sector in Portugal or abroad, can have direct or indirect holdings greater than 25% of REN equity capital¹.

These limitations on the ownership of REN shares were introduced further to the transposition of community directives applicable to the electricity and natural gas sectors with regard to the legal and ownership separation between the transmission operator using those assets and the operators who conduct other activities in each of the sectors. The aim of these directives is to promote competition in the market and equal access by operators to the transmission infrastructures.

It should be further noted that on 9 September 2014², ERSE – The Energy Services Regulator (“ERSE”) issued a decision on the certification of REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. and REN – Gasodutos, S.A. (both wholly owned by REN) as operators of the National Electricity Transmission System and the National Natural Gas Transmission System (“the ERSE Decision”), respectively, under full ownership unbundling.

In accordance with the ERSE decision, certification was dependent on compliance with a series of conditions intended to ensure the independence of these operators, including, *inter alia*, (i) restrictions on the exercising of rights related to the REN General Meeting; (ii) restrictions on the exercising of positions on the Board of Directors or Audit Committee of REN or the Transmission System Operators; and (iii) the change to the REN Articles of Association with a view to providing compliance with the restrictions set out in (i) and (ii).

- The changes to the REN Articles of Association, required to comply with the ERSE decision, were approved at the REN General Meeting which was held on 17 April 2015. With regard to the exercising of rights at the REN General Meeting, the following changes were included: shareholders who, directly or indirectly, exercise control over a company which either produces or sells electricity or natural gas are prohibited from exercising rights at the General Meeting in relation to any of the Company's actions, except if ERSE has recognized that there is no risk of conflicts of interest;
- the persons who exercise control or entitlements over companies which either produce or sell electricity or natural gas may not appoint members to the Board of Directors or the statutory auditor, or members of bodies which legally represent it, for themselves or on behalf of others with whom they are connected through para-corporate arrangements, except (i) when ERSE recognizes that there is no risk of conflicts of interest due to the fact that, in particular, the respective electricity or natural gas generation or marketing activity of said shareholder is performed in geographical locations which do not have directly or indirectly connection or interface with the Portuguese grids, and (ii) provided that no variations have occurred regarding the grounds or objective circumstances on which ERSE based its decision.

¹ Cf. Article 25(2)(i) of Decree-Law 29/2006 of 15 February (with its current wording), and Article 20-A(3)(b) and Article 21(3)(h) of Decree-Law 30/2006, of 15 February (with its current wording)

² ERSE notified REN on 4 August 2015 confirming that the certification conditions determined on 9 September 2014 had been complied with, thus making the certification decision final.

Therefore, limitations on the transferability and ownership of shares (as well as the exercising of rights) are exclusively due to legal and regulatory requirements or compliance with administrative decisions which the CMVM through the Corporate Governance Code, may not depart from. As such, the non-implementation of recommendation I.4. of the CMVM Corporate Governance Code is fully justified.

With regard to limitations on voting rights, see also I.5 below on the limitations expressed in the Articles of Association arising from the legal system applicable to the electricity and gas sectors.

I.3. Number of own shares, percentage of corresponding capital and percentage of voting rights to which own shares would correspond (Art. 245(A)(1)(a)).

REN has 3,881,374 own shares, with a face value of 10,728,000.00 euros, representing 0.73% of its capital. These shares would correspond to 0.73% of voting rights.

I.4. Significant agreements to which REN is a party that would come into force, be amended or terminate in the event of a change in control over the Company, as the result of a takeover bid, as well as the respective effects, except if, due to their nature, the disclosure of which would be seriously prejudicial for the Company, except if the Company is specifically required to disclose this information due to other legal requirements (Art. 245(A)(1)(j)).

REN and its subsidiaries are party to a number of financing contracts and debt issues which include clauses on change in control that are typical of such trades (covering, although not expressly stated, changes to control arising from takeover bids) and essential for carrying out such transactions on the market.

However, the practical application of these clauses is limited, considering the legal restrictions on the ownership of REN shares as explained in I.2.

There are no significant agreements to which REN is a party that would come into force, be amended or terminate in the event of a change in control over the Company or as the result of a takeover bid.

In summary, REN has not adopted any measures aimed at requiring payment or the taking on of charges by the Company in the event of changes in control, or to the composition of the Board of Directors and which would be liable to prejudice the free transferability of shares or the free appreciation by shareholders of the performance of members of the Board of Directors. Recommendation CMVM I.5 has thus been complied with.

I.5. System which is subject to renewal or repeal of defensive measures, particularly those which limit the number of votes liable to be held or exercised by a sole shareholder in an individual manner or jointly with other shareholders

The only provision in the REN Articles of Association which limits votes liable to be held or exercised by a sole shareholder or by certain shareholders, (e.g. that exercise control over a company that develops activities of production or commercialization of electricity or natural gas), an individual manner or jointly with other shareholders are described in I.2 above.

Nevertheless, such provisions are the result of legal requirements and the decisions of ERSE, and do not seek to limit voting rights, but rather to ensure the existence of a penalty system for breaching the legal limit on the ownership of the abovementioned shares and the legal limit to the voting rights, respectively. As such, the non-implementation of CMVM Corporate Governance Code recommendation 1.3 is fully justified.

As such, there is no mechanism in the Articles of Association to renew or repeal this statute, as it exists in compliance with legal and administrative requirements. Therefore, the non-implementation of CMVM Corporate Governance Code recommendation 1.4 is fully justified.

There are no other defensive measurements.

I.6. Shareholder Agreements which the company is aware of and which could lead to restrictions with regard to the transfer of securities or voting rights (Art. 245(A)(1)(g)).

The Board of Directors is not aware of any shareholders agreements in relation to REN that may result in any restrictions to the transfer of securities or exercising of voting rights.

II. Holdings and bonds held

II.7. Identification of natural or legal persons which, directly or indirectly, own qualified holdings (Art. 245(A)(1)(c) and (d) and Art. 16 with detailed information on the percentage of capital and attributable votes and the source and causes of such attribution

Taking into account the communications submitted to the Company in accordance with Article 447 of the Portuguese Companies Code, Article 16 of the Portuguese Securities Code and Article 14 of CMVM Regulation No 5/2008, with reference to December 31, 2015, shareholders holding qualified shareholdings representing at least 2% of REN's share capital, calculated in accordance with Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code, were as follows:

State Grid Corporation of China	No of Shares	% Capital with voting rights
Directly	0	0%
Through State Grid Europe Limited (SGEL), which is controlled by State Grid International Development Limited (SGID), which is controlled by the State Grid Corporation of China	133,500,000	25.0%
Total attributable	133,500,000	25.0%

Oman Oil Company SAOC	No of Shares	% Capital with voting rights
Directly	0	0%
Through Mazoon BV, which is controlled by the Oman Oil Company SAOC	80,100,000	15.0%
Total attributable	80,100,000	15.0%

Gestmin, SGPS, S.A. (Gestmin)³	No of Shares	% Capital with voting rights
Directly	31,760,000	5.95%
Through Manuel Carlos de Melo Champalimaud, as majority shareholder of Gestmin and Chairman of the Board of Directors.	280,000	0.05%
Total attributable	32,040,000	6.00%

EDP – Energias de Portugal, S.A. (EDP)	No of Shares	% Capital with voting rights
Directly	18,690,000	3.5%
Through the EDP Pension Fund, which is controlled by EDP	8,017,335	1.5%
Total attributable	26,707,335	5.0%

Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A.	No of Shares	% Capital with voting rights
Directly	26,700,000	5.0%
Total attributable	26,700,000	5.0%

³ The voting rights inherent to REN shares held by Gestmin are equally attributable to Manuel Carlos de Melo Champalimaud, who controls Gestmin.

Fidelidade Companhia de Seguros, SA ⁴	No of Shares	% Capital with voting rights
Directly	28,115,216	5.265%
Through Via Directa – Companhia de Seguros, S.A., which is controlled by Fidelidade	95,816	0.018%
Through Companhia Portuguesa de Resseguros, S.A., which is controlled by Fidelidade	30,000	0.006%
Through Fidelidade Assistência – Companhia de Seguros, S.A., which is controlled by the common shareholder Longrun ⁵	78,907.00	0.015%
Through Multicare – Seguros de Saúde, S.A., which is controlled by the common shareholder Longrun ⁶	50,726 00	0.009%
Total attributable	28,370,665	5.313%

⁴ 84.9861% of the share capital and voting rights in Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, SA, are held by LongRun Portugal, SGPS, SA (Longrun), which is in turn wholly owned by Millennium Gain Limited, which is 100% owned by Fosun Financial Holdings Limited, which is in turn wholly owned by Fosun International Limited, companies to which the abovementioned holdings are attributable. On 11 February 2015, Fidelidade notified REN that it had reached holdings of 5.008% in REN share capital and voting rights, in accordance with that better described at: http://web3.cmvm.pt/sdi2004/emitentes/emit_part.cfm?num_ent=%24%21%24%3FT%23%40%20%20%0A

⁵ Longrun also holds 80% of the capital of Fidelidade Assistência – Companhia de Seguros, SA.

⁶ Longrun also holds 80% of the capital of Multicare – Seguros de Saúde, SA.

II.8. Information on the number of shares and bonds held by members of management and supervisory bodies

In accordance with and for the purposes of Article 447 of the Portuguese Companies Code, in particular paragraph 5 thereof, the number of shares held by the members of the REN management and supervisory bodies and by the persons related to them pursuant to paragraph 2 of the abovementioned article⁷, as well as all their acquisitions, encumbrances or disposals with reference to the financial year 2015, were as follows:

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee	Acquisitions (in 2015)	Encumbrances (in 2015)	Disposals (in 2015)	No of Shares at 31.12.2015
Manuel Ramos de Sousa Sebastião ⁸	4,000	-	-	5,000
Gonçalo Gil Mata ⁹	-	-	-	0 (zero)
Maria Estela Barbot ¹⁰	-	-	-	0 (zero)
José Luís Alvim ¹¹	-	-	-	0 (zero)
José Frederico Jordão ¹²	-	-	-	0 (zero)
Aníbal Santos - appointed by Parpública - Participações Públicas (SGPS), S.A. ¹³	-	-	-	10,250

⁷ This comprises the shares held by members of the REN management and supervisory bodies and, if applicable, (i) of the spouse not judicially separated, regardless of the matrimonial property regime; (ii) of under aged descendants; (iii) of persons in whose name shares are registered, in the event that they have been acquired on behalf of a member of the management or supervisory bodies and of persons referred to in (i) and (ii); and (iv) the shares held by companies of which a member of the management or supervisory bodies and the persons referred to in (i) and (ii) are shareholders with unlimited responsibility, are engaged in the management or exercise any management or supervisory duties or hold, alone or together with the persons referred to in (i) to (iii), at least half of the share capital or corresponding voting rights.

⁸ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

⁹ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

¹⁰ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

¹¹ Duties terminated on 17 April 2015. Therefore, the information available refers to this date.

¹² Duties terminated on 17 April 2015. Therefore, the information available refers to this date.

¹³ It includes the following shares: (i) 10,000 directly held shares and (ii) 250 shares held by his spouse. Duties terminated on 17 April 2015. Therefore, the information available refers to this date.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board of Directors	Acquisitions (in 2015)	Encumbrances (in 2015)	Disposals (in 2015)	No of Shares at 31.12.2015
Emílio Rui Vilar ¹⁴	-	-	-	10,390
Gonçalo Morais Soares ¹⁵	-	-	-	0 (zero)
João Faria Conceição ¹⁶	-	-	-	500
Guangchao Zhu - representing SGID	-	-	-	133,500,000 ¹⁷
Mengrong Cheng ¹⁸	-	-	-	0 (zero)
Longhua Jiang ¹⁹	-	-	-	0 (zero)
Hilal Al-Kharusi ²⁰	-	-	-	0 (zero)
Rodrigo Costa ²¹	-	-	-	0 (zero)
Manuel Champalimaud ²²	713,049	-	-	32,040,000
José Folgado Blanco - appointed by Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A. ²³	-	-	-	26,700,000
José Luís Arnaut ²⁴	7,107	-	-	7,587

¹⁴ Duties terminated on 17 April 2015. Therefore, the information available refers to this date.

¹⁵ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

¹⁶ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

¹⁷ Guangchao Zhu is Chairman, CEO and member of the Board of Directors of State Grid International Development Limited and Director of State Grid Europe Limited, which has qualified holdings corresponding to 133,500,000 REN shares. Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

¹⁸ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

¹⁹ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

²⁰ Duties terminated on 17 April 2015. Therefore, the information available refers to this date.

²¹ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

²² Consists of 32,040,000 shares, where 280,000 shares are held directly and the remainder are held by the shareholder Gestmin, which, due to the exercising of the position of Chairman of the management body of that company and the majority holding of the respective capital, are attributable to it. Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

²³ Corresponds to the shares held by Red Eléctrica Corporación, SA, which are attributable pursuant to Article 447 of the Portuguese Companies Code, due to the exercising of the duties of Chairman of the management body of this company. Duties terminated on 17 April 2015. Therefore, the information available refers to this date.

²⁴ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period. Consists of 7,587 shares, where 480 shares are held directly and the remainder are held by the company Platinum details - Consultoria e Investimentos, Lda, in which he holds 68% of the share capital.

Board of Directors	Acquisitions (in 2015)	Encumbrances (in 2015)	Disposals (in 2015)	No of Shares at 31.12.2015
Francisco João Oliveira ²⁵	-	-	26,700,000	0 (zero)
Omar Al Wahaibi ²⁶	-	-	-	0 (zero)
Jorge Manuel Magalhães Correia ²⁷	28,370,665 ²⁸	-	-	28,370,665

At December 31, 2015, the members of the REN management and supervisory bodies and those related to them pursuant to Article 447(2) of the Portuguese Companies Code, did not hold any other bonds issued by REN nor shares or bonds issued by companies in a group or controlling relationship with REN, nor did they carry out any trades relating to those securities in 2014, in both cases pursuant to and for the purposes of the abovementioned Article 447.

II.9. Special powers of the management body with regard to deliberations on increasing capital (Art. 245(A)(1)(i)) with information on the deliberations referring to the data on which they were attributed, time limit until such competence may be exercised, maximum quantitative limit on capital increase, amount already issued under the attribution of such powers and method of applying the powers attributed

The Board of Directors has the competences and powers conferred by the Portuguese Companies Code and the Articles of Association²⁹ (see summary of these competences and powers in II.21), and as such the management body does not have special powers.

In particular, with regard to deliberations on increasing capital, it should be noted that the REN's Articles of Association do not authorize the Board of Directors to increase the Company's share capital.

²⁵ Corresponds to the shares held by Oliren, SGPS, SA, which are attributable pursuant to Article 447 of the Portuguese Companies Code, due to the exercising of the duties of member of the management body of this company. Oliren – SGPS, S.A. (Oliren), a shareholder with qualified holdings and a entity related to Mr. Francisco João Soares de Oliveira, a member of the REN Board of Directors, for purposes of Article 2 of CMVM Regulation No 5/2008 notified that due to the disposal resulting from the launch of a private share offering, through a process of accelerated bookbuilding, of a total of 26,700,000 ordinary shares in REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A. ("REN"), representing around 5% of REN capital, which was concluded on 6 November 2015, holdings directly attributable to Oliren in REN were reduced to less than 5% of capital and voting rights. Moreover, on 6 November 2015, after the disposal was concluded through the abovementioned process of accelerated bookbuilding, Oliren now no longer holds any shares in REN. Francisco João Soares de Oliveira communicated his resignation as REN director on 25 November 2015, which produced effects on 31 December 2015.

²⁶ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

²⁷ Elected at the General Meeting held on 17 April 2015, for the term of office corresponding to the 2015-2017 three-year period.

²⁸ Corresponding to shares attributable to Fidelidade Companhia de Seguros, S.A., which are attributable pursuant to Article 447 of the Portuguese Companies Code, due to the exercising of the duties of member of the management body of this company.

²⁹ Cf. Article 15(1) of the Articles of Association and Article 3(2) and (3) of the Board of Directors Regulations.

II.10. Information on significant relationships of a commercial nature between the owners of qualified holdings and the Company

In accordance with internal regulations on the appreciation and control of trades with related parties³⁰ and prevention of conflict of interests³¹, significant trades with related parties are considered to be those which:

- a) are based on the purchase and/or sale of assets, provision of services or a contracted project with an economic value greater than one million euros;
- b) based on the acquisition or disposal of shareholdings;
- c) requiring new loans, financing and subscription of financial investments resulting in an overall annual indebtedness exceeding 100,000,000 euros, except when dealing with a simple renewal of existing circumstances or operations undertaken within the framework of pre-existing contractual conditions.
- d) should none of the materiality criteria set out in the subparagraphs above be met, (i) which have a value exceeding 1,000,000 euros or (ii) are considered relevant for this purpose by the management body, by virtue of its nature or its particular susceptibility to giving rise to a conflict of interests.

The Board of Directors is required to submit significant trades with related parties to the Audit Committee for prior appraisal³². Therefore, trades considered significant are subject to prior opinion from the Audit Committee, while others are only subject to subsequent appreciation.

Moreover, in accordance with the Board of Directors internal regulations, trades with related parties for sums exceeding 500,000 euros or, regardless of the sum, and transaction which may be considered as not being executed under market conditions are matters which may not be delegated to the Executive Committee.

In light of the abovementioned criteria – set out in Board of Directors regulations and in internal regulations on the appreciation and control of trades with related parties and prevention of conflicts of interests – during 2015, two significant commercial trades with related parties were seen, which were subject to prior control by the Audit Committee, as detailed below in I.90.

³⁰ The definition of related party in accordance with this regulation includes owners of qualified holdings in accordance with Article 20 of the Securities Code.

³¹ Cf. section II, paragraph I., p. 3.

³² Cf. section III, p. 3 and section VI, p.5.

7.1.2. CORPORATE BODIES AND COMMITTEES

I. General Meeting

a) Composition of the Board of the General Meeting in the year of reference

I.11. Identification and position of the members of the Board of the General Meeting and respective term of office (start and end)

The following members of the Board of the General Meeting were elected for the term of office 2015-2017:

Name	Position	Date of 1 st appointment	Term of office in course
Pedro Maia	Chairman	27.03.2012	2015-2017
Francisco Santos Costa	Vice-Chairman	17.04.2015	2015-2017

In the performance of his duties, the Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting also had the support of the previous Company Secretary, Pedro Cabral Nunes, within their respective legal powers. At 31 July Marta Almeida Afonso was appointed to the position of Company Secretary.

b) Exercise of Voting Rights

I.12. Possible restrictions with regard to voting rights, such as limitations on exercising voting rights depending on the ownership of a number or percentage of shares, times imposed for exercising voting rights or systems for detaching ownership content (Art. 245(A)(1)(f))

Following best practices on shareholder participation in the general meetings of companies with shares admitted to trading in a regulated market, REN's Articles of Association set out the principle of 'one share one vote'.

Without prejudice to that referred to in 1.2 and 1.5, there are no restrictions on voting rights, such as limitations on exercising voting rights depending on the number or percentage of shares.

Owners of one or more shares on the 'Record Date' may attend, participate in and vote at the REN General Meeting, as long as they comply with the following requirements:

- a) Shareholders wishing to participate in the General Meeting should express this intention in writing to the Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting and the financial intermediary, with whom they have opened the relevant individual securities account, up to the day before the 'Record Date'. This communication may be sent by e-mail³³.
- b) In turn, the abovementioned financial intermediary shall send to the Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting, up to the end of the day corresponding to the 'Record Date', information on the number of shares registered in the name of the shareholder on that date. This communication may be sent by e-mail³⁴.
- c) Shareholders who exercise direct or indirect control over a company which either produces or sells electricity or natural gas and wishes to participate, personally or through a representative in the General Meeting, are required to provide a declaration to the Chair of the General Meeting up to the day prior to the 'Registration Date', stating that they are not prohibited from exercising voting rights as ERSE has recognized that there is no conflicts of interest.
- d) Shareholders wishing to participate, personally or through a representative in the General Meeting, are required to provide a declaration to the Chair of the General Meeting before the day prior to the Registration Date, stating that they are not prohibited from exercising voting rights in accordance with the subparagraph c). The content of the abovementioned declaration is a condition of the exercising of voting rights at the General Meeting and may be established as a model by the Chair of the Meeting.³⁵
- e) The shareholders to whom ERSE has recognized that there have no risk of conflicts of interest – due to the fact that, in particular, the respective electricity or natural gas generation or marketing activity of said shareholder is performed in geographical locations which do not have directly or indirectly connection or interface with the Portuguese grids -, and provided that no variations have occurred regarding the grounds or objective circumstances on which ERSE based its decision of recognize that there is no risk of conflict of interest with the Portuguese transmission system operators are not required to provide evidence of this recognition with the abovementioned declaration. The exception to this is if there has been a change to the grounds and circumstances on which such recognition was based which would require prohibition from using the respective rights and/or a re-examination of the certification conditions by ERSE.³⁶

³³ Cf. article 12(9) of the Articles of Association.

³⁴ Cf. article 12(10) of the Articles of Association.

³⁵ Cf. Article 12(12)(13) and (15) of the Articles of Association.

³⁶ Cf. article 12(14) of the Articles of Association.

Shareholders with voting rights may be represented at a General Meeting by means of a person with full legal capacity, by written document addressed to the Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting, communicating the name(s) of the representative(s), under the terms of law and of the notice to convene. This communication may be sent by e-mail.³⁷

REN's shareholders who hold shares on a professional basis in their own name but on behalf of clients, may cast votes as required with their shares, as long as they submit this fact to the Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting before the 'Record Date' and using proportional and sufficient proof: (a) the identification of each client and the corresponding number of shares that will be voted on his behalf; (b) the specific voting instructions on each of the items on the agenda as provided by each of their clients.

REN's shareholders may submit their votes by correspondence for each item on the agenda, by letter signed with the same signature as on their identification document, enclosing a legible photocopy of such document, if the shares are held by an individual shareholder, or duly notarized signature of the proxy, in the event that the shares are held by a legal person³⁸.

This letter should be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting and sent by post with acknowledgement of receipt to REN's registered office at least three business days prior to the date of the General Meeting, except if the relevant notice to convene establishes a different time. The Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting shall verify the authenticity and regularity of the votes cast by correspondence, as well as ensure that they remain confidential until the voting takes place³⁹.

It is also established that these votes are considered to be votes against, in the case of resolution proposals submitted after the date on which they were cast.

In order to facilitate votes by correspondence, REN provides a voting ballot on its website⁴⁰ which may be used for such purpose, and upon request, may also send a voting ballot and an envelope to shareholders for the purpose of postal submission.

Currently, after the change to the REN Articles of Association at the General Meeting of 17 April 2015, should there be express indication in the call to the General Meeting, shareholders may exercise voting rights electronically, in accordance with the terms, time and conditions set out in the respective call.⁴¹

In any case, REN considers the participation of its shareholders to be fully ensured through vote by correspondence and methods of representation (as outlined above). Moreover, REN considers that voting by electronic means would not represent added value to its shareholders, especially taking into account its voting rights, the reduced breakdown of capital and the fact that REN has not received a single vote by correspondence in its recent general meetings.

In summary, REN considers that it provides all the necessary mechanisms to encourage its shareholders to participate and vote in general meetings.

³⁷ Cf. article 12(11) of the Articles of Association.

³⁸ Cf. article 12(5) of the Articles of Association.

³⁹ Cf. Article 12(5) and (7) of the Articles of Association.

⁴⁰ www.ren.pt

⁴¹ Cf. article 12(6) of the Articles of Association.

REN's Articles of Association do not provide for any systems for detaching ownership content and there is no mechanism in place to cause any conflict between the right to receive dividends or the underwriting of new securities and the principle of 'one share, one vote', with the exception of the provision set out in the Articles of Association as described in 1.2 and 1.5 above, which seeks to make current regulations and the legal regime effective

I.13. Information on the maximum percentage of voting rights that can be exercised by a sole shareholder, or by shareholders with whom they maintain a relationship, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 20.

As referenced above in I.5, the maximum percentage of voting rights that can be exercised by a sole shareholder, or by shareholders with whom they maintain a relationship, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code, on his behalf or as representative of another shareholder, is 25% of the votes corresponding to REN share capital.

As also referred to in 1.2 and 1.5 above, shareholders which, directly or indirectly, exercise control over a company which either produces or sells electricity or natural gas, are not allowed to exercise voting rights over any Company shares, except when ERSE recognises that no risk of conflict of interest exists.

The persons who exercise control or entitlements over companies which either produce or sell electricity or natural gas may, not appoint members to the Board of Directors or the statutory auditor, or members of bodies which legally represent it, for themselves or on behalf of others with whom they are connected through para-corporate arrangements, except when ERSE recognizes that there is no risk of conflicts of interest.

I.14. Identification of shareholder resolutions that, in accordance with Articles of Association, shall only be passed with a qualified majority, aside from those legally provided for, and indication of these majorities.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Articles of Association, the attendance or representation of shareholders holding at least 51% of capital is essential in order that the General Meeting can be held and can deliberate on the first call.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 11 of the Articles of Association, the quorum for adopting resolutions on amendments to the Articles of Association, splits, mergers, transformation or dissolution of the company, shall be two thirds of the votes issued, both for the first call and the second.

Furthermore, in accordance with No 3 of the same Article in the Articles of Association, resolutions for changes relating to Articles 7(A), 12(3) and 11 of the Articles of Association require the approval of three quarters of the votes issued.

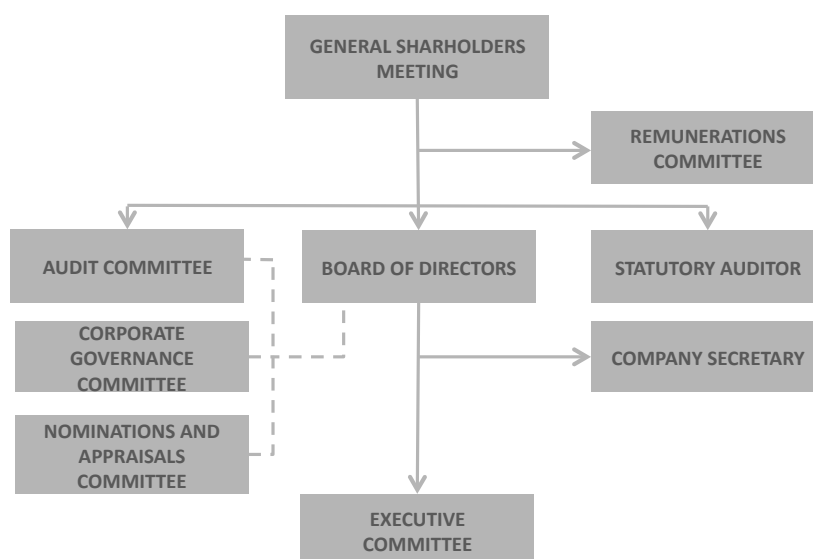
II. Management and supervision

(Board of Directors, Executive Board of Directors and General and Supervisory Board)

a) Composition

II.15. Identification of the model of governance adopted

REN has adopted a corporate governance model based on an Anglo-Saxon model which consists of the following corporate bodies elected by the General Meeting⁴²: (i) a Board of Directors, responsible for the management of the Company's business, which delegates the day-to-day management of the Company to the Executive Committee⁴³ which is supported by specialized committees (described in further detail below), and (ii) an Audit Committee and the Statutory Auditor, as supervision bodies. The Audit Committee consists exclusively of non-executive directors⁴⁴.



⁴² Cf. article 8(2)(b) of the Articles of Association.

⁴³ Cf. article 8(1) of the Board of Directors regulations.

⁴⁴ Cf. article 3(3) of the Audit Committee regulations.

II.16. Statutory rules relating to the procedural requirements and applicable provisions for the appointment and substitution of members of, where appropriate, the Board of Directors, Executive Management Board and General and Supervisory Board (art. 245 – A, paragraph 1, h).

In accordance with the legislation and the Articles of Association⁴⁵, the appointment and dismissal of members of the Board of Directors is the responsibility of the General Meeting, being carried out through lists of candidates selected by the nominating shareholder(s). With these lists put to the vote, the shareholders assume a very important role in the respective candidate selection process, without any interference from the directors in this process. It is also the responsibility of the General Meeting to elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors.

According to the Articles of Association⁴⁶, a minority of shareholders who voted against the winning proposal, may appoint at least one director, provided that this minority represents at least 10% of the Company's share capital.

CSC rules apply⁴⁷ with regard to the substitution of members of the Board of Directors, given that neither the Company's Articles of Association, nor the Board of Directors or Audit Committee Regulations have special rules on this matter. The replacement of directors through co-opting is a competence of the Board of Directors which cannot be delegated. All directors participate in the co-opting deliberation, except in the event of conflicts of interest.

The Company's Articles of Association⁴⁸ state that the unjustified absence of any director at more than half of the ordinary meetings of the Board of Directors during one financial year, whether consecutive or non-consecutive absences, equates to the permanent absence of said director. Permanent absence must be declared by the Board of Directors, and they must also substitute the director in question.

II.17. Composition of the Board of Directors, Executive Management Board and General and Supervisory Board, with indication of the minimum and maximum members and duration of term of office in accordance with the Articles of Association, number of full members, date of first appointment and date of termination of term of office of each member

The Board of Directors, including the Audit Committee, consists of a minimum of seven and maximum of 15 members, as determined by the General Meeting that elects the said members⁴⁹.

Currently, The Board of Directors consists of 13 members, including a total of 10 non-executive members.

At 31 December 2015, the REN Board of Directors consisted of the following members, who have been appointed for the 2015-2017 term of office:

⁴⁵ Cf. Article 8(2)(b), and Article 14(3), both in the Articles of Association; and Article 2(1) of the Board of Directors Regulations.

⁴⁶ Cf. article 14(2).

⁴⁷ Cf. article 393(3).

⁴⁸ Cf. article 8(19) and (9).

⁴⁹ Cf. Articles 8(2)(b) and 14(1) both of the Articles of Association.

Name:	Position	Year of 1st appointment	Year of ending of Term of Office
Rodrigo Costa	Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee	2014	2017
Gonçalo Morais Soares	Executive Director	2012	2017
João Faria Conceição	Executive Director	2009	2017
Guangchao Zhu (representing State Grid international Development Limited)	Vice-Chairman	2012	2017
Mengrong Cheng	Director	2012	2017
Longhua Jiang	Director	2014	2017
Omar Al Wahabi	Director	2015	2017
Manuel Champalimaud	Director	2012	2017
Jorge Magalhães Correia	Director	2015	2017
José Luís Arnaut	Director	2012	2017
Francisco João Oliveira ⁵⁰	Director	2014	2014
Manuel Ramos de Sousa Sebastião	Director/Chairman of the Audit Committee	2015	2017
Gonçalo Gil Mata	Director/Member of the Audit Committee	2015	2017
Maria Estela Barbot	Director/Member of the Audit Committee	2015	2017

In accordance with the Articles of Association⁵¹, members of corporate bodies carry out their respective duties for periods of three calendar years, a period which is renewable, calculating as complete, the calendar year of appointment.

⁵⁰ Duties terminated on 31 December 2015

⁵¹ Cf. Article 27(1).

II.18. Distinction of the executive and non-executive members of the Board of Directors and, with regard to the non-executive members, identification of the members who can be considered independent, or, if applicable, identification of the independent members of the General and Supervisory Board

The Board of Directors shall include a number of non-executive members ensuring effective ability to supervise, monitor and assess the activity of the executive members, particularly bearing in mind the voting rights and breakdown of REN capital. Therefore, on 31 December 2015 and on this date, 10 of the 13 members of the REN Board of Directors were non-executive directors.

Taking into account the assessment criteria on independence laid down in Article 414(5) of the Portuguese Companies Code with regard to members of the Audit Committee, and in 18.1 of Regulation 4/2013 of the Portuguese Securities Market Commission, and based on the respective internal assessment, the REN Board of Directors and Audit Committee consider the following directors which performed duties during the 2015 financial year (or during a considerable part of it) to be independent:

Name:	Position
Manuel Ramos de Sousa Sebastião	Chairman of the Audit Committee
Gonçalo Gil Mata	Member of the Audit Committee
Maria Estela Barbot	Member of the Audit Committee
José Luís Arnaut	Director

Furthermore, all non-executive members of the Board of Directors (in addition, naturally, to the directors that are also members of the Audit Committee) would comply, if applicable, with all incompatibility rules stipulated in Article 414-A(1) of the Portuguese Companies Code, save as provided for in sub-paragraphs b) and h).

REN considers that the proportion of independent directors is suitable given the number of executive directors and the total number of directors, taking particularly into account:

- (i) the adopted governance model, in other words an Executive Committee consisting of three executive directors and an Audit Committee, consisting of three independent members and a further seven non-executive directors, which ensures the effectiveness of the oversight of the executive directors;
- (ii) the size of the company, its shareholder structure and the relevant free float (which was 33% of share capital until November 2015).

In light of the above, REN fully complies with Securities Market recommendations II.1.6 and II.1.7, as the Board of Directors consists of an adequate number of non-executive members and, among these, independent members.

Moreover, Article 7(A) and 7(B) of the Articles of Association govern the special system of incompatibilities applicable to the election and performance of duties at any REN corporate body. The aim of the provisions of Article 7(A) of the Articles of Association is to establish a system of incompatibilities relating to the potential conflicts of interest arising from the direct or indirect exercising of activities in the electric or natural gas sectors, either in Portugal or abroad. Furthermore, the system set out in Article 7(B) of the Articles of Association also seeks to impede persons who exercise control or entitlements over companies which either produce or sell electricity or natural gas to appoint members to the Board of Directors or the statutory auditor, or members of bodies which legally represent it, for themselves or on behalf of others with whom they are connected through para-corporate arrangements, except when ERSE recognizes that there is no risk of conflicts of interest.

Accumulation of the positions of Chairman of the Board Of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee

Up to 31 January 2015, Emílio Rui Vilar simultaneously carried out the duties of both Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee. As of 1 February 2015, this ceased to be the case. Emílio Rui Vilar is now exclusively Chairman of the Board of Directors and Rodrigo Costa is now Chairman of the Executive Committee, until the General Shareholders' Meeting on 17 April 2015.

After 17 April 2015, the duties of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee are once again performed by the same person – Rodrigo Costa.

According to the Board of Directors Regulations, this corporate body established efficient mechanisms for the coordination of the work of its members having non-executive functions, in particular in order to facilitate the exercising of their right to information, as follows⁵².

- a) Without prejudice to the exercising of powers not delegated to the Executive Committee, Company directors having a non-executive function assume a supervisory role of executive management;
- b) In order to make independent and informed decisions, the directors with non-executive functions may obtain the information they deem necessary or appropriate to perform their roles, powers and duties (in particular, information relating to the powers delegated to the Executive Committee and its performance), by requesting such information from any member of the Executive Committee, and the answer should be provided in an adequate and timely manner;

Whenever they consider it necessary or convenient, directors with non-executive duties also hold ad hoc meetings with the aim of analysing company management.

In addition, all supporting documentation for meetings of the Board of Directors will be provided in a timely fashion to the non-executive members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee's resolutions shall be always available for consultation⁵³.

⁵² Cf. article 11 of the Board of Directors Regulations.

⁵³ Cf. Article 5 of the Executive Committee Regulations.

Therefore, through the above described mechanisms, all the conditions are established in order for the directors with non-executive functions to discharge their functions in order to make independent and informed decisions.

II.19. Professional Qualifications and other relevant information on the résumés of each of the members of the Board of Directors, the General and Supervisory Boards and the Executive Management Board at 31.12.2015

RODRIGO COSTA

Participated in the setting up of several technology and retail companies and was a technological consultant at national and international companies. Manager at Microsoft Corporation, carrying out different duties over a period of 15 years: founder and General Director of Microsoft Portugal, General Manager of Microsoft Brazil and, from 2001 to 2005, Corporate Vice-President of the Microsoft at the main Seattle office. He was also Director and Executive Vice-Chairman of the PT Group and Executive Chairman of PTC between 2006 and 2007. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the ZON Multimédia – ZON Group between 2007 and 2013. He also held the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Executive Chairman of Unice, having resigned from these duties in December 2014. He was also non-executive director at NOS SGPS, having resigned from this position on 1 February 2015. He was appointed REN non-executive director on 17 February 2015 and put forward for the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee effective as of February 2015 and for the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors at the General Meeting of 17 April 2015.

GONALO MORAIS SOARES

Holds a degree in Economy from Universidade Nova de Lisboa. Also awarded an MBA at Georgetown University (Washington) and completed an Advanced Management Program at the Kellogg Business School (Chicago) and Universidade Catlica de Lisboa. Was director at ZON TV Cabo and ZON Lusomundo Audiovisuais from 2007 to 2012. Member of the REN Board of Directors and member of the Executive Committee since 2012.

JOO FARIA CONCEIO

Holds a degree in Aerospace Engineering from Instituto Superior Tcnico, and completed his Master's Degree in Aerodynamics at Von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics (Belgium) and an MBA at Insead (France). From 2000 to 2007 he was a consultant at the Boston Consulting Group. Between 2007 and 2009 he was a consultant to the Minister for the Economy and Innovation. Since 2009 he has been a member of the REN Board of Directors and member of the Executive Committee.

GUANGCHAO ZHU

Holds a degree in Relay Protection from University of Shandong (China), and completed his Master's Degree in Electrical Systems and Automation at the same university. He later concluded an MBA at Baylor University (USA). Between 2007 and 2009 he was Vice-Chairman of the preparatory group for the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines, and Consultative Chairman, Chief Executive Advisor and in 2009 a member of the Board of Directors of the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines. From that date until 2010, he was General Director at the Department of International Cooperation at the State Grid Corporation of China. From 2010 to 2011, he was senior executive Vice-Chairman and member of the Board of Directors of State Grid Development Limited. He is currently Chairman, CEO and a member of the Board of Directors of State Grid International Development Limited, Chairman of the Board of Directors of State Grid Brazil Holding S.A., executive director of State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. and Chairman of the Board of Directors of State Grid Europe Limited.

MENGRONG CHENG

Holds a degree in English Literature from Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute and concluded a Master's Degree in Company Management at Tsinghua University (Beijing, China). Between 2006 and 2011, Mengrong Cheng carried out the duties of General Director of the Department of International Cooperation at the State Grid Corporation of China. Currently, she is a Member of the Chinese Expert Committee of IEC MSB; Co-Director of the Department of International Cooperation and Member of the Foreign Investment Management Committee at the State Grid Corporation of China.

LONGHUA JIANG

Holds a degree in Electrical Insulation Technologies from Xi'an Jiaotong University (China), and completed his Master's Degree in the same subject at the same university. He was appointed as a non-executive REN director on 17 February and is deputy Director-General of the European Branch of State Grid.

Between 2012 and 2014 he was deputy General Director of the State Grid Corporation of China Representative Office in Australia. Between Jan. to Jul. of 2015, deputy General Director of the State Grid Corporation of China Representative Office in Europe. Between Aug. to Dec. of 2015, General Director of the State Grid Corporation of China Representative Office in Europe.

OMAR AL WAHAIBI

Holds a degree in Mechanical Engineering from Manchester University, Institute of Science & Technology (UMIST) – UK. Has carried out numerous duties in new business development including portfolio management and corporate planning at Shell E&P International Ventures registered in the Hague, Netherlands. He was in charge of the engineering team and was manager of the Oman North project at Petroleum Development Oman between 2001 and 2002. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of Oman Wastewater Services Company (Haya Water), between 2003 and 2011 and is currently Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Electricity Holding Group. This is a group of state companies which covers business in the acquisition of electricity and water and in the production, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Oman Broad Band Company, the Gulf Cooperative Council Interconnection Authority and is CEO of Electricity Holding and CEO of the Nama Group.

MANUEL CHAMPALIMAUD

Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gestmin SGPS, SA., Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sogestão – Administração e Gerência, SA., Manager of Sogolfe – Empreendimentos Turísticos, Sociedade Unipessoal, Lda., Deputy Manager of Agrícola São Barão – Unipessoal, Lda. and Manager of Da Praia – Promoção Imobiliária, Lda.

JORGE MAGALHÃES CORREIA

Vice-President of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of the insurance companies Fidelidade and Multicare and Fidelidade Assistência. He is also Chairman of the Board of Fidelidade – Property Europe, S.A., Fidelidade – Property International, S.A., Luz Saúde, S.A. where he is also a member of the Advisory Board. He also performs the duties of member of the Remunerations Committee at Via Directa.

With regard to professionally related associations he is vice-president of the Portuguese Insurers Association and a member of the Geneva Association.

He started work as a lecturer at the Faculdade de Direito de Lisboa and has worked in management at the Portuguese Inspectorate-General of Finance, the Securities Market Commission and as a lawyer. He has undertaken duties at different companies in the field of finance and insurance, including director and/or chairman of the board of directors at the Mundial-Confiança, Fidelidade Mundial, Império Bonança and Via Directa insurance companies. In the area of health, he was a director of USP Hospitales (Barcelona) and director and later chairman of the board of directors at HPP – Hospitais Privados de Portugal SGPS.

JOSÉ LUÍS ARNAUT

Graduated in Law from the Universidade Lusíada, Lisboa and in 1999 was awarded the D.E.S.S. (Diploma of Higher Specialized Studies) from Robert Schuman University, in Strasbourg. He has specialized as a lawyer working since 1989 at the practice of Pena, Machete & Associates. He was a founding Partner of Rui Pena, Arnaut & Associates, in 2002, where he is currently Managing Partner. He is a member of the REN Board of Directors, member of the AON Advisory Board, a member of the MOP, SA. Board of Directors, member of the Conseil des Sages of the Foundation – Doha Central for Media Information, Chairman of Portugal-Qatar Friendship Association; member of the Advisory Board of the European Observatory on Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights (OHIM – Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market), Chairman of the General Meeting of the Portuguese Football Federation, President of the General Meeting of ÚNICA – União Cervejeira de Angola (UNICER Group), President of the General Meeting of ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal (VINCI Airports), President of the General Meeting of PORTWAY – Handling de Portugal, S.A. (VINCI Airports), President of the General Meeting of SIEMENS Portugal, member of the Board of Directors of Discovery Portugal Real Estate Fund, international member of the Goldman Sachs Advisory Board. In 1999, he was elected general secretary of the Social Democratic Party, led by José Manuel Durão Barroso and became a member of the Portuguese Parliament, where he presided over the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the National Defence Committee. He was Deputy Prime Minister to the Prime Minister José Manuel Durão Barroso in the XV Portuguese Constitutional Government. He was Minister of Cities, Local Administration, Housing and Regional Development in the XVI Portuguese Constitutional Government. He was Commissioner for Lisboa 94 – European Capital of Culture. In 1995, he was awarded the "Commend of Great Officer of Henry the Navigator Order" by the President of the Portuguese Republic; in 2004, he was conferred with the Grand Cross of the National Order of the Southern Cross by the President of the Republic of Brazil; in 2005, he was conferred with the Grand Cross of Henry the Navigator Order, by the President of the Portuguese Republic. In 2006, he was bestowed with the insignia of 'Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur' by the President of the French Republic and conferred with the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit by the President of the Lithuanian Republic.

FRANCISCO JOÃO OLIVEIRA

B.A.A. in Business Administration and Marketing (Double Major) from the American College in London, England, 1991. He is currently CEO at Imorendimento, Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Investimento Imobiliários, S.A., Portugal, performing executive duties on the Board of Directors for the Real Estate Investment Funds Natura, Historic Lodges, Prime Value, Continental Retail and Imolux. He is a member of the Board of Directors at Oliren, S.G.P.S., S.A., on the Board of Directors at E-S. Concessões, SGPS, S.A. and is also manager at MSR, Mediação de Seguros.

MANUEL RAMOS DE SOUSA SEBASTIÃO

Awarded a degree from the Universidade Técnica de Lisboa in Economy in 1973 and a third-cycle PhD in Economic Planning from the University of Paris I Pantheon-Sorbonne in 1978 and a PhD in Economy (Ph.D.) from the University of Columbia in New York in 1986. He has been a consultant at the Bank of Portugal since September 2013, is professor of economy at the Universidade Católica de Lisboa and a consultant on the International Advisory Board of the Banco Finantia. Previously, he was Chairman of the Board at the Competition Authority from March 2008 to September 2013, Director of the Bank of Portugal from February 2000 to March 2008, an institution where he carried out technical duties from 1986 – 1988 and later from 1996 – 1998. He has also been a member of the Governing Board of the Portuguese Insurance Institute from 1998 to 2000, Director at the Banco de Fomento e Exterior from 1992 to 1996 an economist at the International Monetary Fund from 1988 to 1992. He has also lectured at different stages of his professional life.

GONÇALO GIL MATA

Holds a Degree in Software Engineering awarded by the Universidade de Coimbra and an MBA by Universidade Nova de Lisboa. He is an Executive Director and a member of the board of Capital Criativo – Soc. Capital de Risco and a member of the board (non-executive) of Arquiled, SA (LED lighting solutions), Summer Portugal, SA and Vila Monte, SA (tourism resorts). He is also manager at Goma Consulting, Lda. (business consultancy).

MARIA ESTELA BARBOT

Holds a degree in Economy awarded by the Universidade do Porto and attended the Senior Executive Program at the London Business School. She is currently director of the Financial Institution for Development, executive partner of ALETSE, LDA (Real Estate and Business Consultancy), senior consultant at Young network, Marketing e Comunicação, Lda (Communication, Press Consultancy, Public Relations, Creativity, digital marketing, Events and Production) and a member of the Casa da Música Audit Committee.

The professional address of each of the abovementioned members of the Board of Directors is that of the REN registered office, located at Avenida Estados Unidos da América, n.º 55, Alvalade, Lisbon.

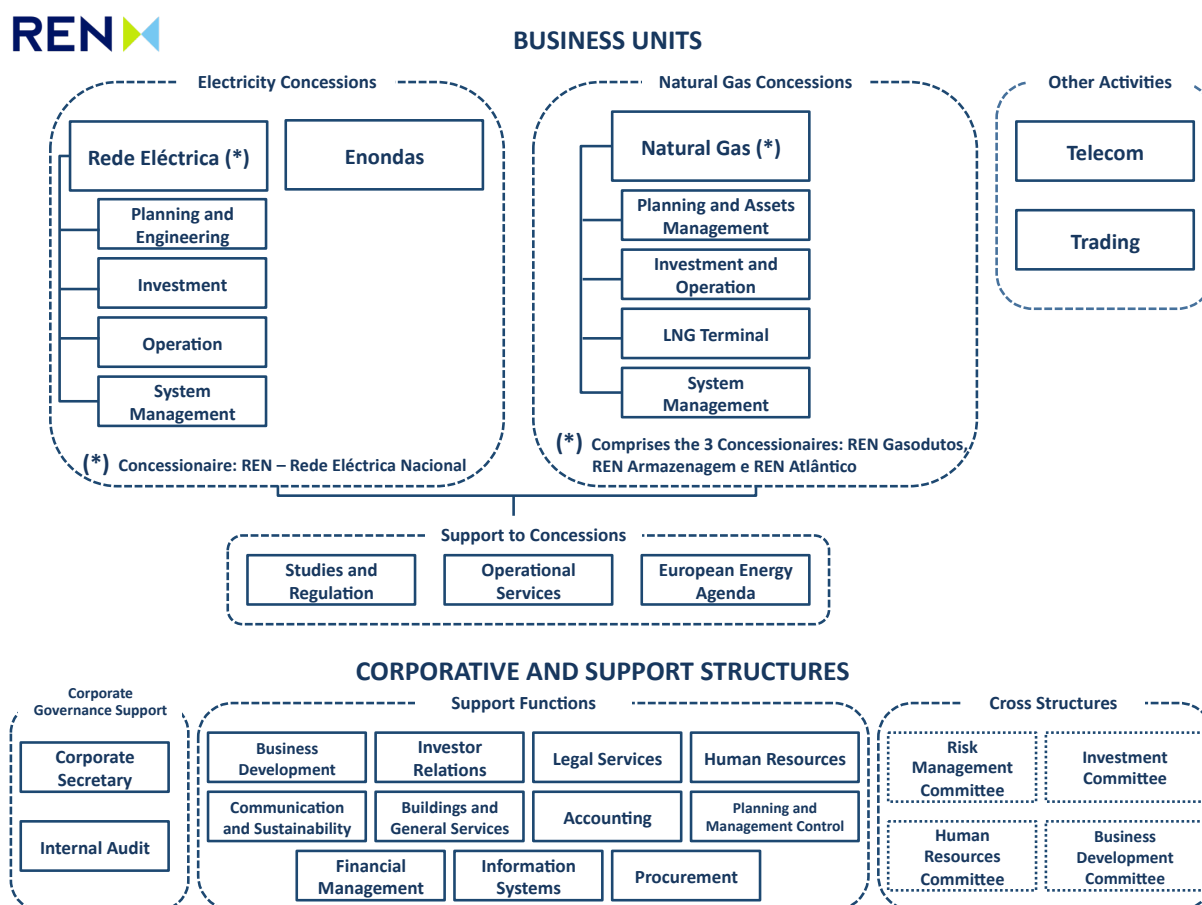
II.20. Common and significant family, professional and commercial relationships of the members of the Board of Directors, the General and Supervisory Boards and the Executive Management Board at 31.12.2015

Director	Owner of qualified holdings	Breakdown
Rodrigo Costa	-	-
Gonçalo Morais Soares	-	-
João Faria Conceição	-	-
Guangchao Zhu (representing State Grid international Development Limited)	State Grid of China	Chairman of the Board of Directors of companies in the State Grid Group (see II.19 and 26)
Mengrong Cheng	State Grid of China	Co-Director of the International Cooperation Department and Member of the Management Committee for Foreign Investment
Omar Al Wahaibi		
Manuel Champalimaud	Gestmin, SGPS, S.A.	Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gestmin, SGPS, SA and management duties at other companies in the Gestmin Group (see II.26)
Jorge Magalhães Correia	Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, S.A.	Chief Executive Officer of Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, S.A. and holds management positions at other companies in the Fidelidade Group (see II.26)
José Luís Arnaut	-	-
Longhua Jiang	State Grid of China	General Director of the European State Grid Body
Francisco João Oliveira	OLIREN, SGPS, S.A.	Member of the Board of Directors of this company
Manuel Ramos de Sousa Sebastião	-	-
Gonçalo Gil Mata	-	-
Maria Estela Barbot	-	-

II.21. Flowcharts or functional maps on the breakdown of competences among the different corporate bodies, committees and/or departments of the Company, including information on delegation of competences, particularly with regard to delegation of the day-to-day management of the Company

As can be seen in the flowchart in II.15, REN has adopted a corporate governance model based on an Anglo-Saxon model which consists of the following corporate bodies elected by the General Meeting⁵⁴: (i) a Board of Directors, responsible for the management of the Company's business, which delegates the day-to-day management of the Company to the Executive Committee⁵⁵ and which is supported by specialized committees, and (ii) an Audit Committee and Statutory Auditor, as supervision bodies. The Audit Committee consists exclusively of non-executive directors. The General Meeting also elects a Remunerations Committee.

In order to better understand the division of competencies amongst the various corporate bodies, the organisation chart below outlines REN's business units:



⁵⁴ Cf. article 8(2)(b) of the Articles of Association.

⁵⁵ Cf. article 8(1) of the Board of Directors regulations.

General Meeting

The General Meeting is a corporate body comprising all the company shareholders, and its responsibilities are namely:

- a) appraise the Board of Director's report, discuss and vote on the balance sheet, accounts and opinions of the Audit Committee and statutory auditor and decide on the appropriation of profits for the year;
- b) elect the officers of the General Meeting, the directors and the statutory auditor;
- c) deliberate on any amendments to the Articles of Association;
- d) deliberate on the remuneration of the members of the corporate bodies, with the power to appoint a remunerations committee; and
- e) deliberate on any other matter falling within its power and for which it has been summoned.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has the competences and powers⁵⁶ that are conferred through the CSC and REN's articles of association. Among these, of special note are:

- a) Define the Company's goals and management policies;
- b) Draw up the annual financial and business plans;
- c) manage business and carry out all actions and operations relating to the corporate object which do not fall within the competences attributed to other Company bodies;
- d) represent the Company actively and passively, in and out of court, and propose and pursue lawsuits or arbitrations, with the power to confess, waiver and settle, as well as to enter into arbitration agreements;
- e) Acquire, sell or by any other form dispose of or encumber rights or assets, whether real estate or not;
- f) Incorporate companies and subscribe for, acquire, encumber and dispose of shareholdings;
- g) Submit proposals to the General Meeting on the acquisition and disposal of own shares, in compliance with the applicable legal restrictions;
- h) Determine the technical and administrative organization of the Company and the rules for internal operation, more specifically with regard to its personnel and the corresponding remuneration;
- i) Perform any other functions granted by law or by the General Meeting.

⁵⁶ Cf. article 15(1) of the Articles of Association.

In accordance with the Board of Directors regulations, approved on 27 March 2012⁵⁷, matters which cannot be legally delegated to the Executive Committee include the co-option of directors, requests to convene General Meetings, approval of the annual report and accounts to be submitted to the General Meeting, the granting of deposits and personal or in rem guarantees by the Company, the transfer of the registered office, the increase of the Company's registered share capital and the approval of merger, demerger and transformation projects;.

In turn, the acquisition and transfer of assets, rights or shareholdings with an economic value greater than 10% of the Company's fixed assets is subject to prior approval from the General Meeting⁵⁸.

Executive Committee

On 17 April 2015, the Executive Committee was delegated with, to the extent permitted by law, the Company's Articles of Association and by the Board of Directors' own regulations, all the powers necessary or convenient to the performance of the management acts regarding the activities included in the Company's corporate scope, which include, in particular, the following attributions, to be performed under and within the limits established annually in the operation budget and in the strategic plan, to be approved, upon proposal of the Executive Committee, by the Board of Directors

- a) manage the Company's ordinary course of business and perform all the acts and operations concerning the corporate purpose which are not the exclusive competence of the Board of Directors by force of law, the Company's Articles of Association or the Board of Directors' own regulations;
- b) approve, on a case by case basis, the sale of assets and/or rights and investments and the creation of encumbrances over assets, except for security interests or personal guarantees, to be made by the Company and/or by its subsidiaries, the individual or aggregate value for which is equal or lower than 15,000,000.00 euros (fifteen million euros) or which have already been approved within the Company's annual budget and the corresponding value is equal to or lower than, individually or in aggregate, 25,000,000.00 euros (twenty five million euros);
- c) propose to the Board of Directors and execute the annual budget, the business plan and other long-term development plans;
- d) without prejudice to article 3(5)(f) of the Board of Directors' Regulations, establish the administrative and technical organization of the Company and the internal operation regulations, notably concerning personnel and their remuneration;
- e) represent the Company in or out of court, as plaintiff or defendant, with the possibility of withdrawing from, entering into a compromise or confessing in any legal proceedings, as well as, entering into arbitration agreements;

⁵⁷ Cf. Article (3) and 3(5).

⁵⁸ Cf. article 15(2) of the Articles of Association.

- f) incorporate companies and subscribe, acquire, hold, create encumbrances over or dispose of shareholdings provided that those companies or shareholdings are special purpose vehicles (SPV's) for specific investments with an individual or aggregate investment value that does not exceed 7,500,000.00 euros (seven million, five hundred thousand euros), or which have already been approved within the Company's annual budget;
- g) negotiate, enter into, modify and terminate any agreements, including agreements of rendering of services, labour contracts for a value equal or lower than 5,000,000.00 euros (five million euros);
- h) negotiate, enter into, modify or terminate any short term debt agreements (i.e. with maturity equal or lower than three years), including through commercial paper programmes;
- i) open, operate and close bank accounts;
- j) resolve on the provision by the Company of technical and financial support to companies in which REN owns shares, quota rights ('quotas') or other shareholdings, in particular, granting loans and providing guarantees in their benefit;
- k) present proposals to the Board of Directors for the submission to the General Shareholders' Meeting relating to the acquisition and disposal of own shares and bonds or other own securities, within the limits established by law and by the General Shareholders' Meeting;
- l) present to the Board of Directors proposals concerning internal control, risk management and internal audit systems of the REN Group
- m) appoint attorneys with the powers deemed convenient, including those of sub-delegation;
- n) indicate the persons to be appointed by the Company to form part of the lists of members of the corporate bodies to be elected in the two TSOs, i.e. REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. and REN Gasodutos, S.A. and for the SPV's referred to in f) above;
- o) take or give in lease any real estate or individual parts of real estate; and
- p) manage the shareholdings owned by REN and coordinate the activity of REN's subsidiaries and, with regard to wholly owned companies, issue binding instructions, under applicable legal terms.

Specifically in relation to the entering into medium or long-term debt agreements, and taking into account the objective of ensuring the adequate financing of the REN Group, the Board of Directors delegates to the Executive Committee the necessary powers to negotiate the specific definition of each debt instrument with respect to, among other aspects, the amount, term, interest rate, reimbursement conditions, selection of financial intermediaries and other relevant elements, and the Executive Committee shall, considering the importance of such operations, submit the relevant contracts or agreements to the Board of Directors for their final approval.

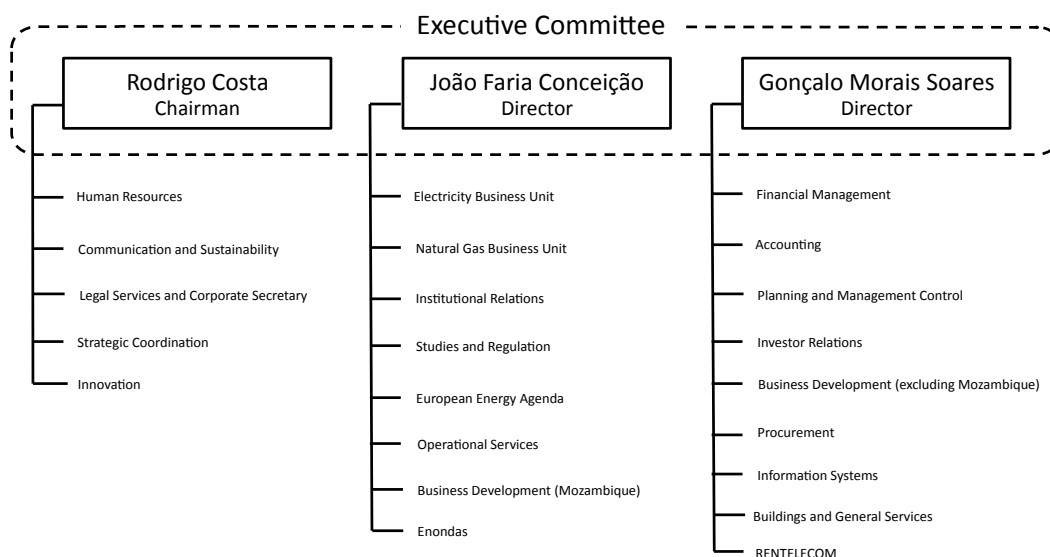
The powers delegated to the Executive Committee do not exclude the possibility of the Board of Directors deciding on those matters and do not include any matters reserved by law, by the Company's Articles of Association or the Board of Directors' own regulations, notably:

- a) designation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- b) co-optation of directors;
- c) request to convene the general shareholders' meetings;
- d) approval of the report and annual accounts to submit to the General Shareholders' Meeting;
- e) approval of the six-monthly and quarterly accounts to be published, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions;
- f) provision of bonds and personal guarantees or security interests by the Company;
- g) change of the registered office and increase of the share capital, under the terms of the Articles of Association;
- h) projects for the merger, demerger and transformation of the Company;
- i) designation of the Company Secretary and the respective alternate;
- j) definition of the Company's strategy and general policies;
- k) definition of the Company's goals and management policies;
- l) approval of the annual budget, the business plan and other long-term development plans;
- m) definition of the Group's corporate structure;
- n) the approval, on a case by case basis, of the transfer of assets and/or rights and investments and the creation of encumbrances to be made by the Company and/or by its subsidiaries, which individual or aggregated value is higher than 15,000,000.00 euros (fifteen million euros), except if already approved within the Company's annual budget and the corresponding value does not exceed individually or in aggregate 25,000,000.00 euros (twenty five million euros);
- o) incorporation of companies and the subscription, acquisition, holding, creation of encumbrances and transfer of shareholdings, except when those companies or shareholdings are special purpose vehicles (SPV) for specific investments with an individual or aggregate investment value that does not exceed 7,500,000.00 euros (seven million five hundred thousand euros), except if already approved within the Company's annual budget;
- p) adoption of resolutions to contract debt in the national or international financial markets, notably through the issuance of bonds or any other kinds of securities;
- q) presentation of proposals to the General Shareholders' Meeting for the acquisition of own shares and bonds or other own securities, within the limits established by law;
- r) approval of the Company's systems of internal control, risk management and internal audit;
- s) the appointment of the Company's representative in the General Shareholders' Meetings of all subsidiaries;

- t) the indication of the persons to be appointed by the Company to form part of the lists of members of the corporate bodies to be elected in all subsidiaries, as well as the appointment of the Company's Chief Technical Officer, upon proposal of the Executive Committee, except for the two TSOs, i.e. REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. and REN Gasodutos, S.A. and for the SPV's referred to in o) above;
- u) the participation by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in activities outside their core activities, i.e. transmission of power and natural gas, storage of natural gas and regasification and/or storage of liquid natural gas (LNG), notably by means of the acquisition or subscription of equity or ongoing concerns whose corporate purpose does not include said activities;
- v) the entering of REN into joint ventures, partnerships or strategic cooperation agreements and selection of relevant partners;
- w) trades with related parties in excess of 500,000.00 euros (five hundred thousand euros) or, regardless of the amount involved, any trade with related parties which may be considered as not having been executed based on market conditions;
- x) the resolution on all the matters which are deemed strategic, notably because they are related with strategic framework agreements entered into by REN or due to their risk or special characteristics.

Distribution of Responsibilities in the Board of Directors

With a view to optimizing management efficiency, the members of the Executive Committee distributed among themselves, during the financial year of 2015, the responsibility for the direct monitoring of specific performance areas of the Company, under the terms evidenced in the following chart:



Audit Committee and Statutory Auditor

The Audit Committee and the Statutory Auditor are the Company's supervisory bodies, and their main competences are set out in III.38.

Remunerations Committee

The Remunerations Committee is responsible for setting the remuneration and for submitting the annual declaration on the remuneration policy for members of the management and supervisory bodies.

Within its responsibilities, the Remunerations Committee has also actively participated in performance assessment, particularly for purposes of setting the variable remuneration of executive directors.

b) Operation

II.22. Existence and place where the operating regulations can be found for the Board of Directors, the General and Supervisory Boards and the Executive Management Board

The Board of Directors Regulations and the Executive Committee Regulations are available on the REN website⁵⁹ in Portuguese and English.

II.23. Number of meetings held and attendance by each member of the Board of Directors, the General and Supervisory Boards and the Executive Management Board

Board of Directors

The meetings of the Board of Directors are convened and presided over by the respective Chairman. It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to determine the frequency of their ordinary meetings. However, bimonthly meetings are obligatory. As such, the Board of Directors meets on an ordinary basis at least bimonthly, on dates to be determined every year by members, except during the 18 initial months of its terms of office, during which time the meetings shall be monthly⁶⁰.

Moreover, the Board of Directors is required to meet on an extraordinary basis whenever convened by the Chairman, two directors or at the request of the Statutory Auditor⁶¹.

In 2015, the Board of Directors held nine meetings.

The following table shows the number of meetings of the REN Board of Directors at which directors were present or duly represented.

⁵⁹ www.ren.pt

⁶⁰ Cf. Article 19(1) of the Articles of Association and Article 4(2) of the Board of Directors Regulations.

⁶¹ Cf. Article 19(1) of the Articles of Association.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT MEETINGS

Name:	Presence	Representation	Absent	% attendance
Emílio Rui Vilar	2	0	0	100%
Gonçalo Morais Soares	9	0	0	100%
João Faria Conceição	9	0	0	100%
Guangchao Zhu (representing State Grid international Development Limited)	9	0	0	100%
Mengrong Cheng	4	5	0	100%
Hilal Al-Kharusi	1	1	0	100%
Manuel Champalimaud (appointed by Gestmin, SGPS, S.A.)	8	1	0	100%
José Luís Arnaut	8	1	0	100%
Francisco João Oliveira (appointed by OLIREN, SGPS, S.A.)	7	2	0	100%
José Luís Alvim	2	0	0	100%
José Frederico Jordão	2	0	0	100%
Aníbal Santos (appointed by Parpública - Participações Públicas (SGPS), S.A.)	2	0	0	100%
Rodrigo Costa	9	0	0	100%
Omar Al Wahaibi	6	1	0	100%
Longhua Jiang	7	2	0	100%
Jorge Magalhães Correia	6	1	0	100%
Manuel Ramos de Sousa Sebastião	7	0	0	100%
Gonçalo Gil Mata	7	0	0	100%
Maria Estela Barbot	7	0	0	100%

Executive Committee

Meetings of the Executive Committee are convened and presided over by the respective Chairman and are held, as a rule, once a week⁶².

In 2015, the Executive Committee held 41 meetings.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee (who, as already mentioned, is also Chairman of the Board of Directors, at 31 December 2015) sends the minutes of the Executive Committee's meetings to the Chairman of the Audit Committee, along with the respective convening notices, when applicable. The Executive Committee provides timely and appropriate information to members of other corporate bodies upon their request.⁶³

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT MEETINGS

Name:	Presence	Representation	Absent	% attendance
Emílio Rui Vilar ⁶⁴	5	0	0	100%
Rodrigo Costa	36	0	0	100%
Gonçalo Moraes Soares	41	0	0	100%
João Faria Conceição	41	0	0	100%

II.24 Indication of the competent corporate bodies to conduct the performance assessment of executive directors

The performance of members of the Executive Committee has been assessed jointly by the non-executive directors, who now have the support of the Appointments and Assessment Committee. This committee was set up in 2015 and its assessment competences are set out in II.29 below. Within its responsibilities, the Remunerations Committee has also actively participated in performance assessment, particularly for purposes of setting the variable remuneration of executive directors.

Also of note is the role played by the Audit Committee in the verification of the quantitative aspects of assessment.

II.25. Predetermined criteria for the performance assessment of executive directors

The annual performance assessment of executive directors is based on predetermined criteria, under the terms outlined in III.71 below.

⁶² Cf. article 1(2) of the Audit Committee regulations.

⁶³ Cf. Article 5 of the Executive Committee Regulations.

⁶⁴ Continued to perform duties until the annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 17.04.2015.

II.26. Duties of each member of the Board of Directors, Executive Management Board and General and Supervisory Board, indicating roles carried out concurrently with other companies, both within and outside the group, and other relevant activities carried out by the members of the aforementioned bodies

Shown here are the duties carried out on administrative, management and supervisory bodies by members of REN's Board of Directors and Audit Committee at 31.12.2015:

Director	Duties carried out on management or supervisory bodies
Rodrigo Costa	<p>At 31 December 2014, he still held the following positions: Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee at Unicre. He resigned in December 2014 from these positions Non-executive director at NOS SGPS, having resigned from this position on 1 February 2015.</p> <p>At 31 December 2015, he held the following positions: Chairman of the REN Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. Board of Directors. Chairman of the REN Gasodutos, S.A. Board of Directors. Chairman of the REN Atlântico – Terminal de GNL, S.A. Board of Directors. Chairman of the REN Armazenagem, S.A. Board of Directors. Chairman of the REN Serviços, S.A. Board of Directors. Chairman of the ENONDAS, Energia das Ondas, S.A. Board of Directors. Chairman of the REN Gás, S.A. Board of Directors.</p>
Gonçalo Morais Soares	<p>Member of the REN Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Gasodutos, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Atlântico – Terminal de GNL, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Armazenagem, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Serviços, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the ENONDAS, Energia das Ondas, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Gás, S.A. Board of Directors. Chairman of the REN RENTELECOM – Comunicações, S.A. Board of Directors. Chairman of the REN Finance BV Board of Directors.</p>
João Faria Conceição	<p>Member of the REN Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Gasodutos, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Atlântico – Terminal de GNL, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Armazenagem, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Serviços, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN RENTELECOM – Comunicações, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the ENONDAS, Energia das Ondas, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the REN Gás, S.A. Board of Directors.</p>

Duties Of Executive Directors

As a result of the framework above, the REN executive directors mainly carry out duties on governing bodies of companies that are either, directly or indirectly, subsidiaries or partly owned by REN. Thus, they are completely dedicated to carrying out their role, seeking at all times to develop the business and advance the interests of the company and the Group to its full potential.

Moreover, it should be noted that, upon their appointment, the directors declared their full dedication to carrying out their role and realising the objectives laid out, and have proven this through their attendance at Board of Directors and Executive commission meetings and through their work carried out within REN.

DUTIES OF NON-INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS PERFORMING DUTIES AT 31.12.2015⁶⁵

Director	Duties carried out on management or supervisory bodies
Guangchao Zhu	Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO of the Sate Grid International Development Limited Chairman of the State Grid Brazil Holding S.A. Board of Directors. Executive Director at State Grid International Development Co., Ltd. Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sate Grid Europe Limited
Mengrong Cheng	Member of the Chinese Expert Committee of IEC MSB Co-Director of the Department of International Cooperation at the State Grid Corporation of China. Member of the Foreign Investment Management Committee at the State Grid Corporation of China.
Omar Al-Wahaibi	CEO of Electricity Holding and CEO of the Nama Group Member of the Board of Directors of the Broad Band Company Member of the Board of Directors of the Gulf Cooperative Council Interconnection Authority
Manuel Champalimaud	Chairman of the Gestmin, SGPS, S.A. Board of Directors. Delegated Manager of Agrícola São Barão, Unipessoal, Lda. Manager of Da Praia – Promoção Imobiliária, Lda. Chairman of the Sogestão – Administração e Gerência, S.A. Board of Directors. Manager of Sogolfe – Empreendimentos Turísticos, Sociedade Unipessoal, Lda.
Jorge Magalhães Correia	Vice-President of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, S.A. Vice-President of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Fidelidade Assistência – Companhia de Seguros, S.A. Vice-President of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Multicare – Seguros de Saúde, S.A. Chairman of the Board of Fidelidade – Property Europe, S.A. Chairman of the Board of Fidelidade – Property International, S.A. Chairman of the Board of and member of the Advisory Board of Luz Saúde, S.A. Member of the Remunerations Committee of Via Directa – Companhia de Seguros, S.A. Vice-President of Portuguese Insurers Association Member of Geneva Association
Francisco João Oliveira	CEO and member of the Board of Directors of Imorendimento, Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Investimento imobiliário, S.A. Member of the Board of Directors for the Real Estate Investment Funds Natura, Historic Lodges, Prime Value, Continental Retail and Imolux. Member of the Board of Directors of Oliren, SGPS, S.A. Member of the Board of Directors of E. S. Concessões, SGPS, S.A. Manager at MSR, Insurance Brokers.

⁶⁵ None of the companies identified belong to the REN Group.

Upon their appointment, the non-executive directors named above declared themselves to have the necessary dedication to carry out their role and to realise the objectives laid out. This dedication has been proven through their attendance at Board of Directors meetings and through their work carried out within REN.

DUTIES OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AT 31.12.2015⁶⁶

Director	Duties carried out on management or supervisory bodies
José Luis Arnaut	Member of the MOP, S.A. Board of Directors. Member of the Discovery Portugal Real Estate Fund Board of Directors, Chairman of the General Meeting of the Portuguese Football Federation. Chairman of the General Meeting of ÚNICA – União Cervejeira de Angola (UNICER Group), Chairman of the General Meeting of ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal (VINCI Airports) Chairman of the General Meeting of SIEMENS Portugal Chairman of the General Meeting of Portway – Handling de Portugal, S.A. (Vinci Airports) Member of the Executive Committee of CMS Legal (Frankfurt)
Manuel Ramos de Sousa Sebastião	Consultant on the International Advisory Board of Banco Finantia
Gonçalo Gil Mata	Executive partner and a member of the board of Directors of Capital Criativo – Soc. Capital de Risco Non-executive member of the Board of Directors of Arquiled, SA Summer Portugal, SA and Vila Monte, SA Manager at Goma Consulting, Lda.
Maria Estela Barbot	Director at the Financial Institution for Development Managing partner at ALETSE, LDA Senior consultant at Young network, Marketing e Comunicação, Lda Member of the Casa da Música Audit Committee

Upon their appointment, the non-executive directors and members of the Audit Commission (where applicable) named, declared themselves to have the necessary availability to carry out their role and to realise the objectives laid out. This availability has been proven through their attendance at meetings of the management and supervisory bodies and through their work carried out within REN.

⁶⁶ None of the companies identified belong to the REN Group.

II.27. Identification of committees set up within, where appropriate, the Board of Directors, the General and Supervisory Boards and the Executive Management Board, and place where the operating regulations may be found

During 2015, the Board of Directors implemented measures to develop the REN corporate governance system, more specifically by setting up specialized committees within the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors created (i) the Corporate Governance Committee with the purpose of supporting and assisting the Board of Directors in the preparation of the annual corporate governance report and generally in meeting legal obligations and adopting best practices regarding corporate governance, and creating (ii) The Appointments and Assessment Committee with the aim of assisting the Board of Directors in the preparation of succession plans for executive board members and providing recommendations regarding the profile and relevant nominees for future appointments to the Board of Directors; and also to support the Board of Directors in the assessment of the overall performance of the Board of Directors, its executive members and specialised committees.

Their internal regulations can be consulted at http://www.ren.pt/pt-PT/investidores/governo_da_sociedade/estatutos_regulamentos_e_relatorios/.

II.28. Composition, if applicable, of the Executive Committee and/or identification of delegated directors

At 31 December 2015, the Executive Committee consisted of the members indicated in II.17.

II.29. Indication of the competences of each of the committees created

As mentioned in II.27., specialized committees were set up within the REN Board of Directors, namely the Corporate Governance Committee and the Appointments and Assessment Committee.

The Corporate Governance Committee has the powers and competences conferred by its internal regulations⁶⁷. Among these, of special note are:

- a) Make recommendations and define policies in order to comply with applicable legislation and best practices in corporate governance matters;
- b) Monitor compliance with applicable legislation and best practices in corporate governance matters;
- c) Promote the adoption of guidelines in relation to:
 - (i) Structure, role and functioning of the corporate bodies;
 - (ii) Relationship between the corporate bodies and the internal committees;
 - (iii) Incompatibilities and independence of the corporate bodies;

⁶⁷ Cf. Article 3 of the Corporate Governance Committee Regulations.

- (iv) Efficiency of the role of non-executive members of the Board of Directors;
 - (v) Voting, representation and equal treatment of shareholders;
 - (vi) The prevention of conflicts of interests;
 - (vii) Transparency in relation to corporate governance, information disclosed to the market and relations with investors and other stakeholders.
- d) Issue opinions upon request of the Board of Directors or at its own initiative in relation to any corporate governance matters, in particular incompatibilities and Independence of the members of the Board of Directors;
- e) Prepare the questionnaire evaluating the independence of the members of the Board of Directors;
- f) Prepare the annual corporate governance report in collaboration with the Company Secretary and other relevant departments of REN;
- g) Prepare an annual report reviewing the corporate governance model adopted by the Company and proposing, if applicable, any improvements to the practices being implemented;
- h) Review the REN Group Code of Conduct;
- i) The overall corporate governance organization of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- j) Follow inspections conducted by the Securities Market Commission (CMVM) in relation to corporate governance issues;
- k) Perform any other duties or responsibilities in relation to corporate governance matters delegated to the Corporate Governance Committee by the Board of Directors.

The Appointments and Assessment Committee has the powers and competences conferred by its internal regulations⁶⁸. Among these, of special note are:

- a) In relation to appointments
 - (i) Support the Board of Directors in the identification and selection of potential candidates for the Board of Directors and present to the Board of Directors a list of individuals recommended for appointment;
 - (ii) Make recommendations in relation to the qualifications, knowledge and professional experience required to be a member of the Board of Directors;
 - (iii) Assist the Board of Directors in the preparation of the succession of its members;
 - (iv) Perform any other duties or responsibilities delegated to the Appointments and Assessment Committee by the Board of Directors within the scope of its functions.

⁶⁸ Cf. Article 3 of the Appointments and Assessment Committee Regulations.

b) In relation to assessment

- (i) Advise the Board of Directors on the rules that should govern the annual assessment process, in particular the key performance indicators;
- (ii) Support the Board of Directors in the annual assessment of its executive members, the overall performance of the Board of Directors and of the specialized committees;
- (iii) Prepare a report to the Remunerations Committee in relation to the assessment of the executive members of the Board of Directors, to be delivered by the end of March of the following year.
- (iv) Perform any other duties or responsibilities delegated to the Appointments and Assessment Committee by the Board of Directors within the scope of its functions.

With regard to the Executive Committee, see II.21.

III. Supervision (Supervisory Board, Audit Committee or General and Supervisory Board)

a) Composition

III.30. Identification of the supervisory bodies (Supervisory Board, Audit Committee or General and Supervisory Board), corresponding to the adopted model

As stated above⁶⁹, REN has adopted an Anglo-Saxon model of corporate governance with supervisory bodies consisting of the Audit Committee and the Statutory Auditor. The Audit Commission is made up solely of independent and non-executive directors⁷⁰ (including the Chairman), possessing the necessary competences to perform their duties.

III.31. Composition of, where appropriate, the Supervisory Board, Audit Committee or General and Supervisory Board or the Financial Matters Committee, with indication of the minimum and maximum members and duration of term of office in accordance with the Articles of Association, number of full members, date of first appointment and date of termination of term of office of each member

At 31 December 2015, the Audit Committee consisted of three members as identified in II.17. This structure has proven adequate for carrying out their functions efficiently, taking into account the Company's size and business and the complexity of the associated risks.

⁶⁹ See II.15. above.

⁷⁰ Cf. Article 3(3) of the Audit Committee regulations.

REN's Articles of Association do not stipulate a minimum or maximum number of Audit Commission members.

As regards the remaining appropriate information, please also refer to point II.17.

III.32. Identification, where appropriate, of the members of the Supervisory Board, Audit Committee or General and Supervisory Board or the Financial Matters Committee considered to be independent, in accordance with Article 414(5) of the Portuguese Companies Code

See II.18. above.

III.33. Professional Qualifications and other relevant information on the résumés of each of the members of the Supervisory Board, Audit Committee or General and Supervisory Board or the Financial Matters Committee

See II.19. above.

b) Operation

III.34. Existence and place where the operating regulations can be consulted for the Supervisory Board, the General and Supervisory Boards and the Financial Matters Committee

Audit Committee regulations can be consulted on the official REN website⁷¹ in Portuguese with a translation in English

III.35. Number of meetings and attendance for each member of the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee, General and Supervisory Boards and the Financial Matters Committee

Audit Committee meetings are convened and presided over by the respective Chairman and are held monthly. In addition to its ordinary meetings, the Audit Committee may meet whenever convened by its Chairman or by the remaining two members.⁷²

In 2015, the Audit Committee held 14 meetings.

⁷¹ www.ren.pt

⁷² Cf. Article 8(1) and (2) of the Audit Committee Regulations.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE AT MEETINGS

Name:	Presence	Representation	Absent	% attendance
José Luís Alvim ⁷³	6	0	0	100%
José Frederico Jordão ⁷⁴	6	0	0	100%
Aníbal Santos (appointed by Parpública - Participações Públicas (SGPS), S.A.) ⁷⁵	6	0	0	100%
Manuel Ramos de Sousa Sebastião ⁷⁶	8	0	0	100%
Gonçalo Gil Mata ⁷⁷	8	0	0	100%
Maria Estela Barbot ⁷⁸	8	0	0	100%

III.36. Duties of each member of the Audit Committee, General and Supervisory Boards and the Financial Matters Committee, indicating roles carried out concurrently with other companies, both within and outside the group, and other relevant activities carried out by the members of the aforementioned bodies

With regard to this matter, see II.26.

c) Competences and duties

III.37. Description of the procedures and criteria applicable to the intervention of the supervisory bodies for the purposes of contracting additional services from the external auditor

In accordance with Audit Committee regulations⁷⁹, the Company is granted prior approval for the contracting of different audit services from the external auditor or from any entity with a participating interest with said auditor or which is part of the same network (see also point V.46.)

In 2015, the Audit Committee granted prior approval to the contracting of different audit services from the external auditor, or from the entities referred to above by REN, or companies in a group or controlling relationship.

⁷³ Continued to perform duties until the annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 17.04.2015.

⁷⁴ Continued to perform duties until the annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 17.04.2015.

⁷⁵ Continued to perform duties until the annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 17.04.2015.

⁷⁶ Elected at the annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 17.04.2015.

⁷⁷ Elected at the annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 17.04.2015.

⁷⁸ Elected at the annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 17.04.2015.

⁷⁹ Cf. article 6(3)(I).

III.38. Other functions of the supervisory bodies and, where applicable, the Financial Matters Committee

The Audit Committee is, alongside the Statutory Auditor, a supervisory body. It is, therefore, an integral body of the Board of Directors, while consisting of non-executive and independent members (including its Chairman).

The Audit Committee supervises and oversees management activity in an independent and autonomous manner. The dual capacity of its members, as members of both the supervisory body and the management body, renders the control process even more transparent, notably due to the special access afforded to the members of the Audit Committee to information and decision-making processes.

The Audit Committee, as a supervisory body, has the powers and the duties stipulated by law and in the REN Articles of Association, therefore being particularly responsible for⁸⁰:

- a) Supervising the management of the Company and compliance with the law, the Articles of Association and principles of governance;
- b) Drawing up an annual report on their supervisory action and issue an opinion on the report, accounts and proposal to distribute profits presented by management;
- c) Supervising the effectiveness of the risk management, internal control and internal audit systems;
- d) Verifying the accuracy of books, accounting records and documents they use as support;
- e) Verifying, when and in the manner they see fit, cash in all its forms and stocks of any type of assets or values belonging to REN or received by REN as a guarantee, deposit or in other form;
- f) Verifying if the accounting policies and the valuation criteria adopted by REN lead to a correct evaluation of property and results;
- a) Verifying the accuracy of the accounting documents prepared by the Board of Directors and overseeing the respective review;
- b) Supervising the preparation and disclosure of financial information;
- c) Receiving whistleblowing communications submitted by shareholders, company employees or third parties;
- d) Proposing the appointment of the Statutory Auditor to the General Meeting (particularly with regard to proposing the external auditor and the respective remuneration);
- e) Inspecting the independence of the Statutory Auditor, more specifically with regard to the provision of additional services;
- f) Inspecting the review of accounts in accounting documentation;
- g) Contracting the services of experts who will assist one or several of its members in exercising their duties;
- h) Convening the General Meeting whenever the Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting fails to do so, despite this obligation.

⁸⁰ Cf. Article 6 of the Audit Committee Regulations.

The Audit Committee draws up an annual report on its supervisory activities (including references to any detected constraints). It also submits an opinion on the management report, the financial statements, as well as on the Corporate Governance Report, which are available together with accounting documents on the REN website⁸¹, and which remain available for five years.

The Audit Committee is the Company's main discussion partner and the first recipient of reports from the Statutory Auditor and external auditor, representing it in relation to the Statutory Auditor and seeking to ensure that, within the Company, suitable conditions are provided for them to carry out their work.

The Audit Committee is responsible for regularly monitoring the activities of the external auditors and the Statutory Auditor, by analysing their periodic reports and overseeing the audit and review processes. It also assesses any changes in procedures recommended by the external auditors or the Statutory Auditor⁸².

REN has adopted a corporate governance model based on an Anglo-Saxon model and the supervisory body consists of non-executive directors who are on the Board of Directors, so in addition to the competences referred to above, the Audit Committee, acting as supervisory body, also has the general competences of the non-executive directors.

In turn, in accordance with the CSC⁸³, the Statutory Auditor is responsible for the examination and verification required for the review and legal certification of the accounts. He is also responsible for verifying the correctness of books, accounting records and documents used as support, the accuracy of documents providing accounting information and if the accounting policies and valuation criteria adopted by REN lead to a correct evaluation of its property and results.

The external auditor and the Statutory Auditor also verify the implementation of the remuneration policies and systems, the effectiveness and functioning of the internal control mechanisms and are obliged to report any significant deficiencies to the Company's Audit Committee. The Statutory Auditor also verifies the Corporate Governance Report, under the legally applicable terms.

IV. Statutory Auditor

IV.39. Identification of the Statutory Auditor and the auditor partner representing the Statutory Auditor

The office of permanent Statutory Auditor of the Company is carried out by the auditors Deloitte & Associados, SROC, SA, registered with the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors under No 43 and registered at CMVM under No 231, represented by Jorge Carlos Batalha Duarte Catulo (C.A. no. 992), who also carries out the duties of external auditor.

The substitute Statutory Auditor of the Company is Carlos Luís Oliveira de Melo Loureiro, a Chartered Accountant registered with the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors under No 572.

⁸¹ www.ren.pt

⁸² Cf. Article 6(3)(j) of the Audit Committee Regulations.

⁸³ Cf. Article 420.

IV.40. Indication of the number of years which the Statutory Auditor has consecutively carried out duties for the Company and/or group

The REN Statutory Auditor (Deloitte & Associados, SROC SA) was initially contracted to carry out these duties in 2010.

IV.41. Description of other services provided by the Statutory Auditor to the Company

In addition to services as Statutory Auditor detailed in III.38., the services referred to in V.46 were also provided.

V. External auditor**V.42. Identification of the external auditor for the purposes of Article 8 and of the respective Statutory Auditor representing them in the carrying out of these duties, along with the relevant CMVM registration number**

REN's external auditor, as with the Statutory Auditor, is Deloitte & Associados, SROC, S.A., registered with the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors under No 43 and registered at CMVM under No 231, represented by Jorge Carlos Batalha Duarte Catulo (C.A. no. 992)

V.43. Indication of the number of years which the external auditor and respective Statutory Auditor have carried out duties for the Company and/or group

REN's external auditor (Deloitte & Associados, SROC SA), and the respective partner, were initially hired to carry out these duties in 2010 (despite already having provided some audit services to REN in 2009).

V.44. Rotation frequency and policy for the external auditor and respective Statutory Auditor representing them in the carrying out of these duties

REN's external auditor (Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A.) was initially hired to carry out these duties in 2010 (despite already having provided some audit services to REN in 2009). Therefore, the period corresponding to three terms in office, is still in effect. When this period is over, the Company shall rotate this work in accordance with CMVM Recommendation IV.3.

Moreover, in accordance with Audit Committee regulations⁸⁴, the aforementioned body must issue a duly justified opinion regarding possible renewals of the contract of the external auditor for a fourth term-of-office which must weigh the conditions for the external auditor's independence and the advantages and costs of a replacement.

⁸⁴ Cf. Article 6(3)(g) of the Audit Committee Regulations.

V.45. Indication of the body responsible for assessing the external auditor and frequency with which this assessment is undertaken

The Audit Committee is responsible for undertaking an annual assessment of the external auditor, and has the power to propose the dismissal of the external auditor to the General Meeting if there are grounds to do so and to propose the respective remuneration.

The Audit Committee is responsible for regularly monitoring the activities of the external auditor, by analysing their periodic reports and overseeing the audit and review processes. It also assesses any changes in procedures recommended by the external auditor.

The Audit Committee is also responsible for overseeing the independence of the external auditor and issuing prior approval of the contracting of different audit services from the external auditor or from any entity with a participating interest with the said external auditor, or which is part of the same network.

In 2015, the Audit Committee carried out its evaluation of the service provided to the Company by the external auditor. Consequently, the Audit Committee considers that the external auditor has provided its services in a satisfactory manner and has complied with the applicable standards and regulations, including international standards on auditing, and that they performed their activities with extreme technical accuracy.

V.46. Identification of non-audit services provided by the external auditor to the Company and/or companies in a controlling relationship, as well as an indication of internal procedures for the approval of contracting these services and an indication of the reasons for their contracting

Non-audit services provided to REN by the external auditor/Statutory Auditor consisted of translation, tax consultancy and operational services.

Within the compliance with the independence rules established in relation to the External Auditor/Statutory Auditor, in 2015 REN's Audit Committee accompanied the provision of non-audit services by Deloitte & Asociados, SROC, SA, in order to ensure that situations of conflicts of interest would not arise. The Audit Committee approved the provision of these services by the External Auditor, due to fact that they were matters in relation to which the specific knowledge of Deloitte in terms of auditing, as well its complementarity regarding audit services, would justify such approval, based on the associated cost control.

REN considers that it fully complies with CMVM Recommendation IV.2., as the non-audit services do not extend beyond the limit of 30%, given that more than 90% of the total services provided by the External Auditor are services consisting of the legal review of accounts, as well as audit related services.

V.47. Indication of the annual amount of remuneration paid by the Company and/or by companies in a group or controlling relationship to the auditor or to other companies or individuals belonging to the same network and breakdown of the percentages allocated to the respective services below (for the purposes of this information, the concept of a network is that arising from the EU Recommendation C(2002) 1873 of 16 May.)

During the year ended 31 December 2015, REN SGPS and his subsidiaries had the Statutory Auditor Deloitte & Asociados, SROC S.A, except for REN Trading which was Pricewaterhousecoopers & Asociados – SROC, S.A. The total cost incurred related to audit services and other services was as follows:

- Deloitte & Asociados, SROC S.A. – 312,901 Euros;
- Pricewaterhousecoopers & Asociados – SROC, S.A. – 21,322 Euros.

DELOITTE & ASSOCIADOS, SROC S.A.

	Company (REN SGPS) ⁸⁵	Other companies ⁸⁶	Total	%
Audit and legal review of accounts	36,900	199,600	236,500	75.6%
Other reliability guarantee services	50,000	-	50,000	16.0%
Tax consultancy services	3,000	1,000	4,000	1.3%
	89,900	200,600	290,500	
Other services	18,931	3,470	76,720	
	18,931	3,470	76,720	7.2%
			312,901	

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS & ASSOCIADOS – SROC, S.A.

	Company (REN SGPS) ⁸⁷	Other companies ⁸⁸	Total	%
Audit and legal review of accounts	-	12,600	12,600	59.1%
Other reliability guarantee services	8,722	-	8,722	40.9%
			21,322	

⁸⁵ Including individual and consolidated accounts.

⁸⁶ Including individual and consolidated accounts.

⁸⁷ Including individual and consolidated accounts.

⁸⁸ Including individual and consolidated accounts.

7.1.3. INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

I. Articles of Association

I.48. Rules applicable to changes to the Company's Articles of Association (Art. 245(A)(1)(h))

Changes to the Articles of Association are subject to the relevant rules as stipulated by law⁸⁹ and in the Articles of Association themselves⁹⁰. In this regard, please see point I.14.

II. Whistleblowing policy

II.49. Whistleblowing Policy and Methods for irregularities occurring in the Company

Shareholders, members of corporate bodies, employees, service providers, clients, suppliers and other stakeholders in REN or Group companies may communicate any irregular practices they have knowledge of or which are duly founded to the Audit Committee, in order to prevent, stop or sanction irregularities which could adversely affect the REN Group.

This system covers the communication of irregular practices by shareholders, members of corporate bodies, employees or service providers of the REN Group.

Communications must be submitted in writing to the registered office or by sending an email to comissao.auditoria@ren.pt, which is only accessible by the Audit Committee. Communications must contain all the information the author has and considers necessary for assessing the irregularity.

Communications will be dealt with confidentially, except if the whistleblower wishes to reveal his or her identification in the communication of the irregularity, which will only be disclosed for the purposes of investigations should the whistleblower give his, or her, consent.

The Audit Committee must assess the situation described and determine or propose actions that, in each specific case, are deemed appropriate, in accordance with the Internal Regulations approved by the Board of Directors, under a proposal by the Audit Committee.

The investigation process by the Audit Committee includes a preliminary stage with the aim of (i) conducting an in-depth investigation which may use contracted external consultants, (ii) rejection of the communication, or (iii) presentation of a proposal for corrective measures to the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee.

⁸⁹ Cf. Article 383 of the CSC.

⁹⁰ Cf. Article 11 of REN's Articles of Association.

III. Internal control and risk management

III.50. People, bodies or committees responsible for internal audit and/or for the implementation of internal control systems

The management and supervisory bodies of the Company have attributed growing importance to the development and improvement of the internal control and risk management systems, with a significant impact on the activities of the Group's companies. This approach has been in line with national and international recommendations, the Company's size and business, and the complexity of the associated risks.

The Executive Committee and, ultimately, the Board of Directors, are responsible for creating and managing the internal control and risk management systems, including the setting of objectives.

The Audit Committee is responsible for assessing the Executive Committee in the analysis of the integrity and efficiency of REN's internal control and governance and risk management systems, including the introduction of resolutions to improve operations and amendments in accordance with REN's requirements⁹¹. Therefore, in its action plan for activities to be carried out in 2015, the Audit Commission considered a range of investigations and assessments into the operation and suitability of the internal control and governance and risk management systems, having held several meetings with the Statutory Auditor and external auditor and with the heads of different departments, namely: information systems; procurement, management planning and control, accounts, research and regulation.

The external auditor verifies the efficiency and operation of the internal control mechanisms, as part of its legal review of financial statements, and reports any significant deficiencies to the Audit Committee.

On 13 May 2009, the Executive Committee passed a resolution to set up GSAD-AI (Internal Audit), with the mission of supervising the creation, operation and effectiveness of the Group's risk management control model and internal control and governance systems, through objective, independent and systematic monitoring.

Of note, among GSAD-AI's various tasks are the following:

- Review of risk management and internal control policies in force;
- Assess the degree of implementation of internal control (organizational structure and governance, delegation of powers, ethics and code of conduct, policies and procedures);
- Implementation of financial, IT, operational and management audits in the various areas of the REN Group, confirming compliance with the policies, laws and regulations (compliance services);
- Definition, jointly with the various areas, of measures to correct any weaknesses or non-compliances identified during the audits
- Monitoring the implementation of corrective measures, through follow-up reports; and
- Support high-level management in defining and/or implementing control and governance measures.

⁹¹ Cf. Article 3(6)(a) of the Audit Committee regulations.

In addition, the mission of the Risk Management Committee, created in 2011, is to support the Board of Directors in monitoring the Group's risks, as well as ensuring the enforcement of risk management policies common to the entire REN Group and the internal disclosure of best practices for Risk Management. To carry out this mission, the Risk Management Committee's main functions are to:

- Promote the identification and systematic assessment of business risks and their impact on REN's strategic objectives;
- Categorize and prioritize the risks to be addressed, as well as the corresponding preventive opportunities identified;
- Identify and define the persons responsible for risk management;
- Monitor significant risks and REN's general risk profile;
- Approve regular risk reporting mechanisms by different businesses areas; and
- Approve, or submit to the Executive Committee, recommendations for prevention, mitigation, sharing or transfer of material risks.

In 2015, the Risk Management Committee continued to support the Board of Directors in monitoring the Group's risks, as well as ensuring the enforcement of risk management policies common to the entire Group and the internal disclosure of best practices for Risk Management.

III.51. Explanation, also including organisational chart, of the hierarchical and/or functional relationships of other Company bodies or committees

GSAD-AI reports in terms of functions and hierarchy to the Audit Committee, notwithstanding its relationship with the Company's Executive Committee.

As part of its supervisory function, and the competences expressly prescribed in the internal regulations, the Audit Commission supervises the internal audit procedure, namely through the introduction of resolutions to improve their operation⁹². To this effect, the Audit Committee carries out an appraisal of the work plans and resources available to GSAD-AI, supervises the activity and has access to all reports prepared by the GSAD-AI including, amongst others, matters relating to accounts, potential conflicts of interest and the detection of possible irregular practices.

The Risk Management Committee is coordinated by Gonalo Morais Soares, an executive director, and is responsible for the first line of defence, reporting to the Executive Committee.

⁹² Cf. Article 3(6)(a)(b) and (m) of the Audit Committee regulations.

III.52. Existence of other functional areas with competences for risk control

No other functional areas with competences for risk control exist beyond those referred to in III.50.

III.53. Identification of the main types of risk (economic, financial and legal) to which the Company is exposed when conducting business

When conducting business in all of its areas of operation, or those of its subsidiaries, REN is subject to multiple risks. These have been identified with the aim of mitigating and controlling them.

The 'appetite for risk' reflects the amount of risk the company is willing to take on or to retain in pursuing its goals. REN adopts a prudent position with regard to its 'appetite for risk'.

In 2015, the Risk Management Committee, with support from 'risk owners', reviewed the various risks to which REN is exposed, thereby updating the Group's risk profile.

The most serious risks for the REN Group are shown in detail below, with their category and subcategory:

#	Category	Subcategory	Type	Risk Event
1	Environment	External	Regulatory Situation	Changes to the regulatory model and parameters
2			Financial Markets	Evolution of REN's rating
3				Evolution of interest rates
4	Operational	Processes	Interruption of business	Occurrence of a generalized incident
5			Investment Projects	Non-approval of investment plans
6				Non-entry into operation of assets within planned deadlines
7			Health & Safety	Occurrence of serious work accidents
8			Information technology	Unavailability of information systems

Changes to the regulatory model and parameters

The risk of changes to the regulatory model and/or regulator decisions may affect the company's ability to run its business efficiently, and is linked to the fact that the activity carried out by REN is a regulated activity.

REN manages such risk by systematically monitoring the progress of the regulatory strategy, as well as European regulatory trends in relation to activities carried out by REN.

Evolution of REN's rating

Changes to REN's rating could have an impact in terms of access to financing, as well as the cost of such financing.

REN manages this risk by building a position of sound liquidity and through efficient management of its financing needs combined with effective initiatives for communicating with both the market and the various financial agents.

It should be noted that the company's rating may be affected by any deterioration in Portugal's rating.

Evolution of interest rates

The fluctuation of interest rates can have an impact on remuneration from regulated assets and on servicing REN's debt. A change to relevant benchmarks of market interest rates could result in higher financing expenses for REN Group.

REN manages exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates by contracting financial derivatives, in order to achieve a balanced ratio of fixed and variable interest rate, and to minimize financial burdens in the medium and long-term.

Occurrence of a generalized incident

The company's performance could be influenced by the occurrence of events causing an interruption in the electricity and/or gas supply service and by any difficulty in restoring the service in a timely manner. The infrastructures supporting REN's operations are exposed to a series of conditions (pollution, atmospheric conditions, fires, birds, among others), which could cause interruptions to the service.

The plan for restoring service, following a generalized incident, implemented by REN and the organization of drills to test the ability to restore the service in the event of an incident, are some of the initiatives adopted for managing this risk.

Non-approval of investment plans

The existence of delays in the approval of investment plans by the Regulator, or by other authorities, can cause significant delays in implementing new infrastructures and/or loss of the investment made, with an impact on the quality of the service provided.

REN has adopted procedures for managing this risk that involve monitoring actions by the regulatory authority with approval responsibilities and other competent entities in the process of authorizing the investment to be made.

Non-entry into operation of assets within planned deadlines

Economic and financial conditions together with the difficulty in obtaining financing to allow providers of services and suppliers to do business, and also other factors of an operational nature, including processes for environmental licensing/authorization, may compromise the entry into operation of assets within planned deadlines.

REN carries out a series of actions which allow the ongoing monitoring and mitigation of all factors which could increase this risk.

Occurrence of serious work accidents

Non-compliance with safety and operational procedures for equipment could result in the occurrence of serious work accidents with damage to people and property during work organized by REN.

REN manages this risk through the safety management system, with specific training for operations involving risks and training for employees of REN's service providers on safety awareness.

Unavailability of information systems

REN's activities rely heavily on the information systems and technologies used within the Group. Therefore, the availability of information systems, and their capacity to meet Company needs, are crucial to REN's good performance.

To manage this risk, REN maintains its communication systems and the respective support services up to date by performing periodic inspections of the configurations of network and security equipment. At the same time, security measures are in place for systems deemed to be critical, such as the existence of redundant communications and the shielding of such systems from potentially dangerous traffic.

III.54. Description of the risk identification, assessment, monitoring, control and management process

It is considered that a risk management and internal control system – as implemented by REN – should meet the following objectives:

- Guarantee and supervise compliance with the objectives previously set by the Board of Directors;
- Identify the risk factors, the consequences of the occurrence of risk and the mechanisms for dealing with and minimizing risk;
- Align admissible risk with REN Group strategy;
- Ensure that information is reliable and complete;
- Ensure the complete, reliable and timely preparation and reporting of financial and accounting information, and apply an appropriate management information system;
- Guarantee the safeguarding of assets;

- Ensure prudent, appropriate valuation of assets and liabilities;
- Improve the quality of decisions; and
- Promote the rational and efficient use of resources.

As such, in pursuing the objectives stated above, REN's Risk Committee is responsible for identifying and evaluating the inherent risks involved in REN's activities stated in III. 53., also seeking to support the monitoring of significant risks and REN's general risk profile.

That is to say that, at the first stage, the Risk Committee, with the collaboration of its members, who are the heads of the different departments, and with the assistance of all other department heads within the Company, analysed any aspects related to REN's business that could constitute a risk to its activity.

The Risk Committee then assesses existing risks (severity and probability of occurrence for each potential risk) and classifies them by order of importance and by categories and subcategories. The assessment of risks inherent to REN's activities, as well as to the Internal Control System, is carried out according to the following principles:

- To strengthen and improve effectiveness and efficiency in the use of resources;
- Safeguarding assets;
- To analyse the information processing system;
- Checking of the reliability and accuracy of financial, accounting and other kinds of information;
- Preventing and detecting fraud and errors;
- To check for compliance of the Group's operations and business with applicable legal and regulatory provisions, as well as with general policies and Company regulations;
- Promoting operational effectiveness and efficiency.

Following the identification and assessment of inherent risks, the Risk Committee identifies the relevant measures to eliminate, mitigate or control the risks and reports the result of the analysis to the Board of Directors. The Risk Committee further seeks to apply preventive and protective measures, through the formulation of a priority plan, and communicates risk management best practices internally.

Risk assessment is reviewed regularly in order to ensure that it is always up to date. Therefore, within the scope of the Group risk management system, the following activities were undertaken in 2015:

- Review and updating of the list of greatest risks; and
- Implementing of a technological solution which will improve the functioning of the risk management process – SAP GRC RM.

As part of risk monitoring, control and management, also of note was that on 8 November 2012, the REN Board of Directors approved the review of the regulations on 'Appreciation and Control of Trades with Related Parties and Prevention of Conflicts of Interests' and 'Procedures Applicable to the Processing of Whistleblowing Communications and the Inspection of Irregularities'.

It should further be noted that REN has implemented a series of changes to its internal control and risk management systems, involving the components provided for in CMVM Recommendations. It has also been guided by the rules of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) .

In 2015, the company continued to implement a homogeneous and integrated corporate risk management strategy across the entire organization, aligned and structured in accordance with the specific priorities and features of each of the company's areas.

III.55. Main elements in the internal control and risk management systems implemented at the Company with regard to the financial information disclosure process (Art. 245(A)(1) (m))

REN regularly provides management information to strictly monitor its operations. In this regard, all management information provided both for internal use and for disclosure to other organizations, is prepared on the basis of sophisticated IT systems. REN carries out initiatives that seek to continually improve the support information processes and systems that produce financial and management information.

It is the Audit Committee's responsibility to supervise the process for the preparation and disclosure of financial information. As such, the Audit Committee held meetings to monitor these processes with the members of the Executive Committee, the Statutory Auditor and external auditor and with those responsible for accounts and management planning and control.

IV. Investor support

IV.56. Service responsible for investor support, composition, functions, information provided by this service and contact information

The service responsible for investor support is the Investor Relations Office (DRI), founded in July 2007, and devoted exclusively to the preparation, management and coordination of all activities necessary to achieve REN's objectives in its relations with shareholders, investors and analysts, and ensure a communication that offers a full, coherent and comprehensive vision of REN, thereby facilitating investment decisions and creating sustained value for shareholders, providing information and clarification on information published by REN.

IRO contacts:

E-mail: ir@ren.pt

Ana Fernandes – Director: ana.fernandes@ren.pt

Alexandra Martins – alexandra.martins@ren.pt

Telma Mendes – telma.mendes@ren.pt

Address: REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A.

A/C: Investor Relations Office

Avenida dos Estados Unidos da América, 55

1749-061 Lisbon – Portugal

Telephone: 21 001 35 46 | Fax: 21 001 31 50

The IRO has the following main duties:

- a) To act on REN's behalf with shareholders, investors and financial analysts, ensuring equality of service for shareholders and preventing incorrect information;
- b) Ensure that feedback from institutional investors is communicated to the Executive Committee;
- c) Guarantee timely compliance with CMVM obligations and other financial authorities;
- d) Coordinate, prepare and disclose all information made available by REN Group with regard to disclosure of privileged information and other communications to the market, and in relation to the publication of periodic financial statements;
- e) Systematically monitor the content of analyst research work with the aim of contributing to a correct evaluation of the Company's strategy and results;
- f) Prepare and continuously monitor the financial and operational benchmark of competitors and the peer group;
- g) Attract the interest of potential institutional investors, as well as a greater number of financial analysts;
- h) Draw up an annual activities plan for the IRO, including road-shows, visits to investors and the organization of Investor Day; and
- i) Develop and maintain the Investor Relations page on the Company's⁹³ website

IV.57. Representative for market relations

Since 28 March 2012, the REN Representative for Market Relations has been the Director Gonalo Morais Soares, who is also the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the REN Group.

⁹³ www.ren.pt

IV.58. Information about the proportion of, and response time to, requests for information received this year and in previous years.

Investor requests were responded to in a timely manner, usually on the same day or, in such case as the request required the receipt of information from third parties, soon after they were received. In 2015, almost 325 requests were attended to by telephone, 265 by email and 227 in person at conferences and roadshows, with both debt and equity investors.

Another form of contact with capital markets was through conference calls commenting on the results of each quarter of the year, in which both analysts and institutional investors participated.

Also in relation to information duties, REN published, in line with the stipulated terms, press releases on the Portuguese Securities Market Commission and London Stock Exchange websites, amongst other entities.

REN maintains an updated record of requests for information lodged, as well as the treatment they received.

V. Internet site

V.59. Address(es)

The Company's⁹⁴ website is available in Portuguese and English, in accordance with CMVM recommendation VI.1.

V.60. Place where information on the firm can be found, the quality of open company, its registered office and all other information mentioned in article 171 of the Portuguese Companies Code;

On the REN website⁹⁵, under the tab marked 'Investors', we find a tab marked 'Corporate Information', where published information on the firm, the quality of open company, the headquarters and other information mentioned in article 171 of the Portuguese Companies Code may be found.

www.ren.pt/investidores/informacao_da_sociedade/

V.61. Place where the Articles of Association and operating regulations for the bodies and committees can be found

On the REN website⁹⁶, under the tab marked 'Investors', there is a tab marked 'Corporate Governance' under which, in turn, there is a tab marked 'Statutes, Regulations and Reports'⁹⁷. This latter tab provides access to the Articles of Association, as well as the following regulations and documents:

- Board of Directors Regulations;
- Audit Committee Regulations;

⁹⁴ www.ren.pt

⁹⁵ www.ren.pt

⁹⁶ www.ren.pt

⁹⁷ http://www.ren.pt/en-GB/investidores/governo_da_sociedade/

- Executive Committee Regulations;
- Regulations on trades with related parties;
- Regulations on trades of securities by REN directors;
- Procedures applicable to the processing of whistleblowing communications and the inspection of irregularities;
- Corporate Governance Committee Regulations; and
- Appointments and Assessment Committee Regulations.

www.ren.pt/investidores/governo_da_sociedade/estatutos_regulamentos_e_relatorios/

V.62. Place where information is made available on the identity of members of the corporate bodies, the Representative for Market Relations, the Investor Support department or similar structure, their respective functions and means of access

On the REN website, under the tab marked 'Investors', we find a tab marked 'Corporate Governance' under which we find, in turn, a tab marked 'Corporate Governance', under which we find the composition of the corporate bodies:

www.ren.pt/investidores/governo_da_sociedade/

Furthermore, on the REN website⁹⁸, under the tab marked 'Investors', there is a tab marked 'Investor Relations' which has information on the identity of the Representative for Market Relations and the Office for Investor Relations, as well as their contact details and powers.

www.ren.pt/investidores/relacoes_com_investidores/

V.63. Place where accounting records are made available, which must be accessible for at least five years, as well as a half-yearly calendar of company events, announced at the start of each semester, including, amongst others, General Meetings, publishing of annual, half yearly and, where applicable, quarterly reports

On the REN website⁹⁹, under the tab marked 'Investors', we find a tab marked 'Results', where documents are published on accounting records, which will be accessible for a period of five years.

www.ren.pt/investidores/resultados/

On the same website¹⁰⁰, a calendar of company events is also available.

⁹⁸ www.ren.pt

⁹⁹ www.ren.pt

¹⁰⁰ www.ren.pt

V.64. Place where the notice to convene a General Meeting is published as well as all the preparatory documents and documents resulting from said meeting

On the REN website, under the tab marked 'Investors', we find a tab marked 'Corporate Governance', under which, in turn, we find a tab marked 'General Meetings', where we find the Notice to Convene, the proposed resolutions and the minutes of the General Meeting.

www.ren.pt/investidores/governo_da_sociedade/assembleias_gerais/

V.65. Place where a historic record is made available with all the resolutions adopted at the company's General Meetings, the represented share capital and voting results for the previous three years

On the website¹⁰¹, REN provides extracts from the minutes of General Meetings.

On the website, REN maintains a historic record of notices to convene, points of order and resolutions adopted at General Meetings, as well as information on the represented share capital and voting results for the previous five years.

See V.64. with regard to where this information is provided.

7.1.4. REMUNERATION

I. Competence to determine remuneration

I.66. Indication with regard to competence to determine the remuneration of corporate bodies, members of the Executive Committee or delegated director and the Company's managers

The REN General Meeting is responsible for the appointment of the members of the Remunerations Committee¹⁰², which is responsible for setting the remuneration and for submitting the annual declaration on the remuneration policy for members of management and supervisory bodies. The Remunerations Committee is responsible for presenting and submitting to the shareholders the principles of the remuneration policy for corporate bodies, as well as for determining the respective remunerations, including the respective complements¹⁰³. Moreover, this proposed declaration will be subject to assessment and deliberation by the shareholders of the Annual General Meeting.

The abovementioned declaration on the remuneration policy covers all company officers (within the meaning of the provision of Article 248-B(3) of the Securities Code, given that the REN Board of Directors understands that those officers correspond only to the members of the company's Management and Supervisory Bodies.

¹⁰¹ www.ren.pt

¹⁰² Cf. Article 8(2)(d) of the Articles of Association.

¹⁰³ Cf. Article 26 of REN's Articles of Association.

The Appointments and Assessment Committee does not have any duties concerning the definition of remuneration of the Board of Directors, but the assessment performed by this Committee may potentially and indirectly impact on such remuneration.

II. Remuneration Committee

II.67. Composition of the Remuneration Committee, including identification of natural or legal persons hired to provide support and declaration on the independence of each of the members and consultants

At 31 December 2015, the following three members, appointed at the annual General Meeting of 17 April 2015, were on the Remunerations Committee (three-year period of 2015-2017):

Name:	Position
Paulo Pimenta	Chairman
Manuel de Lencastre	Member
Fernando Neves de Almeida	Member

The current Remunerations Committee is comprised by members who are independent from the management. To such extent, the Remunerations Committee does not include any member of another corporate body for which it determines the respective remuneration, and its three members in office do not have any family relationship with members of such other bodies, notably spouses, relatives and kin, in a direct line, up to the 3rd degree, inclusive.

At the Annual General Meeting of 2015 held on 17 April 2015, Paulo Pimenta the then Chairman of the Remunerations Committee was present representing this committee.

To support it in its duties, the Remunerations Committee did not hire any natural or legal person which provides or has provided in the last three years, services to any structure under the Board of Directors, reporting to the Board of Directors itself or which has any current relationship with the Company or with Company consultants, or any natural or legal person related to these bodies through a work or services contract.

II.68. Expertise and experience of the Remunerations Committee in matters or remuneration policy.

All members of the Remunerations Committee have the necessary knowledge, acquired through their academic training and professional experience required to reflect and decide upon all matters under the Remuneration Committee remit, taking into account that set out below.

Each member of the Remunerations Committee has a specific academic background in management, and one of the members (Fernando Neves de Almeida), holds a degree in human resource management. This training provides them with the necessary and relevant theoretical expertise to perform their duties. It should also be noted that Fernando Neves de Almeida continues his academic work in the field of human resources, lecturing on the strategic management of human resource at Universidade Europeia. He has also published several papers and books on this area.

Moreover, the Remunerations Committee consists of three members with vast professional experience, working for consultancies, the government and in numerous different sectors of activity, both in Portugal and abroad. Therefore, all members of the Remunerations Committee have continued to perform duties as (i) members of the management body of several national and international entities in highly varied sectors of activity, (ii) in the government, as Secretary of State for Economic Development (in the case of Manuel Corrêa de Barros de Lancastre), and (ii) at consultancies in the field of human resources (in the case of Fernando Neves de Almeida), thus consolidating relevant practical knowledge with regard to remunerations policy, performance assessment systems and complementary areas.

III Remuneration structure

III.69. Description of the remuneration policy for management and supervisory bodies as referred to in Article 2 of Law 28/2009 of June 19, 2009

As an issuer of shares admitted to trading on the regulated market, REN is subject to Law 28/2009 of June 19, 2009, as well as to CMVM recommendations;

Therefore, on one hand, in the interest of transparency and legitimacy of the setting of remuneration policy (according to the principle of say-on-pay, internationally recognized with regard to good corporate governance) and, on the other hand, for purposes of compliance with legal provisions and recommendations, the Remuneration Committee submitted a declaration on the remuneration policy for corporate bodies for the 2012-2014 term of office, also applicable to the remuneration of the financial year of 2015 for the appraisal of the Annual General Meeting, the terms of which reflected the decision made by this Committee on this matter.

On 17 April 2015, a declaration by the Remunerations Committee on the remuneration policy for members of corporate bodies was unanimously approved at the General Meeting. This declaration includes the information set out in Article 2 of Law 28/2009 of 19 June 2009. In accordance with CMVM recommendation II.3.3, the abovementioned declaration also contains: (i) Identification and details of the criteria for determining the remuneration to be paid to the members of the governing bodies; (ii) Information on the potential maximum sum, in individual terms, and the potential maximum sum, in aggregate form, to be paid to members of REN corporate bodies, and identify the circumstances whereby these maximum amounts may be payable; and (iii) Information on the enforceability or unenforceability of payments for the dismissal or termination of appointment of board members.

The remuneration policy for Executive Directors follows the guidelines set out below:

- To be simple clear, transparent and aligned with REN culture;
- To be suitable and fitting to the size, nature, scope and specificity of REN's business;
- To ensure total remuneration which is competitive and equitable and in line with the best practices and latest trends seen nationally and in Europe, particularly with regard to REN's peers;
- To incorporate a fixed component which matches the duties and responsibility of the directors;
- To incorporate a variable component which is reasonable overall in relation to the fixed remuneration, with one short-term component and another medium-term component, both with maximum limits;
- To establish a variable remuneration indexed to individual performance assessment and that of the company, in accordance with achievement of specific quantifiable aims which are in line with Company and shareholder interests; and

To establish a variable remuneration component based on the medium-term indexed to the evolution of the REN share price, thus ensuring that the remuneration of executive directors is bound to the sustainability of results and the creation of wealth for shareholders. Based on these principles, the remuneration of executive directors is mainly determined based on four general criteria: (i) competitiveness, taking into consideration the practices of the Portuguese market; (ii) equity, in that remuneration must be based on uniform, consistent, fair and balanced criteria; (iii) assessment of performance, in accordance with duties and the level of responsibility of the person in question, as well as the assumption of suitable levels of risk and compliance with the rules applicable to REN business; and (iv) alignment of directors' interests with the Company's and its sustainability and creation of long-term wealth.

The remuneration of the executive directors includes a fixed component and a variable component. The variable component consists of a parcel which seeks to remunerate short-term performance and another, with the same objective, based on medium-term performance, as described in further detail below.

Non-executive directors (including members of the Audit Committee) are entitled to fixed monthly remuneration, defined in line with the best practices observed at large-scale companies in the Portuguese market.

The remuneration of the members of the Board of the General Meeting corresponds to an annual fixed sum.

There are no approved variable remuneration plans or programmes that consist of the allocation of shares, options to acquire shares or other incentive schemes based on a variation of the price of shares for members of the management or supervisory bodies (or persons discharging managerial functions, within the meaning of Article 248-B(3) of the Portuguese Securities Code), without prejudice to the method of calculating medium-term variable remuneration (MTVR), as described below.

Furthermore, there is no system of retirement benefits for the members of the management or supervisory bodies (or persons discharging managerial functions, within the meaning of Article 248-B(3) of the Portuguese Securities Code).

The REN Remunerations Committee will submit to the Annual General Meeting 2016 a declaration on the new remunerations policy, to apply from 2016.

III.70. Information on how remuneration is structured so as to allow alignment of the interests of members of the management body with the Company's long-term interests, as well as how it is based on performance assessment and discourages taking on excessive risk

As mentioned in III.69 above, non-executive directors' remuneration (including the members of the Audit Committee) consists exclusively of a fixed component, paid in 12 monthly instalments over the year, and is not connected to the performance or value of REN, meeting the applicable recommendations on this matter.

The remuneration structure of executive directors consists of a fixed component and a variable component. There is an adequate proportionality between both components, as explained in III.69 above.

In accordance with the remuneration policy applicable to the remuneration awarded in 2015, and described in the Remuneration Committee declaration approved by the Annual General Meeting of 2015, the variable component of remuneration for 2015 may include a short-term parcel (STVR) and a medium-term parcel (MTVR), both based on a performance assessment with weighting on key individual performance indicators of the director, and the performance of the Company itself. Such indicators, described in more detail in III.71 above, seek to bring the interests of the executive directors closer to the long-term interests of REN and its shareholders.

Particularly, RVMP has the following characteristics which contribute to the alignment of the interests of REN executive directors with those of the Company and shareholders:

- MTVR is set in Remuneratory Units (RU) which refer to every financial year in the term of office in which each executive director has performed duties;
- Each Remuneratory Unit has a value corresponding to the REN share price at the date the MTVR is set and this value evolves in a manner equal to that of the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) for REN shares

The main aims of the proportionality between the fixed and variable components and the limits to variable remuneration (i.e. between 20% and 120% of fixed remuneration, in a gradual manner, without prejudice to the evolution in RU), are to discourage taking on excessive risk and to stimulate the adoption of a suitable risk management strategy.

III.71. Reference, if applicable, to the existence of a variable remuneration component and information on possible impact of performance assessment on this component

As already mentioned, the remuneration structure of the Executive Committee consists of fixed and variable components, and in accordance with the remuneration policy approved and described in the Remuneration Committee declaration approved by the Annual General Meeting of 2015, the variable component of remuneration for 2015 may include short and medium-term parcels – STVR and MTRV¹⁰⁴.

The awarding of STVR and MTRV is subject to the following common requirements:

- The awarding of the variable component of remuneration only takes place after approval of the accounts for each financial year, after the performance assessment for the year to which the payment refers and only when predefined objectives have been complied with, measured with individual and company performance indicators indexed to targets in the REN strategic plan.
- The degree of achievement of defined goals is measured through an annual performance assessment, based on a predefined model. Therefore, if compliance with targets is below 80% (minimum performance level), no variable remuneration is awarded. However, if compliance with targets lies between 80%, and 120% or greater, the corresponding total variable remuneration will equate, in a gradual manner, to between 20% and 120% of the fixed remuneration.

The abovementioned annual performance assessment, for purposes of awarding STVR and MTRV during the term of office, is carried out based on the following REN Key Performance Indicators (KPI) on a consolidated basis (weighting of 80%) and the individual performance assessment (weighting of 20%), which, if negative, will result in the non-awarding of short-term variable remuneration:

- (i) Average cost of debt;
- (ii) Return on invested capital;
- (iii) EBITDA abroad;
- (iv) Earnings per share (compound annual growth rate – CAGR);
- (v) EBITDA CAGR.

¹⁰⁴ Cf. points III.69. and III.70 above.

Short-Term Variable Remuneration

- a) Short-Term Variable Remuneration (STVR) is paid in cash, depending on the annual performance assessment, with the sum being paid varying in accordance with the degree of achievement of goals relating to Key Performance Indicators.
- b) Therefore, if the annual performance assessment falls below 80% (minimum performance level), no payment of STVR takes place. However, if the annual performance assessment lies between 80% and 120% or greater, the corresponding STVR will equate to between 10% and 60% of fixed remuneration

Medium-Term Variable Remuneration

Medium-Term Variable Remuneration (MTVR) aims to strengthen the alignment of the interests of REN executive directors with those of the Company and shareholders. This payment will vary depending on the annual performance assessment (already described in the previous point) and will follow the same model as that for STVR.

III.72. Deferral of the payment of the variable remuneration component, with mention of the deferral period

The awarding of STVR will correspond to a sum of up to 50% of total variable remuneration awarded with regard to each financial year in question.

In turn, MTVR is set in RU (Remunerations Unit) which refer to every financial year of the term of office and is structured to ensure deferral of payment and is conditioned to continued positive performance, through the following channels:

- Each RU has a value corresponding to the REN share price at the date the MTVR is set and this value evolves in a manner equal to that of TSR for REN shares;
- The right to convert the RU's of each executive director is of successive formation. The units are broken down into thirds and the first 1/3 is consolidated at the end of the first financial year while the remaining 2/3 are consolidated at the end of subsequent financial years, provided that the director performs executive duties in the respective financial year. The right to convert the RU's of each executive director shall remain the same even if their duties terminate as a result of a change in REN shareholder control. This is due to the fact that the director has been in office in the period in question (such conversion thus not being seen as compensatory in nature), and as a result of the non-voluntary nature of termination of duties (unlike that to what takes place in the event of dismissal);
- RUs will be automatically converted into cash or, should the REN General Meeting come to deliberate (and in accordance with the terms thereby established), into REN shares, either partially or totally, when three years have elapsed since the date on which they were awarded. Therefore, and although entitlement to convert RUs into cash is progressive, in accordance with that set out above, payment is always deferred for three years from the date of awarding.

Bearing in mind the above, payment of MTVR for 2014 is awarded in 2015 and deferred for a period of three years, if the corresponding assumptions are met.

III.73. Criteria on which the awarding of variable remuneration in shares is based, as well as on the maintaining, by the executive directors, of these shares, on possible signing of contracts which refer to the shares, more specifically hedging contracts or risk transfer contracts, the respective limit, and their relation to the value of total annual remuneration

At present, no plans to award variable remuneration in shares exist, and as such REN considers that CMVM recommendation III.6. does not apply.

Therefore, despite the remuneration policy approved by the Remuneration Committee for the term of office determining that, within the scope of MTVR, RU can be converted into REN shares, either partially or totally, should the REN General Meeting so deliberate, this has not as yet taken place. Should the General Meeting make such a decision, this deliberation shall govern the conditions for awarding the shares in question, including the potential requirement to maintain the shares, or part of them, until the end of the term of office.

Furthermore, bearing in mind the objectives sought through the remuneration model stipulated herein, executive directors of the Company shall not take out contracts either with the company or with third parties, designed to mitigate the risk inherent to the variability of their remuneration.

III.74. Criteria on which the awarding of variable remuneration in options is based and indication of the deferral period and the price

There are no variable remuneration plans or programmes that consist of the allocation of shares, options to acquire shares or other incentive systems based on a variation of the price of shares for members of the management or supervisory bodies or persons discharging managerial functions, within the meaning of Article 248-B(3) of the Portuguese Securities Code.

III.75. Main parameters and basis of any system of annual bonuses and any other non-monetary benefits

In 2015, Executive Directors were entitled to the use of a car, a cell phone, health insurance, life insurance and personal accident insurance for the performance of their duties. It is estimated that the value of these benefits is 20,000 euros/director.

There is no system of annual bonuses or any other non-monetary benefits, beyond the variable component of remuneration described above and in the previous paragraph.

III.76. Main characteristics of the complementary pensions or early retirement schemes for directors and the date on which they were approved at the General Meeting, in individual terms

There is no system of retirement benefits or pensions for the members of the management and supervisory bodies.

IV. Disclosure of remuneration

IV.77. Indication of the annual amount of remuneration earned, jointly and individually, by the members of Company management bodies, paid by the Company, including fixed and variable remuneration and, with regard to the latter, mention of the different components

Remuneration paid in 2015 to members of REN's management body, individually and collectively, was as follows:

Name		Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Total
Rodrigo Costa	Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee	€355,917		€355,917
João Faria Conceição	Executive Committee	€305,000	€152,500	€457,500
Gonçalo Morais Soares	Executive Committee	€305,000	€152,500	€457,500
Guangchao Zhu	Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors	€80,000		€80,000
Mengrong Cheng	Board of Directors	€36,000		€36,000
Longhua Jiang	Board of Directors	€37,452		€37,452
Omar Al-Wahaibi	Board of Directors	€25,300		€25,300
Manuel Champalimaud	Board of Directors	€36,000		€36,000
Jorge Magalhães Correia	Board of Directors	€25,300		€25,300
José Luís Arnaut	Board of Directors	€36,000		€36,000
Manuel Sebastião	Audit Committee	€52,708		€52,708
Maria Estela Barbot	Audit Committee	€42,167		€42,167
Gonçalo Gil Mata	Audit Committee	€42,167		€42,167
Emílio Rui Vilar	Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee	€59,889	€143,306	€203,195
Hilal Al-Kharusi	Board of Directors	€10,700		€10,700

Name		Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Total
Francisco João Oliveira	Board of Directors	€25,300		€25,300
OLIREN, SGPS, S.A.	Board of Directors	€10,700		€10,700
Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A.	Board of Directors	€3,000		€3,000
José Luís Alvim	Audit Committee	€22,292		€22,292
José Frederico Jordão	Audit Committee	€17,833		€17,833
Aníbal Santos	Audit Committee	€17,833		€17,833
Total		€1,546,558	€448,306	€1,994,864

STVR paid in 2015, as indicated in the table above, refers to the financial year of 2014. Members of the Executive Committee were also awarded (but not paid) an additional remuneration parcel, for MTRV referring to the 2014 financial year, set in RU. Considering that REN share price on the date MTRV was set was 2.72 euros, the number of RU to be awarded to each member of the Executive Committee is as follows:

- (i) João Faria Conceição – 56,066.2 RU;
- (ii) Gonçalo Morais Soares – 56,066.2 RU; and
- (iii) Emílio Rui Vilar – 52,685.9 RU.

IV.78. Sums paid for any reason by other companies in a controlling or group relationship, or which are subject to common control

The members of the corporate bodies of REN did not receive any amounts paid by other companies in a controlling or group relationship with REN.

IV.79. Remuneration paid in the form of profit sharing and/or payment of bonuses and the reasons why such bonuses and/or profit sharing were granted

There are no payments in the form of profit sharing and/or payment of bonuses, beyond the variable component of remuneration described above.

IV.80. Compensation paid or due to Ex-Executive Directors for the termination of their duties during office

There were no amounts due or paid in the form of compensation to Ex-Executive Directors for the termination of their duties during office.

IV.81. Indication of the annual amount of remuneration earned, jointly and individually, by the members of the Company's consulting bodies, for the purposes of Law 28/2009, of 19 July.

With regard to the members of the Audit Commission, please refer to IV.77. above, and with regard to the Statutory Auditor, please refer to V.47. above.

IV.82. Indication of the annual remuneration of the Chairman of the General Meeting

In 2015, the Chairman of the General Meeting received the fixed annual amount of 5,000 euros for carrying out the respective functions.

V. Agreements with remuneration implications

V.83. Contractual limitation for compensation to be paid for unfair dismissal of a director and its relation to the variable remuneration component

In accordance with the remuneration policy approved by the Remunerations Committee with regard to the financial year of 2015, in the event of termination of management duties through agreement or unfair dismissal, no compensation will be paid, beyond that legally required, if the termination or dismissal is due to the unsuitable performance of the director. No other provision exists in REN remuneration policy or in contractual clauses applicable to this matter, and as such, only the legal rules apply.

The legally owed compensation, in the event of unfair dismissal, corresponds to the compensation for damages suffered, which must not exceed the amount of compensation that they would otherwise have received up to the end of their elected term.

V.84. Reference to the existence and description, with the amounts involved indicated, of agreements between the Company and the members of the management body or other officers, in the meaning of Article 248(B)(3) of the Portuguese Securities Code, that would award compensation in the event of resignation, unfair dismissal or termination of the employment relationship, following a change in control over the Company (Article 245-A(1)(I)).

There are no agreements between REN and the members of the management body or other officers (in the meaning of Article 248-B(3) of the Portuguese Securities Code) that would award compensation in the event of resignation or unfair dismissal or termination of the employment relationship, following a change in control over the Company.

VI. Plans to allocate shares or stock options

VI.85. Identification of the plan and the respective recipients

There are no variable remuneration programmes or plans that consist of the allocation of shares, options to acquire shares or other incentive systems based on a variation of the price of shares for members of the management or supervisory bodies or persons discharging managerial functions, within the meaning of Article 248-B(3) of the Portuguese Securities Code.

However, the remuneration policy approved by the Remuneration Committee, which came into effect on 1 June 2012, determines that, within the scope of MTRV, RU can be converted into REN shares, either partially or totally, should the REN General Meeting so deliberate (which has not happened so far).

VI.86. Characteristics of the plan (conditions of allocation, shares non-transferability clauses, criteria relating to the share price and exercise price, period during which options can be exercised, characteristics of the allocated shares or options to be awarded, existence of incentives for the acquisition of shares and/or the exercising of options)

See VI.85. above.

VI.87. Option rights allocated for the acquisition of stock options to be assigned to Company workers or employees

See VI.85. above.

VI.88. Control Mechanisms available in a possible scheme for worker participation in capital, in that voting rights shall not be directly exercised by said workers (Art. 245(A)(1)(e))

There are no schemes for worker participation in the share capital of the Company.

7.1.5. TRADES WITH RELATED PARTIES

I. Control mechanisms and procedures

I.89. Mechanisms implemented by the Company for purposes of controlling trades with related parties (please see the concept resulting from IAS 24)

So as to facilitate control by the Audit Committee of trades concluded, or to be concluded, by REN or its subsidiaries with related parties and the methodology to be adopted in the event of potential conflict of interests, REN Audit Committee proposed internal regulations to the Board of Directors for the 'Analysis and Control of Trades with Related Parties and Prevention of Conflict of Interest', which were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 November 2012 and remain in effect.

In accordance with the internal regulations on 'Analysis and Control of Trades with Related Parties and Prevention of Conflict of Interest', which are in line with IAS 24 and CMVM recommendation V.2, trades conducted between a related party¹⁰⁵ and REN or its subsidiaries, which are covered by the following situations, shall be submitted by the management body for prior opinion by the Audit Committee¹⁰⁶:

1. The purchase and/or sale of goods, provision of services or contract work valued at over 1.000.000 euros;
2. The acquisition or disposal of shareholdings;
3. New loans, financing and subscription of financial investments resulting in an overall annual indebtedness exceeding 100.000.000 euros, except when dealing with a simple renewal of existing circumstances or operations undertaken within the framework of pre-existing contractual conditions; and
4. Any transaction which, though not covered by the above criteria, has a value that exceeds 1,000,000 euros or must be considered relevant for this purpose by the Board of Directors, by virtue of its nature or its particular susceptibility to giving rise to a conflict of interests.

In turn, any business between a Related Party and REN or one of its Affiliates, which does not fall into any of the above circumstances, must be submitted by the management body to the Audit Committee for its consideration¹⁰⁷.

If the Audit Committee issues an unfavourable prior expert opinion, approval of the transaction by the Board of Directors must be particularly well-grounded so as to demonstrate that the completion of the transaction is in line with pursuing the corporate interest of REN or of its Affiliates and that the resulting advantages for them outweigh, in a positive manner, the disadvantages identified by the Audit Committee¹⁰⁸.

Finally, the Audit Committee also submits recommendations to the Board of Directors with regard to measures to prevent and identify conflicts of interest¹⁰⁹.

Moreover, in accordance with the Board of Directors internal regulations, trades with related parties for sums exceeding 500,000 euros or, regardless of the sum, and transaction which may be considered as not being executed under market conditions are matters which may not be delegated to the Executive Committee.

¹⁰⁵ That is, a) a member of a REN management or supervisory body or of any other company in a controlling or group relationship with REN, pursuant to Article 21 of the Portuguese Securities Code ('Affiliates') or b) any individual who, due to the post he or she holds in REN or in the Affiliates, serves in a senior or managerial capacity, or who has regular or occasional access to privileged information; or c) a shareholder who holds a qualified shareholding of at least 2% of REN's share capital or of that of the Affiliates, calculated in accordance with Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code, or d) a third-party body, related to an Official or a Relevant Shareholder by means of any relevant commercial or personal interest.

¹⁰⁶ Cf. Point II.I(a) of the abovementioned internal regulations.

¹⁰⁷ Cf. Point III(b) of the abovementioned internal regulations.

¹⁰⁸ Cf. Points 4 and 5 of point VI of the abovementioned internal regulations.

¹⁰⁹ Cf. Point IX(I)(a) of the abovementioned internal regulations.

I.90. Indication of the trades which were subject to control in the reference year

In accordance with internal regulations on the appreciation and control of trades with related parties and the prevention of conflicts of interest, the Audit Committee intervened in the following trades, carried out between REN Group companies and the holders of qualified shareholdings or entities with which they are in a relationship, pursuant to Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code having issued a prior favourable opinion to the carrying out of the aforementioned:

A – Acquisitions of goods or services:

1 – Acquisition of power transformers (REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.):

- a) Objective: Acquisition of power transformers for the Carregado (220/63 kV 170 MVA), Ourique (150/60 kV 126 MVA) and Pocinho (220/63 kV 126 MVA) substations.
- b) Date of approval: On 2 December 2015, by the REN Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. Board of Directors (conditional approval); on 11 December 2015, by the REN Board of Directors, having been subject to prior favourable opinion from the Audit Committee.
- c) Material criteria for its appreciation: Business completed between a related party, Shandong Power Equipment Company, Ltd. (SPECO), a company in the State Grid Group and shareholder in REN and a REN subsidiary, REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A.
- d) Selection criteria: After technical and commercial validation, proposal with overall score (price: 95% / guarantee: 5%) higher. The award criteria was based on several factors.
- e) Type of procedure: Limited tender, with use of the qualification system.
- f) Amount: 3,080,553.85 euros plus VAT at the applicable rate.

B – Provision of Services:

2 – Provision of services contract with EDP – Gestão de Produção de Energia, S.A. (REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. and REN Serviços, S.A.):

- a) Objective: Construction of one 400 kV line panel at the Armamar sub-station to connect the National Transmission System to the Foz Tua Hydro Plant.
- b) Date of approval: On 14 January 2015, by the REN Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. Board of Directors (conditional approval), on 22 January 2015, by the REN Board of Directors, having been subject to prior favourable opinion from the Audit Committee.
- c) Material criteria for its appreciation: Business conducted with a related party, EDP – Gestão da Produção de Energia, a company wholly owned by EDP, and the following REN subsidiaries: REN – Rede Eléctrica Nacional, S.A. and REN Serviços, S.A. This was a transaction negotiated in accordance with normal market conditions, applicable to all interested parties.
- d) Amount: 1,784,934.00 euros – estimated value.

I.91. Description of the procedures and criteria applicable to the intervention of the supervisory bodies for the purposes of assessing business between the Company and the holders of qualified shareholdings or entities with which they are in any relationship, pursuant to Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code

See I.89. above. The procedures and criteria outlined herein are applicable to trades with the holders of qualified shareholdings or entities with which they are in any relationship, pursuant to Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code, given that these are by definition considered to be related parties, in accordance with the internal regulations for the 'Analysis and Control of Trades with Related Parties and Prevention of Conflict of Interest'.

II. Information relating to business

II.92. Indication of the location of accounting documents providing information regarding business with Related Parties, in accordance with IAS 24 or, alternatively, reproductions of this information

Note 34 of the Notes to the financial statements of the 2015 Management Report, in accordance with IAS 24, includes a description of the main elements of business with Related Parties, including business and operations carried out between the Company and holders of qualified shareholdings or associated entities.

Business between the Company and the holders of qualified shareholdings, or entities with which they are in any relationship, pursuant to Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code, was conducted under normal market conditions, during normal REN business, and was largely a result of regulatory obligations, and as such, CMVM recommendation V.1. was adopted.

PART II

7.2. ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1. Identification of the Code of Corporate Governance adopted

The Corporate Governance Code to which the company is subject or has decided voluntarily to abide by shall be identified, under the terms and pursuant to Article 2 of these regulations.

The place where the texts of the Corporate Governance Code to which the Company is subject are made available to the public shall also be indicated (Article 245(1))

In 2013, the regulatory and advisory framework for matters of corporate governance was subject to a major overhaul.

Under the terms of this overhaul, and as a Company issuing shares that were admitted for trading on the Euronext Lisbon regulated market, REN finds itself subject to, in matters of disclosure of information relating to corporate governance, to the regime established by the Portuguese Securities Code, in Law 28/2009, of 19 June, and the Securities Market Commission regulations 4/2013 (the latter was approved in 2013 and is applicable to governance reports referred to in this exercise).

Amongst the many amendments to the Securities Market Commission regulations 4/2013, it is worth noting the possibility for issuing companies to opt for the adoption of the CMVM governance code or an alternative code issued by a dedicated entity.

Also in this respect, and in an advisory sense, the Securities Market Commission and the Portuguese Institute for Corporate Governance (IPCG) approved, respectively, in 2013 and 2014, new corporate governance codes. This outcome was the result of a long process of discussion and consultation with various market players.

In the elaboration of this report, REN had as reference the Corporate Governance Code of the Securities Market Commission, considering, on one side, the market practices in this area – having been possible to understand that the main companies still adopt the CMVM recommendations – and, on the other side, and it is within this code that the current governance bodies have observed in their work.

In summary, for the purposes of this report, REN took the decision to adopt the recommendations laid out in the Corporate Governance Code of the Securities Market Commission, approved in 2013, which can be viewed at www.cmvm.pt.

2. Analysis of compliance with the Corporate Governance Code adopted

Pursuant to the Securities Market Code Article 245-A(1)(o), a statement shall be included on the acceptance of the Corporate Governance Code to which the issuer is subject, stating any divergence from the said code and the reasons for the said divergence.

The information submitted should include, for each recommendation:

- a) Information that enables the verification of compliance with the recommendation or referring to the part of the report where the issue is discussed in detail (chapter, title, paragraph, page);
- b) Grounds for the non-compliance or partial compliance thereof;
- c) In the event of non-compliance or partial compliance, the details of any alternative mechanism adopted by the company for the purpose of pursuing the same objective of the recommendation.

As discussed above, REN took the decision to adopt all recommendations laid out in the Corporate Governance Code of the Securities Market Commission, approved in 2013.

Therefore, REN hereby declares that it fully adopts all the abovementioned CMVM recommendations on corporate governance laid down in said Code, except for Recommendations I.1. (partially), I.2. to I.4 and II.1.4, which are not complied with for the reasons given below.

The chart below, identifies CMVM recommendations and individually mentions those that have been fully adopted by REN and those that have not. Are also indicated the chapters in this report where a more detailed description of measures taken for their adoption may be found with the aim of complying with the said CMVM recommendations.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
I. Voting and Company control I.1. Companies shall encourage shareholders to attend and vote at general meetings and shall not set an excessively large number of shares required for the entitlement of one vote, and implement the means necessary to exercise the right to vote by mail and electronically.	Partially adopted (During the financial year of 2015, changes to the REN Articles of Association were approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 17 April 2015. Under these changes, shareholders may exercise their voting rights by electronic communication, in accordance with the terms, time and conditions to be defined. Although REN considers that the participation of shareholders is fully guaranteed at general meetings through correspondence vote and representation mechanisms, the Company considers that electronic voting may provide important flexibility for shareholders).	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.I.12.

¹¹⁰ 'Chapter' refers to CMVM's Corporate Governance Code.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
I.2. Companies shall not set a resolution-fixing quorum that outnumbers that which is prescribed by law.	<p>Not adopted</p> <p>(The quorum required to constitute at first call, is 51% of capital. Moreover, the quorum for adopting resolutions on changes to the Articles of Association, merger, demerger, transformation or dissolution is two thirds of votes issued, whether at first or second call. The aim of the mechanisms set out in Art.11(1) and (2) of the Articles of Association is, to ensure adequate representation of shareholders in light of the nature of the activities carried out by the Company and its voting rights. In accordance with No 3 of the same Article, resolutions for changes relating to Articles 7(A), 12(3) and 11 of the Articles of Association require the approval of three quarters of the votes issued. In summary, the rules in the Articles of Association in question are best suited to the specificities of the Company, bearing in mind the underlying aim of this recommendation and that this related to a matter which is strictly within the realm of shareholder decision).</p>	<p>Part 1, Chapters 7.1.2.I.14. and 7.1.3.I.48.</p>

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
I.3. Companies shall not establish mechanisms intended to cause mismatching between the right to receive dividends or the subscription of new securities and the voting right of each common share, unless duly justified in terms of long-term interests of shareholders.	<p>Not adopted</p> <p>(Article 12(3) of the Articles of Association stipulates that the votes attached to REN shares shall not be counted if issued by any shareholder, on their own behalf or as representative of another shareholder, which exceed 25% of the total votes corresponding to REN share capital. Considered for this purpose are the rights to vote inherent to REN shares which, pursuant to Article 20(1) of the Securities Code, are attributable to them. In accordance with Article 12(12) of the Articles of Association, shareholders which, directly or indirectly, exercise control over a company which either produces or sells electricity or natural gas, shall not be allowed voting rights at any General Meeting with regard to any Company actions, except when ERSE has recognized that no risk of conflict of interest exists.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Article 12(3) and (12) of the Articles of Association is the result of legal and/or administrative requirement and does not seek to limit voting rights, but rather to ensure the existence of a penalty system for breaching the legal limit on the ownership of the abovementioned shares and the fulfilment of the legal limit to the exercise of voting rights by certain entities).</p>	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.2.I.13.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
<p>I.4. Companies' Articles of Association which set out a limitation on the number of votes that may be held or exercised by a single shareholder, individually or jointly with other shareholders, shall also establish that at least every five years the amendment or maintenance of this provision shall be subject to a resolution at the General Meeting – without aggravated quorum requirements vis-à-vis that legally established – and that upon such resolution, all votes cast shall be counted without applying such limitation.</p>	<p>Not adopted (Article 12(3) of the Articles of Association stipulates that the votes attached to REN shares shall not be counted if issued by any shareholder, on their own behalf or as representative of another shareholder, which exceed 25% of the total votes corresponding to REN share capital. Considered for this purpose are the rights to vote inherent to REN shares which, pursuant to Article 20(1) of the Securities Code, are attributable to them. In accordance with Article 12(12) of the Articles of Association, shareholders which, directly or indirectly, exercise control over a company which either produces or sells electricity or natural gas shall not be allowed voting rights at any General Meeting with regard to any Company actions, except when ERSE has recognized that no risk of conflict of interest exists. Nevertheless, Article 12(3) and (12) of the Articles of Association is the result of legal and/or administrative requirement and does not seek to limit voting rights, but rather to ensure the existence of a penalty system for breaching the legal limit on the ownership of the abovementioned and the fulfilment of the legal limit to the exercise of voting rights by certain entities. As such, the Company's Articles of Association do not provide for any mechanism to renew or revoke these rules, as they exist to comply with legal requirements).</p>	<p>Part 1, Chapter 7.1.1.I.5.</p>

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
I.5. Measures that have the automatic effect of requiring payment or the taking on of charges by the Company in the event of change of control or change in the composition of the management body, thus hindering the free transferability of shares and free assessment of the performance of the members of the management body by shareholders, shall not be adopted.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.1.I.4.
II. Supervision, Management and Oversight II. 1. Supervision and Management II.1.1. Within the legal limits established, and unless the due to the reduced size of the Company, the Board of Directors shall delegate the day-to-day management of the Company. The delegated competences shall be identified in the Company's annual Corporate Governance Report.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.21.
II.1.2. The Board of Directors shall ensure that the Company acts in accordance with its aims and not delegate its competence, more specifically with regard to: i) the definition of the Company's strategy and general policies; ii) the definition of the Group's corporate structure; iii) decisions that should be considered as strategic due to their value, risk or special characteristics.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.21.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
<p>II.1.3. The General and Supervisory Board, in addition to its supervisory duties supervision, shall take full responsibility at corporate governance level, whereby through the statutory provision or by equivalent means, shall set out the requirement for this body to decide on the strategy and major policies of the company, the definition of the corporate structure of the group and the decisions that shall be considered strategic due to the amount or risk involved. This body shall also assess compliance with the strategic plan and the implementation of key policies of the Company</p>	<p>Not applicable. (This recommendation is not applicable given the corporate governance model adopted by REN)</p>	<p>Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.15.</p>
<p>II.1.4. Except by virtue of the reduced dimension of the Company, the Board of Directors and the General and Supervisory Board, depending on the corporate governance model adopted, shall create the necessary committees in order to:</p> <p>a) Ensure competent and independent assessment of the performance of executive directors and their overall performance, as well as that of the different committees;</p> <p>b) Reflect on the system structure and governance practices adopted, verify their effectiveness and propose to the competent bodies measures to be implemented with a view to their improvement.</p>	<p>Adopted</p>	<p>Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.27.</p>
<p>II.1.5. The Board of Directors, or the General and Supervisory Board, depending on the applicable model, should set goals in terms of risk-taking and create systems for its control to ensure that the risks effectively incurred are consistent with those goals.</p>	<p>Adopted</p>	<p>Part 1, Chapters 7.1.3.III.50. to 55.</p>
<p>II.1.6. The Board of Directors shall include a number of non-executive members ensuring effective ability to supervise, monitor and assess the activity of the remaining members of the management body.</p>	<p>Adopted</p>	<p>Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.18.</p>

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
<p>II.1.7. Non-executive members shall include an appropriate number of independent members, taking into account the adopted governance model, the size of the company, its shareholder structure and the relevant free float.</p> <p>The independence of the members of the General and Supervisory Board and members of the Audit Committee shall be assessed as per the law in force. The other members of the Board of Directors are considered independent if the member is not associated with any specific group of interests in the Company nor is, under any circumstance, likely to affect an exempt analysis or decision, particularly due to:</p> <p>a. Having been an employee at the Company or at a company holding a controlling or group relationship within the last three years;</p> <p>b. Having, in the past three years, provided services or established commercial relationship with the company or company with which it is in a controlling or group relationship, either directly or as a partner, board member, manager or director of a legal person;</p> <p>c. Being paid by the company, or by a company with which it is in a control or group relationship, besides the remuneration arising from exercising the duties of a board member</p> <p>d. Living with a partner or a spouse, relative or any first degree next of kin and up to and including the third degree of collateral affinity of board members or natural persons that are directly and indirectly holders of qualifying holdings;</p> <p>e. Being a qualifying shareholder or representative of a qualifying shareholder.</p>	<p>Adopted</p>	<p>Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.18.</p>

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
II.1.8. Directors performing executive duties, when so requested by other corporate body members, shall provide any information requested by them in a timely and appropriate manner.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.2.II.18. and 23.
II.1.9. The Chair of the Executive Board or of the Executive Committee shall submit, as applicable, to the Chair of the Board of Directors, the Chair of the Supervisory Board, the Chair of the Audit Committee, the Chair of the General and Supervisory Board and the Chairman of the Financial Matters Board, the convening notices and minutes of the relevant meetings.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.18. 23.
II.1.10. If the chair of the board of directors carries out executive duties, the said body shall appoint, from among its members, an independent member to ensure the coordination of the work of other non-executive members and the conditions so that they can make independent and informed decisions, or to ensure the existence of an equivalent mechanism for such coordination.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.18. 18.
II. 2. Supervision II.2.1. Depending on the applicable model, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, the Audit Committee and the Financial Matters Committee shall be independent, in accordance with legal criteria and be appropriately qualified to carry out his or her duties.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.II.18. 18.
II.2.2. The supervisory body shall be the main representative of the external auditor and the first recipient of the relevant reports, and is responsible, inter alia, for proposing the relevant remuneration and ensuring that the proper conditions for the provision of services are provided within the company.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.2.III. 38. and 7.1.2.V. 45.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
II.2.3. The supervisory board shall assess the external auditor and propose to the competent body its dismissal or termination of the contract as to the provision of their services when there is a valid basis for said dismissal	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.V. 45.
II.2.4. The supervisory board shall assess the functioning of the internal control systems and risk management and propose adjustments as may be deemed necessary.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.2.III.38. and 7.1.3.III. 50.
II.2.5. The Audit Committee, the General and Supervisory Board and the Supervisory Board decide on the work plans and resources concerning the internal audit services and services that ensure compliance with the rules applicable to the Company (compliance services), and should be recipients of reports made by these services at least when it concerns matters related to accountability, identification or resolution of conflicts of interest and detection of potential improprieties.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.3.III. 51.
II. 3. Setting of remuneration II.3.1. All members of the Remunerations Committee, or equivalent, shall be independent in regard to the management bodies and such committee shall include, at least, one member with know-how and experience in remuneration policy matters.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.4.II. 67. and 68.
II.3.2. Any natural or legal person which provides, or has provided, over the past three years, services to any structure reporting to the management body or to the Board of Directors or has a current relationship with the Company or a consultant to the Company, shall not be engaged to assist the Remunerations Committee on the performance of its functions. This recommendation also applies to any natural or legal person which has an employment or services agreement with the abovementioned persons.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.4.II.18. 67.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
II.3.3. The declaration on the remuneration policy for the management and supervisory bodies, referred to under Article 2 of Law 28/2009 of June 19 2009, shall, in addition to the content referred to therein, contain information on: a) Identification and details of the criteria for determining the remuneration to be paid to the members of the governing bodies; b) Information on the maximum potential, in individual terms, and the maximum potential, in aggregate form, to be paid to members of corporate bodies, and identify the circumstances whereby these maximum amounts may be payable; d) Information on the enforceability or unenforceability of payments for the dismissal or termination of appointment of board members.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.4.III.69.
II.3.4. A proposal shall be submitted to the General Meeting on the approval of plans for the allocation of shares, and/or share options or based on variations in share price, to members of the management bodies. The proposal shall contain all the necessary information for the proper evaluation of the plan.	Not applicable.	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.4.VI.85.
II.3.5. Approval of any retirement benefit scheme established for members of corporate members shall be submitted to the General Meeting. The proposal shall contain all the necessary information for the proper evaluation of the system.	Not applicable.	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.4.III.69.
III Remuneration III.1. The remuneration of the executive members of the board shall be based on actual performance and shall discourage taking on excessive risk.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.4.III. 69. 70. and 77
III.2. The remuneration of non-executive board members and the remuneration of the members of the supervisory board shall not include any component whose value depends on the performance of the Company or of its value.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.4.III. 69. 70. and 77.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
III.3. The variable component of the remuneration shall be globally reasonable vis-à-vis the fixed component, and maximum limits shall be set out for all components.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.4.III. 69. 70. and 71.
III.4. A significant part of the variable remuneration shall be deferred for no less than three-years and its payment shall depend of the Company's steady positive performance during said period.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.4.III. 72.
III.5. Members of the Board of Directors shall not enter into contracts, either with the Company or with third parties, which have the effect of mitigating the risk inherent to the variability of the remuneration established for them by the Company.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.4.III. 73.
III.6. Until the end of their term of office, the Executive Directors shall hold the Company shares that were allocated to them by virtue of variable remuneration schemes, up to twice the value of the total annual remuneration, with the exception of those shares that are required to be sold for the payment of taxes on the gains of said shares.	Not applicable.	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.4.III. 73.
III.7. When the variable remuneration includes stock options, such exercise period shall be deferred for at least three years.	Not applicable.	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.4.III.69. and 74.
III.8. When the removal of board member is not due to serious breach of their duties, nor to their unfitness for the normal exercise of their functions, but is yet due on inadequate performance, the company shall be endowed with the adequate and necessary legal instruments so that any damages or compensation, beyond that which is legally due, is unenforceable	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.4.V.83.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
III Auditing IV.1. Within the scope of its competences, the external auditor shall verify the implementation of the remuneration policies and systems for corporate bodies, the effectiveness and functioning of the internal control mechanisms and report any deficiencies to the Company's supervisory body.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.2.III.38 and 7.1.3.III.50.
IV.2. The Company or any entities with which it maintains a controlling interest shall not engage the external auditor or any entities in a group relationship with the said external auditor or which are part of the same network, for services other than audit services. Should there be reasons for the engagement of such services – which shall be approved by the supervisory body and explained in the annual Corporate Governance Report, then such services shall not exceed 30% of the total value of the services provided to the Company.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.V.46 and 7.1.2.V.47.
IV.3. Companies shall promote the rotation of the auditor at the end of two or three terms of office, as they respectively are of four or three years. Their maintenance beyond this period shall be grounded on a specific opinion of the supervisory body, which shall expressly consider the auditor's independence conditions and the advantages and costs arising out of its substitution.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.2.V.44.
V. Conflicts of Interests and Trades with Related Parties V.1. Deals entered into between the Company and qualified shareholders, or with entities in a relationship with such shareholders as set out in Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code, shall be carried out under normal market conditions.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.5.II.92.

Recommendation / Chapter ¹¹⁰	Indication on the adoption of the recommendation	Chapter of the Report
V.2. The supervisory or oversight board shall establish procedures and criteria that are required to define the relevant level of significance of business with holders of qualifying holdings – or entities with which they are in any of the relationships described in Article 20(1) of the Portuguese Securities Code – thus significant relevant business is dependent upon prior opinion of that body.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapters 7.1.1.II.10 and 7.1.5.I.89.
VI. Information VI.1. Companies shall provide, via their websites in both Portuguese and English, access to information on their progress as regards the economic, financial and governance state of play.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.3.V.59. to 65.
VI.2 Companies shall ensure the existence of an investor support office providing permanent contact with the market, which responds to requests from investors in a timely fashion and a record of the submitted requests and their processing, shall be kept.	Adopted	Part 1, Chapter 7.1.3.IV.56. to 58.

3. Other information

The company shall provide any additional information which, not covered by the previous points, is relevant for understanding the governance model and practices implemented.

REN is not in the possession of any additional information which is relevant for understanding the governance model and practices implemented.

The background is a solid blue color with a fine, white dotted pattern. Overlaid on this is a photograph of a hand wearing a black nitrile glove, holding a thick, light-colored rope tied in a knot. The photograph is tilted and partially obscured by two overlapping white rectangular frames. The word "ANNEXES" is printed in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters in the lower right area of the page.

ANNEXES

01 › MANAGEMENT REPORT

1.1. LEGISLATION ON ENERGY PUBLISHED IN 2015

1.1.1. ELECTRICITY

Directive No 1/2015 (ERSE) of 7 January, Portuguese Official Gazette No 4, Series II

Approves tariffs and prices for electricity and other services in 2015 and parameters for the regulatory period of 2015-2017.

(Correction: Correction Statement No 172/2015 of 9 March, Official Gazette No 47, Series II)

Directive No 2/2015 (ERSE) of 14 January, Portuguese Official Gazette No 9, Series II

Approves the profiles for losses, consumption and production applicable in 2015.

Directive No 3/2015 (ERSE) of 29 January, Portuguese Official Gazette No 20, Series II

Approves the amendment to the investment appreciation mechanism in the National Transmission System at reference costs.

Directive No 5/2015 of 30 March, Portuguese Official Gazette No 62, Series II

Names the entities qualified to be part of the diverted sale unit in accordance with the Procedures Manual for Overall System Management.

Directive No 8/2015 of 15 March, Portuguese Official Gazette No 102, Series II

Establishes the detailed operating proceedings for applying the billing correction.

Directive No 11/2015 of 6 April, Portuguese Official Gazette No 129, Series II

Establishes the registration in Balance Areas for the power upgrade at the Salamonde hydro electricity production plant.

Ordinance No 202/2015 of 13 July, Official Gazette No 134, Series I

Establishes the remuneration system applicable to the production of renewable energy from the ocean, or located in the ocean, by power plants using technology at the experimental or pre-commercial stage.

Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/1222 of 24 July, Official Journal of the European Union Series L

Establishes a guideline on capacity allocation and cross-zonal congestion management in transmission systems and interconnections in the EU.

Regulation (EU) No 2015/1017 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 July, Official Journal of the European Union Series L

Creates the European Fund for Strategic Investments, the European Investment Advisory Hub and the European Investment Project Portal.

Law No 75/2015 of 28 July, Official Gazette No 145, Series I

Approves the access regime and provision of audit services at cogeneration production facilities or production from renewable energy sources.

Ordinance No 225/2015 of 30 July, Official Gazette No 147, Series I

Amends the procedure for conducting the study on the impact of extra market measures and events recorded in the European Union and their redistributive effects on the different categories of income which influence electrical power tariffs, as well as the breakdown of General Economic Interest Costs (CIEG).

Council of Ministers Resolution No 57/2015 of 30 July, Official Gazette No 147, Series I

Creates the Financial Energy Instrument in the context of Portugal 2020.

Council of Ministers Resolution No 56/2015 of 30 July, Official Gazette No 147, Series I

Approves the Strategic Framework for Climate Policy, the National Programme for Climate Change and the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change. It also sets out values for the reduction of greenhouse gases for 2020 and 2030 and sets up the Interministerial Commission on Air and Climate Change.

Decision on certification of the NTS (ERSE) of 4 August 2015

Decision on the verification of compliance with certification conditions by the NTS Operator and the natural gas NTS Operator.

Directive No 14/2015 (ERSE) of 7 August, Portuguese Official Gazette No 153, Series II

Approves the Guide for the Metering, Reading and Provision of Electrical Power Data in mainland Portugal.

Official Order No 8809/2015 of 10 August, Portuguese Official Gazette No 154, Series II

Approves the Action Plan for Electricity Mobility

Official Order No 8810/2015 of 10 August, Portuguese Official Gazette No 154, Series II

Establishes the interruption procedure for special regime production which benefits from a remuneration support scheme, finalising the Transmission System Regulations.

Decree-Law No 178/2015 of 27 August, Portuguese Official Gazette No 167, Series I

Amends the common rules for the internal electricity market and the intertemporal transfer scheme on extra production costs in the special regime.

Ordinance No 359/2015 of 14 October, Portuguese Official Gazette No 201, Series I

Amends the breakdown of CIEGs and the tariff increase mechanism extending its application to the electricity sector.

Ordinance No 11566-A/2015 of 15 October, Portuguese Official Gazette No 202, Series I

Establishes the parameters required for the determination process for regulated tariffs in the National Electricity Sector.

Ordinance No 11566-B/2015 of 15 October, Portuguese Official Gazette No 202, Series II

Sets out the parameters to be applied in accordance with Ordinance No 279/2011 of 17 October.

Regulation No 879/2015 of 22 September, Portuguese Official Gazette No 249, Series II

Approves the Regulations for the Electricity Mobility.

Directive No 16/2015 of 24 December, Portuguese Official Gazette No 251, Series II

Approves the tariffs and prices for electrical power and other services in 2016.

1.1.2. NATURAL GAS

Decree-Law No 47/2015 of 9 April, Portuguese Official Gazette No 69, Series I

Amends Decree Law No 223/2000 of 9 September, which set up the Energy Agency (ADENE).

Law No 33/2015 of 27 April, Official Gazette No 81, Series I

Amends the regime which establishes the extraordinary contribution on the energy sector.

Directive No 7/2015 (ERSE) of 29 April, Portuguese Official Gazette No 83, Series II

Set the natural gas transitional tariffs to be in effect from 1 May until 30 June 2015.

Decree-Law No 68-A/2015 of 30 April, Portuguese Official Gazette No 84, 1st Sup. Series I

Sets out the provisions with regard to energy efficiency and cogeneration.

Directive No 9/2015 (ERSE) of 4 June, Portuguese Official Gazette No 108, Series II

Sets the recovery mechanism for extraordinary adjustments of natural gas acquisition costs resulting from long-term supply contracts under the take-or-pay scheme.

Directive No 10/2015 (ERSE) of 22 June, Portuguese Official Gazette No 119, Series II

Approves the tariffs and prices of natural gas for the 2015-2016 gas year.

Ordinance No 157-B/2015 of 28 May, Portuguese Official Gazette No 103, 2nd Sup. Series I

Sets out the parameters and values for calculating the discount rate to be applied to the extraordinary contribution on the power sector.

Ordinance No 643/2015 of 21 August, Official Gazette No 163, Series II

Sets out the percentages of companies stakes in MIBGAS, S.A.

Decision (EU) No 2015/1814 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October, Official Journal of the European Union 264, Series L

Creates and sets out the operation of a market stabilization reserve for the EU greenhouse gas emission trading scheme.

Directive No 15/2015 (ERSE) of 9 October, Portuguese Official Journal No 198, Series II

Sets the Commercial Margins for market agents.

02 › CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

During 2015, REN was informed of the following transactions regarding REN's shares carried out by members of the corporate bodies:

1. The Chairman of the Audit Committee and member of the Board of Directors of REN, Mr. Manuel Ramos de Sousa Sebastião, carried out the following transactions regarding REN's shares which are relevant for the purposes of Article 14 of CMVM Regulation No 5/2008:

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.50	06-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.50	07-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.54	16-11-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,998	2.54	16-11-2015

2. Gestmin, SGPS, S.A. (Gestmin), holder of a qualified holding and being related party with Mr. Manuel Carlos de Mello Champalimaud, member of the Board of Directors of REN, carried out the following transactions regarding REN's shares which are relevant for the purposes of Article 14 of CMVM Regulation No 5/2008:

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	964	2.63	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	36	2.63	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	51	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.63	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	949	2.63	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	563	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	437	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,204	2.63	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	796	2.63	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	867	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	629	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	504	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	918	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,082	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	371	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1629	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	306	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	694	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	306	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	694	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.62	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.62	14-07-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.63	14-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	481	2.64	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	19	2.64	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.63	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	76	2.64	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	35	2.64	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	306	2.64	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	583	2.64	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	191	2.64	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	809	2.64	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	273	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	727	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	600	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	900	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	993	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	150	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	490	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,038	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	322	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	600	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	400	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	320	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	600	2.65	15-07-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	624	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	600	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,216	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	784	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	400	2.66	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,929	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	71	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1021	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	979	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,456	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	23	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	876	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	101	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	691	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	309	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	347	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	653	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	600	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,400	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	743	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	257	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.65	15-07-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	559	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,441	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.65	15-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	349	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	326	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	317	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.69	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	900	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	900	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	211	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	412	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	780	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	597	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	68	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	945	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	987	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	878	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	439	2.68	16-07-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	790	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	893	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	395	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,605	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	140	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	739	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,121	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	330	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	230	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,440	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	33	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	967	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	217	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	596	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	187	2.68	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	150	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	895	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	427	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	528	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	597	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	468	2.67	16-07-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	935	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	104	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	886	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	89	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	911	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	701	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,299	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	730	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	270	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,500	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	239	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1259	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	885	2.67	16-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	115	2.67	16-07-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Accelerated bookbuilding procedure	584,029	2.62	06-11-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	20	2.61	10-11-2015

3. Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, S.A. (Fidelidade), a shareholder withholder of a qualified holdings and a entity related to being related party to Mr. Jorge Manuel Baptista Magalhães Correia, member of the REN Board of Directors of REN, carried out the following transactions regarding REN's shares which are relevant for the purposes of Article 14 of CMVM Regulation No 5/2008 trades with regard to REN shares which are relevant for purposes of Article 14 of CMVM Regulation No 5/2008:

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	315	2.553	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	219	2.564	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,343	2.564	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	301	2.565	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	347	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	708	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,116	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	675	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	692	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,572	2.564	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,054	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	625	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	240	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	454	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	337	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.558	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	623	2.558	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	516	2.559	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	510	2.559	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	694	2.562	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	694	2.563	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,039	2.564	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	106	2.564	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	540	2.564	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.564	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	224	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.552	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.552	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,107	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	270	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,937	2.551	09-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,342	2.552	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,025	2.555	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	277	2.565	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	202	2.565	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	225	2.565	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	770	2.569	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	77	2.569	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	249	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,534	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,152	2.569	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	83	2.569	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,515	2.569	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	375	2.569	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	658	2.565	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	364	2.563	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	603	2.561	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	60	2.561	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	553	2.554	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.554	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.553	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	463	2.553	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	619	2.553	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	470	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,632	2.552	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	368	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.552	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	319	2.552	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	286	2.539	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	678	2.539	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	36	2.545	09-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,089	2.545	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	699	2.545	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	699	2.545	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,659	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	471	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	269	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	728	2.545	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	269	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,654	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,323	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	216	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	941	2.529	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.529	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	339	2.530	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	31	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	868	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	647	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	647	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	917	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,541	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	49	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	255	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,800	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	499	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	294	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	941	2.530	09-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	926	2.530	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	563	2.531	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,505	2.531	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,288	2.528	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	728	2.528	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	112	2.528	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	541	2.528	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,176	2.530	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	926	2.530	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,386	2.529	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	891	2.523	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	95	2.523	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	37	2.523	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	375	2.523	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	732	2.520	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	694	2.526	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	993	2.526	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.520	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,675	2.520	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	525	2.520	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,036	2.528	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	332	2.528	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	136	2.528	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	787	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	314	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,400	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	531	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,444	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	817	2.548	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	661	2.548	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	63	2.549	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	990	2.550	09-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	998	2.550	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	990	2.550	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	646	2.550	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	646	2.550	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	488	2.550	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	722	2.549	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.549	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,443	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,712	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	415	2.551	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,249	2.554	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,712	2.554	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	877	2.557	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.557	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	927	2.555	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	173	2.555	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,094	2.558	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	351	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	698	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,954	2.567	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,013	2.568	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	505	2.570	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,360	2.570	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	641	2.570	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	641	2.570	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	363	2.570	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	51	2.570	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	879	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	521	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	229	2.566	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	696	2.553	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	209	2.557	09-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	104	2.557	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	305	2.557	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	205	2.557	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	323	2.557	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	62	2.558	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	938	2.558	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,985	2.559	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	52	2.560	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	642	2.560	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	642	2.560	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	320	2.560	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	89	2.560	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,954	2.560	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.560	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	883	2.556	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	321	2.556	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.552	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	890	2.552	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	249	2.550	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,531	2.550	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	920	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	159	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	38	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.533	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	671	2.533	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	75	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	667	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	305	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	460	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	928	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	480	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,081	2.538	09-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	690	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	107	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	764	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	606	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,571	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	335	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	107	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	924	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,754	2.539	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.539	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,067	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	285	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,066	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	458	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	244	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	40	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	92	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	820	2.539	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	454	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,997	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	245	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	316	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	917	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	755	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	720	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	295	2.543	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	330	2.543	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,188	2.543	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	996	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	670	2.546	09-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,657	2.546	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,254	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,054	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	330	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	780	2.543	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	338	2.543	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	367	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,254	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	20	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	83	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	537	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,178	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.537	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	949	2.537	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	956	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.541	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	917	2.539	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	107	2.539	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,468	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	219	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	45	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,122	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	734	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	50	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	154	2.536	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,003	2.538	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,114	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,070	2.540	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	450	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	497	2.542	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	470	2.542	09-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,170	2.543	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	670	2.543	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	672	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	71	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	103	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	19	2.544	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	127	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	14,210	2.535	09-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	288	2.580	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	63	2.580	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,154	2.545	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.545	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,553	2.544	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,194	2.545	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,900	2.551	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	215	2.549	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.549	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,095	2.549	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	341	2.549	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,901	2.552	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,506	2.551	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,916	2.553	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,584	2.556	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,474	2.554	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,227	2.558	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,806	2.554	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	735	2.559	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	302	2.560	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	16,577	2.560	10-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	80	2.568	11-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	238	2.569	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	345	2.569	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	13	2.564	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	40	2.564	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	957	2.564	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.564	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	218	2.566	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	280	2.566	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.566	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.565	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	494	2.565	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	176	2.565	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	79	2.565	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	735	2.566	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	297	2.566	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	201	2.569	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.569	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	177	2.569	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	803	2.569	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	829	2.568	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,314	2.572	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	141	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,039	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	750	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	913	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	617	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	721	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	643	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	916	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	173	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,750	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	93	2.581	11-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	839	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	486	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	546	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,690	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	476	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	253	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,483	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	874	2.573	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	212	2.573	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	486	2.573	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	20	2.573	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	382	2.572	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,244	2.572	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.572	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	496	2.569	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,011	2.574	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	163	2.574	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,017	2.574	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	230	2.575	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	395	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,004	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	563	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	164	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	599	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	173	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	94	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	552	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,201	2.588	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	80	2.588	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	320	2.585	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,850	2.586	11-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	754	2.587	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	780	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,002	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	160	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,398	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	122	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	896	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	269	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	80	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	389	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	114	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	236	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	464	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	215	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	479	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	806	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.574	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	628	2.574	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	562	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,486	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	562	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,649	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	230	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,745	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	160	2.586	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	485	2.595	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.598	11-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	684	2.598	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.599	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	468	2.599	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	684	2.598	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,521	2.599	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,561	2.595	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	864	2.590	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.590	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	503	2.596	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	193	2.596	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,009	2.600	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	193	2.600	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	684	2.596	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,657	2.597	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	451	2.597	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	193	2.592	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	467	2.592	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	835	2.593	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	330	2.593	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	883	2.594	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	330	2.594	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.585	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,042	2.595	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	672	2.590	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	170	2.590	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	24	2.590	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,128	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,700	2.589	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	42	2.589	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	9	2.589	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.589	11-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	50	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,700	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,255	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	945	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,850	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,682	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,500	2.589	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	250	2.589	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,500	2.587	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.587	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	428	2.587	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	982	2.589	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,021	2.589	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	300	2.589	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.586	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	656	2.586	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	481	2.585	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.585	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	125	2.585	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	193	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	766	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	596	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,215	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	208	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,791	2.570	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	306	2.570	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,682	2.574	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	39	2.574	11-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	631	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	988	2.576	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.576	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	349	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,850	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	573	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	630	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,397	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	484	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	975	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	215	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,261	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	223	2.584	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,306	2.584	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,372	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	377	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	27	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	394	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	127	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,380	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	113	2.578	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	340	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,037	2.584	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	310	2.583	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	784	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	651	2.582	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.581	11-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,100	2.581	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	652	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.572	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	596	2.572	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.570	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	18	2.570	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	908	2.570	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	226	2.570	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	314	2.571	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.571	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	269	2.571	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,029	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	691	2.577	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,048	2.579	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	515	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,270	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	349	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	172	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	275	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,269	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,718	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,287	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,629	2.580	11-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	56	2.572	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,883	2.571	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,757	2.571	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	351	2.568	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.568	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,037	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.565	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,160	2.561	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,053	2.561	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	796	2.553	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	501	2.552	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.552	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.553	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.552	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,026	2.554	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.563	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.563	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	576	2.563	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	628	2.563	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.564	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	532	2.564	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.563	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.563	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.563	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	694	2.568	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.568	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	695	2.568	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.568	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	349	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	941	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	891	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	513	2.576	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	522	2.576	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	434	2.576	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	854	2.575	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	900	2.575	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.575	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	484	2.574	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	544	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	181	2.574	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	181	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,051	2.574	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	824	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	518	2.574	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	423	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	555	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	173	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,046	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	950	2.573	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.574	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	900	2.574	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	306	2.574	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	121	2.574	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.568	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	498	2.568	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	496	2.571	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.571	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	149	2.571	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	723	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.565	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	250	2.561	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.561	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	494	2.561	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.561	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	787	2.561	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	320	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	486	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	474	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	550	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	723	2.560	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.552	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	494	2.552	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	216	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,662	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	894	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	57	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	499	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	440	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	347	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	420	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	99	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	398	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	832	2.550	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	114	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	73	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.551	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	981	2.551	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	148	2.551	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,232	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	203	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,103	2.546	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.546	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.546	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.541	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,108	2.541	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	705	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	694	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,112	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	605	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	387	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	511	2.535	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.535	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	93	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	789	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	630	2.545	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	682	2.552	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	787	2.559	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,244	2.555	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.558	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,048	2.558	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.558	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.558	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	422	2.558	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	842	2.555	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	823	2.555	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.555	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.555	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	300	2.553	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,828	2.553	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	380	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	201	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	671	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	679	2.549	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.549	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	556	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	200	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	344	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	877	2.541	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	585	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	679	2.541	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	986	2.541	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,000	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	450	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	579	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.539	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.539	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	68	2.539	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	604	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	125	2.540	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,814	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	979	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.538	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	542	2.538	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	567	2.535	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	131	2.535	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	912	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,949	2.532	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	525	2.532	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,461	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	24	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	76	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	24	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	415	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	223	2.529	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	173	2.539	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.539	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	56	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	122	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	173	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	636	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	58	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	737	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	125	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	655	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	725	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,163	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	173	2.543	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,128	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	557	2.536	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.536	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	893	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.530	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	557	2.532	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	568	2.532	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.532	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.532	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	393	2.529	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,403	2.529	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	895	2.533	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,187	2.531	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	57	2.531	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	600	2.539	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,605	2.539	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	157	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	791	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	79	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	450	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	991	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	144	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	450	2.541	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,510	2.541	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,189	2.536	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	375	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	584	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	57	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	23	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	191	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	459	2.544	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	113	2.544	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	53	2.544	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	117	2.544	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	54	2.544	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	375	2.544	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	592	2.544	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	610	2.544	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	761	2.548	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.548	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	40	2.548	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	602	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	482	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,033	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	275	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,627	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	181	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	86	2.543	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	187	2.540	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	20	2.541	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	152	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.542	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	84	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	29	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	758	2.549	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	139	2.549	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	856	2.549	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	44	2.549	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	104	2.550	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	173	2.549	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	360	2.547	12-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,001	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	12	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	8,089	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,177	2.547	12-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	21	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	28	2.531	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	449	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,139	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	113	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	408	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	445	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	68	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	682	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	659	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.524	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	640	2.524	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.524	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	854	2.524	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	659	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,031	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	305	2.527	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,860	2.527	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,709	2.547	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.548	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	400	2.548	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,018	2.548	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.535	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	570	2.535	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,783	2.539	15-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	653	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	130	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	688	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	49	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	137	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	14	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	904	2.531	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	620	2.531	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.531	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	474	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	505	2.531	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,909	2.534	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.531	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	715	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	422	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	50	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	573	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	393	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	258	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	262	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	78	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	187	2.522	15-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,151	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	675	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	157	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,133	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,790	2.531	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	578	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	502	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	990	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	339	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	88	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	567	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	160	2.524	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	105	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	587	2.528	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	27	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	95	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	829	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	91	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	190	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	34	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	750	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	430	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	517	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	12	2.526	15-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,028	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	490	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,951	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	36	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	363	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	161	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	305	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	244	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,488	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	53	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,454	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	247	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	219	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,336	2.523	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	232	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,127	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	96	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	565	2.522	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.519	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	658	2.519	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.521	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	431	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	469	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	400	2.525	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	297	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	130	2.526	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	391	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	359	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	308	2.529	15-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	305	2.529	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	422	2.534	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	388	2.534	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.534	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	584	2.535	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	538	2.535	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	889	2.535	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	903	2.535	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	435	2.538	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,497	2.538	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	740	2.541	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	201	2.541	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.538	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	599	2.538	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	806	2.538	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.538	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	934	2.537	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.537	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	85	2.537	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.533	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	147	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.530	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	590	2.539	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,065	2.539	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	375	2.539	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	516	2.540	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	26	2.540	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	543	2.540	15-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	49	2.562	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	234	2.562	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	628	2.563	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	451	2.580	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	385	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	450	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	403	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	490	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	423	2.561	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	234	2.557	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	361	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	601	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	425	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	487	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	496	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	495	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	545	2.563	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	285	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,263	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	434	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,230	2.566	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	427	2.566	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	39	2.566	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	488	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	465	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	342	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	81	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	543	2.558	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.558	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	506	2.563	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	318	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	457	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	425	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	503	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	423	2.556	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	273	2.551	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	318	2.551	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	110	2.551	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	352	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	377	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	378	2.543	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	830	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	481	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	456	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	302	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	374	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	490	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	576	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	478	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	333	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	475	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	715	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	432	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	20	2.540	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	426	2.541	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	767	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	542	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	401	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	331	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	322	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	402	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	345	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	521	2.540	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	383	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	320	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	187	2.540	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	280	2.545	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	562	2.545	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	261	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,018	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	635	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	333	2.544	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	491	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	20	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,113	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,781	2.552	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	750	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	188	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	309	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	516	2.569	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	531	2.571	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	482	2.570	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	432	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	326	2.563	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	280	2.551	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	686	2.554	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	320	2.554	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	377	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	520	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	721	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	460	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	907	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	450	2.562	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	322	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	422	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	353	2.556	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	327	2.555	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	251	2.555	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	311	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	373	2.555	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	407	2.562	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	835	2.563	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	524	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	508	2.561	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	590	2.563	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	664	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,002	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	971	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,907	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	728	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	710	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	260	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	345	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	437	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	868	2.558	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	414	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	742	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	521	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	362	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	160	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	497	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	300	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	95	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	261	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	527	2.561	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.559	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	400	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.561	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	737	2.557	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,003	2.560	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	628	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,345	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	412	2.543	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	842	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	278	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	495	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	25	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	613	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	402	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	985	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	497	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	148	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,067	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	546	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	421	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	242	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	353	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	353	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	381	2.545	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	548	2.544	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	362	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	36	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	653	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	381	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	892	2.542	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	241	2.546	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	24	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	431	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	498	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	430	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	781	2.557	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	585	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	597	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	302	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	353	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	401	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	412	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	273	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	345	2.540	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	453	2.545	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	96	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	262	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	235	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	342	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	366	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	287	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	292	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	804	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	555	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	806	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	80	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	974	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,047	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	859	2.547	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	806	2.548	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	297	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	27	2.545	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	307	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	320	2.545	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	361	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	587	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	151	2.546	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	426	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	963	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	286	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	288	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	310	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	641	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	465	2.548	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	389	2.549	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	516	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	207	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	313	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	186	2.550	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,802	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	953	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	246	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	758	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	86	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	874	2.559	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	540	2.563	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	332	2.561	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	497	2.561	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	344	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	656	2.565	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	427	2.564	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	249	2.564	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	331	2.568	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	376	2.568	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	625	2.568	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	628	2.569	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	370	2.569	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	83	2.569	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	976	2.574	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	739	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,031	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	122	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	408	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	361	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	416	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	543	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	358	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	672	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	299	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	51	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	425	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	225	2.577	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	306	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,375	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	322	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	351	2.571	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	620	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.570	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	330	2.570	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	652	2.574	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	785	2.574	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	403	2.574	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	330	2.570	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	570	2.575	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,612	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	20	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	365	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	760	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	510	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	380	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	390	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,111	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	513	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	665	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	327	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	369	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	762	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.576	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	385	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,021	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	621	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	472	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	493	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	677	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	323	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	875	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	617	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	456	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	422	2.587	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	392	2.587	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	437	2.587	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	220	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	231	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	556	2.586	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	16	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	525	2.587	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	510	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	462	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	350	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	685	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	102	2.589	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	497	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	527	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	189	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	527	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	625	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	586	2.585	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	127	2.583	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	561	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	225	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	91	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	26	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	244	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	468	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	104	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	478	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	22	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	193	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	247	2.575	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	358	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	630	2.576	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	119	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	256	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	386	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	308	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	119	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	325	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	431	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	336	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	369	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	171	2.583	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	265	2.583	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	627	2.585	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	62	2.585	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	246	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	371	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	530	2.585	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	75	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	214	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	93	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	113	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	225	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	268	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	961	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	324	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,562	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	282	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,587	2.577	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	26	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	282	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	783	2.578	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	722	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	788	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	147	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	338	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	326	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	72	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	566	2.581	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	492	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	166	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	263	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,272	2.577	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	208	2.577	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	798	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	492	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	492	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	243	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	249	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	567	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	299	2.576	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.576	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	690	2.581	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	793	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.578	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	702	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	697	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	268	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,081	2.579	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	287	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	464	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	151	2.580	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	295	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	355	2.582	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	286	2.586	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	70	2.586	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	274	2.586	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	341	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	409	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,011	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	285	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	657	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	223	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	347	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	257	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	253	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	951	2.586	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	587	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	292	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	300	2.582	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	391	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	190	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	326	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	418	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	143	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	143	2.584	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	318	2.585	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	502	2.585	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	478	2.586	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	422	2.586	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	368	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	283	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	741	2.588	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	400	2.590	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	642	2.590	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	457	2.590	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	924	2.591	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	309	2.592	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	119	2.592	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	317	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	490	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	216	2.598	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	270	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	359	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	104	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	373	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	315	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	352	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	441	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.598	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	745	2.598	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	262	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	353	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,275	2.596	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	209	2.596	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	176	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	488	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,550	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	467	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	388	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	62	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,784	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	553	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	823	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.600	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	413	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	270	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	125	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,063	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	319	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	485	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	245	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	361	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	476	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	266	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	512	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	293	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	312	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	477	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,046	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	282	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	401	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	688	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	325	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	248	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	687	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	299	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	79	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	443	2.599	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	277	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	456	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,261	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,998	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	563	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,672	2.600	16-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	590	2.600	16-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	590	2.583	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,345	2.576	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	218	2.576	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,310	2.566	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	494	2.566	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,551	2.566	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.566	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,287	2.563	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,621	2.565	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.585	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,296	2.585	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	859	2.586	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	900	2.590	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,436	2.590	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	423	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,936	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	681	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	152	2.590	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	728	2.590	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.589	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.589	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	465	2.589	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,112	2.589	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	929	2.592	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	302	2.592	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,865	2.592	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,797	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.587	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	813	2.587	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	172	2.585	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.585	17-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	517	2.585	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,055	2.586	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	205	2.586	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	708	2.590	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	279	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	28	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,500	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,873	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	279	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	58	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.580	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	470	2.580	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.575	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.575	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	564	2.575	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,051	2.575	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,868	2.579	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.575	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	409	2.575	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.575	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	904	2.576	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,865	2.576	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	171	2.577	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	171	2.578	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	64	2.579	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	371	2.579	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	139	2.579	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,700	2.579	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,042	2.579	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,757	2.597	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	275	2.597	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	377	2.592	17-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.592	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,135	2.592	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,194	2.598	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	515	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	176	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	598	2.594	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	26	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	493	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	493	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,301	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	347	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	341	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	543	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	219	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,165	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	203	2.596	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	58	2.596	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	595	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	26	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	275	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	421	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	183	2.591	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	615	2.591	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	343	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	407	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	505	2.591	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	352	2.596	17-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	418	2.596	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	531	2.597	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.597	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	335	2.597	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	613	2.595	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	537	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	450	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,628	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	337	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	586	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	158	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,603	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	570	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	967	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	540	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	319	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,350	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	905	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	56	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,656	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	182	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	716	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	156	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	788	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	26	2.600	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,568	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	215	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	200	2.599	17-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	61	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	29	2.599	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,119	2.599	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	155	2.599	18-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	400	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	64	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	936	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	47	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	538	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	64	2.598	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	516	2.598	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	136	2.598	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	724	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	193	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,300	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	331	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	807	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	299	2.599	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	251	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	478	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,115	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	389	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	59	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	448	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	128	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	247	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	202	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	489	2.598	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.598	18-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	192	2.598	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	256	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	816	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	184	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	147	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,851	2.600	18-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	193	2.600	19-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	193	2.600	19-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.497	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,346	2.497	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	264	2.497	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	513	2.538	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	376	2.538	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	383	2.550	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	58	2.550	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	479	2.550	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	550	2.550	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	450	2.550	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,200	2.556	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	489	2.542	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	220	2.550	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	260	2.553	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	680	2.553	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	765	2.558	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	932	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	93	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,058	2.556	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	555	2.551	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,049	2.551	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	727	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,390	2.567	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	713	2.567	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,691	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.555	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	548	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	610	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	383	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,063	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	15	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	100	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	85	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	642	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	441	2.558	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.558	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	383	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,975	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	44	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	704	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	103	2.556	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.558	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	479	2.558	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	437	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	620	2.558	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.558	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	712	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	383	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	65	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	126	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	661	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	640	2.576	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	92	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	622	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,452	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	841	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.555	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.556	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	280	2.556	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	164	2.556	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.555	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.555	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	478	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	483	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	474	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	463	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	391	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	34	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	42	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	442	2.562	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.562	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	463	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.550	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	68	2.567	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	693	2.567	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	52	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.566	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	204	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	164	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	879	2.569	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	691	2.569	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	606	2.569	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	170	2.569	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	963	2.568	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	433	2.569	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	456	2.553	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	150	2.553	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	490	2.554	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	881	2.563	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,052	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,558	2.583	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	253	2.585	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,160	2.584	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	570	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	7,558	2.587	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	646	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	480	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	35	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	327	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	480	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	433	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	607	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.562	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	507	2.562	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.561	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	206	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	574	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	573	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	500	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	268	2.567	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,518	2.567	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	428	2.567	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.567	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.573	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	537	2.573	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	642	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	898	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,183	2.576	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	929	2.576	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,651	2.576	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	238	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,589	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	272	2.576	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	468	2.578	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,128	2.576	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	267	2.578	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	542	2.576	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	310	2.576	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,667	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,491	2.578	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	548	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.561	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	276	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	690	2.571	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	431	2.571	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	861	2.573	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	660	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	693	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	777	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	683	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	934	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	846	2.583	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	558	2.582	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	50	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	656	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	516	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	117	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	627	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	101	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	604	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	97	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	677	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	465	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	431	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	491	2.578	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	459	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	584	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	555	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,645	2.578	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,000	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	459	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	143	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	52	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	221	2.574	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	143	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	517	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,615	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	299	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	267	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	992	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,218	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,314	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	9	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	194	2.579	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	570	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	121	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	171	2.578	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,035	2.578	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	3,486	2.581	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	693	2.581	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	38	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	157	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	38	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	779	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	108	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	351	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	496	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	159	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	36	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,365	2.574	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	130	2.570	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	830	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	685	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	13	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	95	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	115	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	636	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	512	2.573	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	323	2.573	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	560	2.580	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	734	2.581	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	158	2.581	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	664	2.581	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	750	2.582	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	710	2.583	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	680	2.587	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	412	2.587	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	109	2.587	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	833	2.587	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,404	2.587	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	345	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,512	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,041	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.575	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.570	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.581	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,437	2.581	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	314	2.577	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.572	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	233	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	650	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.572	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	34	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	24	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	51	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	375	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	74	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	97	2.565	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,000	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	33	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	86	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	122	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	39	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	61	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	206	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	185	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,308	2.564	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	201	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	215	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,043	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	971	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	803	2.551	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	297	2.551	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.554	29-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	896	2.554	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.554	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	820	2.554	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	224	2.554	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	672	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	528	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,266	2.560	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	501	2.559	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	662	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	38	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	24	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	523	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,912	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	343	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	375	2.557	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	231	2.562	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	595	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	610	2.566	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	293	2.562	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	8,399	2.558	29-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	84	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	200	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	160	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	371	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,291	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	107	2.557	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,641	2.557	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.557	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	349	2.546	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,205	2.546	30-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	347	2.546	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.542	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	232	2.542	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	232	2.542	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.542	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	593	2.542	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.541	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	592	2.541	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	248	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	558	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.524	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	723	2.524	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.523	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	26	2.523	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	201	2.523	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,341	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	4,443	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	608	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	120	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	240	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	684	2.542	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	594	2.541	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	567	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.542	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.541	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	722	2.533	30-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.533	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,058	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	749	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	489	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	241	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	189	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,597	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	441	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	640	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	439	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	590	2.527	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	463	2.527	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	621	2.526	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	610	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	591	2.527	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	59	2.527	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	621	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	262	2.523	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,915	2.523	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.521	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	753	2.521	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,329	2.522	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.520	30-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	435	2.520	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	416	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	405	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.549	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	685	2.549	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	722	2.548	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.548	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	700	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	380	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	415	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	415	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	241	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,757	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	189	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	396	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	469	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	886	2.539	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	607	2.539	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	215	2.539	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	545	2.539	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	210	2.539	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	824	2.539	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	689	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	423	2.548	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	518	2.548	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	691	2.548	30-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	174	2.548	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	814	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	725	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	652	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	521	2.551	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.552	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.551	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	958	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	118	2.550	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	811	2.550	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	877	2.564	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,566	2.575	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	705	2.575	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	12,186	2.580	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	195	2.568	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	440	2.568	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	848	2.564	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.564	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,321	2.564	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	985	2.564	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.557	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	478	2.557	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.557	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	413	2.557	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,505	2.556	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	207	2.556	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.553	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.553	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	159	2.553	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	5,239	2.561	30-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	39	2.562	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	77	2.562	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	451	2.562	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	188	2.562	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.560	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	463	2.560	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	458	2.558	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.558	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	175	2.560	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	886	2.560	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	699	2.561	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	407	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	212	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,555	2.555	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.554	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	434	2.554	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	504	2.551	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.551	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	710	2.550	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	986	2.550	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	880	2.550	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	196	2.560	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	437	2.560	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.551	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	406	2.551	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.550	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	552	2.550	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	737	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.547	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	619	2.540	30-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	631	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	482	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	558	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	125	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	383	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	257	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	840	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	160	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	519	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	399	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	481	2.533	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.533	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	471	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	9	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	507	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	207	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	254	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,407	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	561	2.531	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	582	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	264	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	600	2.535	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	923	2.535	30-06-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	197	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	795	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	840	2.539	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	753	2.540	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	923	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	2,136	2.533	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	417	2.530	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.529	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	565	2.529	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.527	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	505	2.527	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	198	2.527	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	657	2.527	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	199	2.525	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	701	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	396	2.532	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	1,156	2.511	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	17,935	2.511	30-06-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	111	2.590	02-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	26	2.582	03-07-2015
Acquisition	Euronext Lisbon	460	2.582	03-07-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	25	2.780	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	9	2.782	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.790	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	23	2.785	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	20	2.771	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.760	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	21	2.766	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	21	2.759	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.765	20-08-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.761	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	17	2.763	20-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.762	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.761	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.761	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.760	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.759	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.759	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.760	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.760	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.759	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.759	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.760	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.760	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.760	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.761	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.760	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.756	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.754	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.758	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.758	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.758	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	9	2.756	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.755	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.754	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.753	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.752	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.749	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	15	2.749	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	25	2.750	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.749	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	9	2.749	21-08-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	21	2.749	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.747	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.745	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	15	2.743	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.744	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.744	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.744	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.744	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.744	21-08-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.663	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.663	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.663	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.665	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.665	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.665	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.665	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.665	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	16	2.668	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.656	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.654	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.661	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.666	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.657	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.657	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.657	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.657	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.66	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.663	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.663	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.663	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.663	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.663	29-09-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.663	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.66	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.66	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.646	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.646	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.645	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.646	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.646	29-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.652	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	12	2.652	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.653	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.653	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.652	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.658	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.658	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.653	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.658	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.657	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	0	2.661	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.662	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.652	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	14	2.654	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	12	2.65	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.656	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.656	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.655	30-09-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.657	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.656	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	27	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.655	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.66	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	15	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.672	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.672	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.672	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.675	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.675	30-09-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.675	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.675	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.672	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.675	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.675	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.669	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.669	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.67	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	14	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.665	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.667	30-09-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	15	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	10	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.705	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.705	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.705	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.705	01-10-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.705	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.705	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.703	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.703	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.703	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.707	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.705	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.705	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.707	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.707	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	13	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.712	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	14	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.712	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.716	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.717	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.718	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.716	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.717	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.718	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.714	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.711	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.72	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	15	2.723	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	7	2.723	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.723	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.723	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	17	2.721	01-10-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.721	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.721	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.72	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.721	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.721	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.721	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.719	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.719	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	6	2.719	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.719	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	17	2.717	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.717	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.717	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	21	2.716	01-10-2015

Type of transaction	Place	Amount	Price (€)	Transaction date
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	9	2.72	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	8	2.72	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.725	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.723	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.723	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	5	2.723	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	14	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	4	2.715	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	13	2.714	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	3	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	1	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	2	2.713	01-10-2015
Sale	Euronext Lisbon	11	2.712	01-10-2015

4. Oliren - SGPS, S.A. (Oliren), holder of a qualified holding being related party with Mr. Francisco João Soares de Oliveira, a member of the Board of Directors of REN, for the purposes of Article 2 of CMVM Regulation No 5/2008, informed that following the sale resulting from the launch of a public offer of shares, through a proceeding of accelerated bookbuilding, of a total of 26,700,000 ordinary shares of REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A. (“REN”), representing 5% of the share capital of REN, concluded on November 6, 2015, the shareholding directly attributable to OLIREN, SGPS, S.A. in REN was decreased to below 5% of the share capital and voting rights in REN.

03 › SUSTENTABILIDADE

3.1. GRI CORRESPONDENCE TABLE

Indicator		Location + Evaluation
Strategy and Analysis		
1	Message from highest governance body	Pages 7-8
2	Impacts, risks and opportunities	Pages 12
Organizational Profile		
3	Name	REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A.
4	Brands and services	Pages 13
5	Registered office	Av. Estados Unidos da América, 55 - 1749-061 Lisbon
6	Countries in which the Company operates	Portugal
7	Type and legal nature of ownership	Pages 13
8	Markets covered	Portugal
9	Size of organization	Pages 14-16
10	Description of labour	Pages 117-122
11	Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	Pages 126
12	Supply chain	Pages 45-46
13	Significant changes in the organization or supply chain	Pages 50
Report Profile		
28	Period covered	1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015
29	Date of last report	2014 Report & Accounts
30	Publishing cycle	Annual
31	Contacts	Pages 483, sustentabilidade@ren.pt
Report Scope and Limits		
18	Definition of report content and limits of aspects & list of material aspects	Pages 11
19		
20	Limits	Pages 109-102

Indicator		Location + Evaluation	
21	Limits	Pages 109-102	
22	Measurement techniques and calculation bases	Pages 109, Methodological notes – Page	
23	Significant changes with regard to periods covered by previous reports	No changes have occurred with regard to previous report.	
GRI Table of Contents			
32	GRI index	This table	
Verification			
33	External verification	Pages	Verification report
Governance			
34	Governance structure	Pages 325	
38	Governance structure		
39	Role of the Chairman	Pages 326-327	
37	Mechanisms for communicating with shareholders and employees	REN Website: www.ren.pt	
49			
53			
51	Relation between remuneration and organizational performance	Pages 341	
41	Management of conflicts of interests	Pages 345-346	
40	Selection processes and appointment for the highest governance body and its committees	Pages 346	
45	Identification and management of economic, environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities by the highest governance body	Pages 356-357	
47			
44	Evaluation of the highest governance body's performance	Pages 367-368	
35	Delegating authority for economic, environmental and social topics	Pages 9	

Indicator	Location + Evaluation	
36	Appointment of executive-level position or positions with responsibility for economic, environmental and social topics	Pages 335-338
42	Development, approval and updating of the organization's purpose, value or mission statements, strategies, policies, and goals	Pages 335-338
43	Measures taken to develop/enhance the highest governance body's collective knowledge of economic, environmental and social topics	At Executive Committee meetings and in the involvement of the different functional areas in these topics.
46	Reviewing the effectiveness of risk management processes for economic, environmental and social topics by the highest governance body	Pages 356-357
48	Formal approval of the organization's sustainability report	At the General Meeting
50	Critical concerns that were communicated to the highest governance body	Addressed to the Executive Committee and dealt with at their meetings
52	Process used for determining remuneration	Pages 339
54	Total annual compensation for the organization's highest-paid individual	REN does not publish this information.
55	Total annual compensation for the organization's highest-paid individual - increase	REN does not publish this information.
Commitments to External Initiatives		Pages 282-240
14	Approach to the precautionary principle	
15	Participation in initiatives subscribed by the organisation	Pages 109, UN Global Compact

Indicator	Location + Evaluation	
16	Participation in associations and national /international bodies	Pages 138-141
Relations with Stakeholders		
24	List of stakeholders	Pages www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/partes_interessadas/
25	Basis for identification of stakeholders	Pages www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/partes_interessadas/
26	Approaches to the relation with stakeholders	Pages www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/partes_interessadas/
27	Issues and concerns of stakeholders and response	Pages www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/partes_interessadas/
Ethics and Integrity		
56	Values, principles and codes of conduct	REN's mission, vision and values can be seen at:
57	Internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical behaviour	Through the REN Code of Conduct, the company provides mechanisms to request guidelines on ethical behaviour. For further information: http://www.ren.pt/pt-PT/sustentabilidade/abordagem_da_ren/
58	Internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns about unethical behaviour	Through the REN Code of Conduct, the company provides mechanisms to present concerns on ethical behaviour. For further information: http://www.ren.pt/pt-PT/sustentabilidade/abordagem_da_ren/

MATERIAL AREAS

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/ ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

EN3	Direct energy consumption	All energy consumed by ren comes from fossil sources only the consumption of fuel used during service in the ren fleet is calculated.
EN4	Energy consumption outside of the organization	Energy consumption outside of the organization which could be measured is for the air transport of workers when on duty. Ren does not have tools to calculate this consumption. However, co2 emissions relating to this travel is reported in the chapter on emissions (scope 3 emissions - g4-en17).
EN4+EN5	Indirect energy consumption	REN's electricity supplier is edp serviço universal and all information on the primary energy for electricity production can be found at the following link: www.edpsu.pt/pt/origemdaenergia/pages/origensdaenergia.aspx
EN6	Reduction of energy use	Pages 150
EN7	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Pages 150-151

EN11	Location and area of operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	Electricity network	Sub-stations in sensitive areas (km ²)	0.29
			Total - Sub-stations (km ²)	3.05
			Length of lines in sensitive areas (km)	1 081.91
			Total - Length of lines (km)	8 805.44
		REN - Gasodutos, S.A.	Stations in sensitive areas (km ²)	127.69
			Total - Stations (km ²)	1 375.00
			Length of gas pipelines in sensitive areas (km)	0.08
			Total - Length of lines (km)	0.99
		% occupancy over total gas pipelines/lines		12.3%
		% occupancy over total stations/installations		9.3%
EN12	Significant impacts on protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value outside protected areas	For further information: www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/biodiversidade_e_gestao_dos_ecossistemas/ e http://www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/avaliacao_ambiental/medidas_compensatorias/		
EN13	Protected or restored habitats	For further information: www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/biodiversidade_e_gestao_dos_ecossistemas/ e www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/avaliacao_ambiental/medidas_compensatorias/		
EN14	Managing impacts on biodiversity	For further information: www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/biodiversidade_e_gestao_dos_ecossistemas/ e www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/avaliacao_ambiental/medidas_compensatorias/		
EU13	Comparison between the biodiversity of restored habitats and that of original habitats	Monitoring plans have been implemented in work being done on lines and substations, in relation to environmental aspects with greater impact REN has no way of measuring the original state of habitats, as this relates to old facilities for which no information exists on the original state		
EN27	Initiatives to assess and mitigate environmental impacts	For further information: www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/abordagem_da_ren , www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/avaliacao_ambiental/avaliacao_ambiental_estrategica/ e www.ren.pt/sustentabilidade/ambiente/avaliacao_ambiental/avaliacao_de_projectos/		
EN28	Percentage of products sold and their packaging materials that are reclaimed	This indicator is not applicable to REN's activity as the Company does not produce products with packaging		
EN29	Legal proceedings and penalties for breach of legislation on environmental issues	In 2015, 7 proceedings relating to administrative environmental offences were brought, 44 cases were concluded and none considered REN culpable. 41 cases were carried forward from previous years. Sum paid in fines: EUR 0		

EN31	Total environmental protection expenditures by type	Electricity network	Monitoring	€44 440.66
			Installation Management	€2 864.65
			Forest Cleaning	€2 799 684.06
			Offsetting Measures	€118 391.22
			Birdlife protection	€143 500.07
		REN - Gasodutos, S.A.	Monitoring	€23 121.50
		REN - Armazenagem, S.A.	Monitoring	€3 001.50
		REN Atlântico	Monitoring	€1 953.00
			Environmental auditing, consultancy and communication	€28.14
		REN Consolidated	Monitoring	€72 516.66
			Environmental auditing, consultancy and communication	€28.14
			Installation Management	€2 864.65
			Forest Cleaning	€2 799 684.06
			Offsetting Measures	€118 391.22
			Birdlife protection	€143 500.07
			TOTAL	€3 136 984.80
EN34	Number of environmental complaints	In 2015, no complaints were made in relation to environmental impact.		

PREVENTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

EC2	Financial implications, risk assessment and opportunities posed by climate change	For further information on risks and implications derived from climate change, please see the cdp questionnaire (2015), available at: https://www.cdp.net/en-us/results/pages/company-responses.aspx?company=15655
EN15	Direct ghg emissions (scope 1)	Pages 147
EN16	Direct GHG emissions (scope 2)	Pages 147
EN17	Other ghg emissions (scope 3)	Pages 147
EN18	GHG emission intensity	Pages 147-148
EN19	Reduction of GHG emissions	Pages 147-148
EN20	Managing impacts on biodiversity	REN does not manage any products or services that use any ozone layer depleting substances. Over time, all climate control equipment containing ozone layer depleting gases has been replaced in accordance with REN's equipment replacement plan.

EN21	Nox, sox and other significant emissions into the atmosphere	As a result of REN activity, the level of NOx and SOx emissions is considered irrelevant. Moreover, this indicator was not considered relevant by our stakeholders.
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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

LA5	Employees represented on safety and occupational health committees	Percentage of total labor represented on formal health and safety committees 91%.
LA6	Rates of injuries, occupational diseases, lost days, absenteeism and deaths resulting from work activities	No of accidents resulting in Sick Leave for REN workers: 6 No of accidents not resulting in Sick Leave for REN workers: 5 No of occupational diseases: 0
LA7	Workers with high incidence or high risk of diseases related to their occupation	In 2014, REN started exhaustive work undertaken by highly qualified safety experts to identify hazards and assess risks in all work carried out by employees, through on-site observation. As each stage of this project is concluded it is communicated to and analysed by occupational doctors as a way of contributing to possible correlation between duties and possible occupational diseases. In 2015, no REN employees were identified as being exposed to high disease incidence or high risk activities.
LA8	Health and safety topics covered in agreements with trade unions	The topics covered are described in Chapter XI of the Collective Labour Agreement

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND DIVERSITY

EC3	Coverage of retirement plans in the organisation	Pensions plan - 4 636 000 euros medical assistance plan - 4 783 000 euros
LA1	Number and rates of new employee hires and employee turnover by age group, gender and region	Pages 118-119
LA2	Benefits provided to full-employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Pages 127
LA3	Return to work and retention rates after parental leave, by gender	Pages 130
EU15	Percentage of employees eligible for retirement in the next 5 to 10 years by category and region	5 years: 15% 10 years: 26%

EU17	Average of subcontracted employees	Pages 128
EU18	Training of subcontracted employees	Subcontracted employees receiving training in Safety Areas: 170 Subcontracted employees with Certification OHSAS18001/NP 4397:27%
LA4	Minimum periods of notice in relation to operational changes	The notice periods follow those of the General Labor Law
LA9	Average number of hours training per year, per employee and by category	Pages 124-125
LA10	Programs for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing careers	Pages 125
LA11	Employees with performance evaluation and career development	100%
LA12	Ratio of salary and remuneration between men and women broken down per functional category and relevant operational units	There is no sex discrimination in salary policy and equality is guaranteed by professional category, nevertheless, a culture of merit is promoted.
LA13	Number of employees per diversity indicator	REN has two disabled employees
LA16	Number of labour grievances	0. Through the REN Code of Conduct and through compliance with Portuguese legislation, REN ensures the labour rights of all employees. For further information: http://www.ren.pt/pt-PT/sustentabilidade/abordagem_da_ren/
HR3	Incidents involving discrimination and actions taken	REN complies with Portuguese legislation ensuring human rights and is a signatory to the principles of the UN Global Compact. No incidents involving discrimination were identified in 2015
HR4	Freedom of association and collective bargaining	REN guarantees freedom of association and collective negotiation in accordance with the ethical principles and rules of behaviour set out in the Code of Conduct. In 2015, no situations were identified in which the right to freedom of association and collective negotiation was at risk. The mechanisms relating to the right to strike are guaranteed by national legislation
HR5	Risk of child labour	REN complies with Portuguese legislation prohibiting the contracting of child labour and is a signatory to the principles of the UN Global Compact. Legal compliance is validated during supervision and audits
HR6	Risk of forced and slave labour	REN complies with Portuguese legislation prohibiting the contracting of child labour and is a signatory to the principles of the UN Global Compact. Legal compliance is validated during supervision and audits
HR10	Suppliers evaluated on human rights	Legal compliance is validated during the supervision of subcontractors and during audits REN complies with Portuguese law, more specifically by ensuring human rights as reflected in the company's Code of Conduct (see answer HR1)

HR11	Negative human rights impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Pages 114-115
HR12	Mechanisms for complaints concerning human rights	0. Through the REN Code of Conduct and through compliance with Portuguese legislation, REN ensures the labour rights of all employees. For further information: http://www.ren.pt/pt-PT/sustentabilidade/abordagem_da_ren/

SAFETY, RELIABILITY, QUALITY AND GUARANTEE OF SUPPLY

PR1	Phases of product life cycle and services for which health and safety impacts are assessed for improvement and the percentage of products and services subject to these procedures	PAGES 64-75
PR2	Cases of legal non-compliance relating to impacts of products and services on health and safety	In 2015, in the audit for the 1st monitoring of certification of the integrated quality, environment and safety at work management system conducted by APCER (Portuguese Certification Association), two non-conformities were detected relating to requirement 4.4.5 – Document Control and another relating to requirement 4.4.6 Operational control in standard NP 4379:2008 on Health and Safety at Work Management Systems.
EU25	Number of deaths and injuries, including diseases caused by REN's infrastructures to people outside the Company	0. There were no occurrences in 2015
PR3	Type of product and service information required by procedures and percentage of significant product and service categories subject to such information requirements	Pages 64-75
PR4	Cases of legal non-compliance relating to information on products and services and labelling	There were no cases of non-compliance recorded on the information available in 2015
PR5	Client satisfaction	For further information: http://www.ren.pt/pt-PT/sustentabilidade/partes_interessadas/clientes/
PR9	Fines for legal non-compliance relating to the provision and use of products and services	No fines were recorded in 2015 for legal non-compliance relating to the provision and use of products and services

EU10	Coverage of long-term demand (including reserves)	REN collaborates with the Directorate General of Energy and Geology (DGEG) in the monitoring of SEN and SNGN supply security. Based on prospective reference information on the medium and long-term evolution of the electricity production and the national natural gas systems, the monitoring of supply security consists of assessing the supply-demand balance, taking into account supply and demand evolution and available supplies. This includes capacity increases under which are construction or planned, information necessary for drawing up draft reports on the monitoring of electricity and natural gas supply security.
EU11	Average generation efficiency, broken down by energysource and by country or regulatory system	REN has no energy production activities and so it is not affected by this type of analysis.
EU12	Efficiency in energy transmission and distribution	Pages 64-75
EU26	Percentage of population not supplied in areas of concessioned distribution, by rural and urban area	REN's activity does not include power distribution, so this indicator is not applicable
EU27	Interruptions to domestic supply and respective duration due to non-payment	REN's activity does not include distribution, so this indicator is not applicable
EU28 + EU29	Supply interruption and Average duration of supply interruptions	Pages 64-65
EU30	Average coefficient of availability of a plant per energy source, country and regulatory system	REN's activity does not include distribution, so this indicator is not applicable

IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

SO1	Nature, scope and effectiveness of any programmes and practices implemented to assess and manage the impacts of operations on communities, including entry, operation and exit	Pages 133-134. See EC7
SO2	Operations with negative impacts on local communities	Pages 114-115; 129-130

EU22	Movement of persons as a result of expansion or construction of production facilities and transmission lines, from an economic and physical standpoint	A significant part of construction of infrastructure on a national level is outsourced. Most construction takes place at a local level
EC7	Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services supported	Pages 114-115; 131-132
EC8	Significant indirect economic impacts, including the extent of impacts	Pages 114-115; 131-132
SO3	Assessment of corruption risks	The Group's accounts are audited by an independent auditor and are subject to external legal certification in accordance with applicable regulations, and it is not therefore our practice to carry out a risk analysis for corruption within REN's units or business areas. It should be noted that, to date, there have been no cases against REN companies
SO4	Training of employees in anti-corruption practices	0% Although the REN has not promoted any specific training initiative on anti-corruption policies and procedures, the company's Code of Conduct defines the mechanisms for reporting any possible irregularities and violations of the Code (Article 20).
SO5	Actions taken in the event of corruption	No corruption cases have been detected involving any of the REN companies. See SO3
SO5	Position on public policies and lobbying practices	REN is registered on the European Transparency Register (Transparency Register ID: 36820998995-30). REN collaborates in the preparation of studies and in discussion forums for the sector at government level, more specifically: – Active monitoring in the process to draw up European Union legislation and the establishing of contacts with its institutions (European Commission, European Parliament and Council). – Regular participation in different projects and working groups at international organizations in the electricity and natural gas sectors, namely at ENTSO-E, ENTSO-G, MedGrid, Med-TSO, FOSG, GTBI, Marcogaz and GIE which actively influence the definition of European policies and promote good practices in the sector. – Liaison with the Directorate General of Energy and Geology (DGEG) and the Energy Services Regulator (ERSE) in the establishing of new European network codes for the electricity and natural gas sectors. – With a view to structuring its positioning at these institutions, since 2014 REN has promoted the 'EUROPEAN AGENDA Forum' to debate European dossiers.
SO8	Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with laws and regulations	In 2015, there were no fines or non-monetary sanctions.
SO11	Number of grievances about impacts on society	0. Through the REN Code of Conduct, the company provides mechanisms to submit grievances and complaints. For further information: http://www.ren.pt/pt-PT/sustentabilidade/abordagem_da_ren/

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

EC1	Creation and distribution of value	Direct economic value generated: 344 million euros direct economic value distributed: 319 million euros direct shareholder economic value retained: 25 million euros
EC4	Financial contributions to investment	In 2015, REN received € 10 379 854 in investment funding.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

HR1	Investment agreements with clauses on human rights	In Portugal, aspects relating to human rights are covered by the Constitution and in the General Labour Law. However, REN is preparing a specification to be included in the lists of specifications, which will address requirements on social responsibility to be fulfilled in undertakings and in contracts for the provision of services, which will include human rights
HR2	Training of employees on human rights	0% Although REN has not promoted any specific training initiative on human rights, the Company's Code of Conduct covers compliance with human rights, and is known to all employees. Additionally, REN is a signatory to the principles of the UN Global Compact
HR7	Percentage of security personnel trained in the organization's human rights policies or procedures that are relevant to operations	0%. REN complies with Portuguese legislation ensuring human rights and is a signatory to the principles of the UN Global Compact. Legal compliance is validated during the supervision of subcontractors and during audits
HR9	Total number and percentage of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews or impact assessments	Pages 131-132; 143

3.2. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

EN1	Lubricating oils	The average density value used for converting the volume of lubricating oils to mass units was 0.89 kg/dm ³
	Direct economic value generated:	Corresponds to the sum of net added value, net income not related to VAB, financial income and dividends from subsidiaries, subtracted from other costs and losses.
EC1	Economic value distributed	Corresponds to the costs relating to employees and management bodies, dividends paid to shareholders, interest payments, payments to the State in taxes, Corporate Income Tax and community support.
	Accumulated economic value	Corresponds to the subtraction of the economic value distributed from the direct economic value generated.

EN3	Diesel	Diesel net calorific value taken from the table of the Portuguese Environment Agency for net calorific values, emission factor and oxidation factor obtained from National Inventory of Atmospheric Emissions (INERPA) published in 2013: 43.07 GJ/t
	Petrol	Petrol net calorific value taken from the table of the Portuguese Environment Agency for net calorific values, emission factor and oxidation factor obtained from National Inventory of Atmospheric Emissions (INERPA) published in 2013: 44.00 GJ/t
	Natural Gas	Natural gas net calorific value taken from the table of the Portuguese Environment Agency for net calorific values, emission factor and oxidation factor obtained from National Inventory of Atmospheric Emissions (INERPA) published in 2013: 38.44 GJ/t
	Propane	Propane gas net calorific value taken from the table of the Portuguese Environment Agency for net calorific values, emission factor and oxidation factor obtained from National Inventory of Atmospheric Emissions (INERPA) published in 2013: 48.45 GJ/t
EN15 +EN16	Direct and indirect emissions of greenhouse gases	Total amount of direct emissions of greenhouse gases (SF6 used as dielectric insulator, CH4 from the purges of the gas pipeline, and CO2 from the boiler flare) and indirect emissions (through the consumption of electricity and network losses).
	Electricity	In 2015, monthly emission factors were used which correspond to the figure provided by REN's energy supplier, EDP Serviço Universal. (www.edpsu.pt/pt/origemdaenergia/Pages/OrigensdaEnergia.aspx)
	Diesel	Diesel emission factor taken from the table of the Portuguese Environment Agency for net calorific values, emission factor and oxidation factor obtained from National Inventory of Atmospheric Emissions (INERPA) published in 2013: 0.0741 tCO2 eq/GJ
	Petrol	Petrol emission factor taken from the table of the Portuguese Environment Agency for net calorific values, emission factor and oxidation factor obtained from National Inventory of Atmospheric Emissions (INERPA) published in 2013: 0.0737 tCO2 eq/GJ
	Natural Gas	Natural gas emission factor taken from the table of the Portuguese Environment Agency for net calorific values, emission factor and oxidation factor obtained from National Inventory of Atmospheric Emissions (INERPA) published in 2013: 0.0566 tCO2 eq/GJ
	Propane	Propane gas emission factor taken from the table of the Portuguese Environment Agency for net calorific values, emission factor and oxidation factor obtained from National Inventory of Atmospheric Emissions (INERPA) published in 2013: 0.0631 tCO2 eq/GJ
	CH4 (purges)	Potential global warming value of CH4 defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2013): 28 tCO2eq (considering a composition of 87.89% CH4 in Natural Gas).
	SF6 (leaks)	Potential Global Warming Value of SF6 defined by European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 517/2014 of 16 April 2014 on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases: 22 800 tCO2eq
EN17 +EN18	Other indirect emissions of greenhouse gases	Use of data from the travel agency on the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions. The calculation of CO2 is based on the trip/number of miles multiplied by 0.289 (carbon footprint reference value): $319 \times 0.289 = 92.19$ (kg CO2) The reference value of 0.289 was calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol, e.g.: the number of miles flown is multiplied by 1.61 to determine the number of kilometres travelled. In order to determine greenhouse gas emissions, the number of kilometres is multiplied by the emission factor equal to 0.18 kg CO2 per km.

EN22	Waste water rejection	Rejection of waste water associated with the LNG regasification process and leaching of the cavities for underground storage of natural gas.
LA1	Rotation rate	Σ people leaving the company / average headcount (full contract workers + term + interns)
	Absenteeism rate	Ratio of the sum of paid leaves of absence (due to illness, accident, maternity and other reasons) and unpaid absences, divided by the total number of theoretical working hours. Hours of absence = hours not worked due to Illness, Work Accident, Personal Matters and other absences, paid and unpaid. Hours not worked as a result of parental leave and hours justified on family grounds (assistance for children, marriage and death) are not included in the calculation.
LA6	Incidence rate	Measures the number of fatal and non-fatal occupational accidents occurring in a given period per one thousand employees at risk in that same period.
	Total severity rate	Measures the number of days lost through non-lethal and lethal accidents (1 lethal accident = 7 500 days lost) accounted for in a specific period per million hours worked.
	Severity rate	Measures the number of days lost through non-fatal accidents that occur in a given period of time per every million hours worked during the same period.
LA10	No of Hours of training per Employee	Σ Hours of training / average headcount (full contract workers + term + interns).
EU28	Average frequency of system interruption (SAIFI)	Ratio of the total number of interruptions at delivery points, during a specific period, divided by the total number of delivery points in the same period. Electricity: SAIFI corresponds to the average number of accidental interruptions greater than three minutes seen at delivery points during a specific period of time. Gas: Average No of interruptions per output point - ratio between the total number of interruptions at output points during a specific period, divided by the total number of output points at the end of the period under consideration.
EU29	Average duration of supply interruptions (SAIDI)	Ratio of the sum of interruption times at delivery points, during a specific period, divided by the total number of delivery points in the same period. Electricity: SAIDI for a specific period of time (generally, one year) is the average accidental interruption time greater than three minutes at delivery points. Gas: Average duration of interruptions per output point (min/output point): ratio between the sum of interruption durations at output points during a specific period, divided by the total number of output points at the end of the period under consideration.



GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

FINANCIAL GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS

CAPEX

Capital expenditure on acquisitions and upgrades of tangible fixed assets

DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO

Net debt/equity

NET DEBT

Short and long-term financial debt – cash balances

DIVIDEND PER SHARE

Ordinary dividend/total number of shares outstanding

EBIT

Earnings before interest and taxes

EBITDA

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation
(operating profit, excluding amortisation and depreciation)

OPEX

Operational expenditure

PAYOUT RATIO

Ordinary dividend/net profit

RAB

Regulated Asset Base

RCCP

Current ROE

RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA)

EBIT/total assets

RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE)

Net profit/Equity

TURNOVER

Sales plus services provided

VAB

Value Added Tax

TECHNICAL GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS

AA

Environmental Assessment

AA1000

Assurance Standard 2008

AA1000APS

Accountability Principles Standard

AA1000SES

Stakeholder Engagement Standard

AAE

Strategic Environmental Assessment

ACER

Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators

ACT

Collective Bargaining Agreement

AGC

Agreement on the Management of Natural Gas Consumption

AGSI

Aggregated Gas Storage Inventory

APA

Portuguese Environment Agency

APAI

Portuguese Association for Impact Assessment

BCSD

Business Council for Sustainable Development

BV

Block Valve Station

BTN

Normal Low Voltage

CAE

Energy Emission Contracts

CDP

Carbon Disclosure Project

CELE

European Union Emission Trading Scheme

CEM

Electric and Magnetic Fields

CEO

Chief Executive Officer

CER

Certified Emissions Reductions

CESUR

Power Purchase Agreements for the Supplier of Last Resort

CIGRÉ

International Council on Large Electric Systems

CIT

Individual Employment Contract

CMVM

Portuguese Securities Market Regulator

CO

Certificates of Origin

CO₂

Carbon dioxide (greenhouse gas)

CODEMO

Portuguese Code for Market Research and Opinion Studies

CRH

Human Resources Committee

CT

Term Contracts

CTS

Custody Transfer Station

DACF

Day Ahead Congestion Forecast

DGEG

Department of Energy and Geology

DR

Diário da República [Portuguese official journal]

DRS

Disaster Recovery System

DWDM

Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing

EC

European Commission

ECS

Environmental Framework Studies

ECSI

European Customer Satisfaction Index

ECX

European Climate Exchange

EDP

Energias de Portugal, S.A.

EEGO

Issuing Entity for Cogeneration Guarantees of Origin

EGIG

European Gas pipeline Incident Data Group

EIA

Environmental Impact Assessment

EIB

European Investment Bank

EinCA

Study of Environmental Incidences

EIS

Environmental Impact Statement

EIT

Equivalent Interruption Time

ELECPOR

Portuguese Association of Companies in the Electricity Sector

EMTN

Euro Medium Term Notes

ENAAAC

National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Changes

ENF

Energia Não Fornecida [Non Supplied Energy]

ENTOS-E

European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity

ENTSO-G

European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas

EPIS

Entrepreneurs for Social Inclusion

ERGEG

European Regulators Group for Electricity and Gas

ERSE

Energy Services Regulatory Authority

ESOMAR

European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research Association

ETA

Electricity Transmission Activity

ETS

Emissions Trading Scheme

ETSO

European Transmission System Operators

EU

European Union

EUA

European Unit Allowances

EURELECTRIC

European Union of Electricity Companies

FAI

Innovation Support Fund

FBF

Firefly Bird Flapper

FEUP

School of Economics, University of Porto

FP7

7th Framework Program of the European Community on research, technological development and demonstration activities

FSR

Florence School of Regulation

GDP

Gás de Portugal, SGPS, S.A.

GDP

Gross Domestic Product

GGS

Global System Management

GHG

Greenhouse gases

GNL

Liquefied Natural Gas

GNR

Guarda Nacional Republicana [Portuguese National Guard]

GO

Guarantees of Origin

GPEARI

Planning, Strategy, Evaluation and International Relations Office

GRI

Global Reporting Initiative

GRMS

Gas Regulating and Metering Station

GSE

Gas Storage Europe

GVA

Gross Value Added

HICP

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

HIV

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HV

High Voltage

ICE

Intercontinental Exchange

ICJCT

Interconnection Junction Station

ICNF

Institute for Conservation of Nature and Forests

IDAD

Institute for the Environment and Development of the University of Coimbra

IEA

International Energy Agency

IES

Independent Electricity System

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standards

IGU

Independent Gasification Units

INE

Portuguese Institute of Statistics

INESC

Institute of Systems and Computer Engineering

IOPS

Official Social Welfare Institutions

IP

Internet Protocol

IPCTN09

Survey of the National Scientific and Technological Potential, 2009

IPSS

Private Institutions of Social Solidarity

IRC

Corporate Income Tax

ISAE 3000

International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000

ISDA

International Swap and Derivatives Association

ISO

International Organization for Standardization

ISQ

Welding and Quality Institute

IST

Higher Technical Institute

ITELSA

Innovative Tools for Electrical System security within Large Areas

IUCN

International Union for conservation of Nature

JCT

Junction Station

KPI

Key Performance Indicator

LABELEC

Research, Development and Laboratory Activities

LBG

London Benchmarking Group

LNEG

National Laboratory for Energy and Geology

LNG

Liquefied natural gas

LPN

League for the Protection of Nature

MBA

Master of Business Administration

MC

Market Committee

MEC

Portuguese Ministry of Science and Education

MEDGRID

Consortium with the goal of promoting the development of electrical interconnections between the North, South and East Mediterranean

MEFF

Spanish Futures and Options Exchange

MERGE

Mobile Energy Resources for Grids of Electricity

METSO

Mediterranean Transmission System Operators

MIBEL

Iberian Electricity Market

MLT

Medium- and Long-Term

MODPEHS

Modular Development of a pan-European Electricity Highway System

MTSP

Municipal Tax on Sale of Property

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NG

Natural Gas

OECD

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OHS

Occupational Health and Safety

OHSAS

Occupational Health and Safety Advisory Services

OMEL

Operador del Mercado Ibérico de Energía – Polo Español, S.A. [Spanish Cluster]

OMI

Iberian Market Operator

OMICLEAR

Sociedade de Compensação de Mercados de Energia, S.A.

OMIP

Operador do Mercado Ibérico de Energia (Pólo Português), S.A. [Portuguese Cluster]

PAPI

Pen and Paper Interview

PDIR

Development and Investment Plan of the Electricity Transmission Network

PDIR

Development and Investment Plan of the RNTIAT

PEGASE

Pan European Grid Advanced Simulation and State Estimation

PNALE

Portuguese Emission Licence Award Plan

PNBEPH

Portuguese Plan for High Hydraulic Potential Dams

PNDI

Natural Park of International Douro

PNLE II

Portuguese Emission Licence Award Plan

POC

Portuguese Official Accounting Plan

PPA

Power Purchase Agreements

PPDA

Environmental Performance Promotion Plan

PPEC

Plan for the Promotion of the Efficient Use of Electricity

PRE

Subsidised producers

PREN

Plan for the Rationalization of Energy Consumption

PRV

Variable Remuneration Program

PSP

Portuguese Police Force

QAS

Quality, Environment and Safety

QP

Permanent Staff

QSR

Quality of Service Regulation

QUERCUS

National Association for Nature Conservation

R&D

Research & Development

RDC

Research and Development Committee

RDI

Industrial Data Network

RDI

Research, Development & Innovation

RECAPE

Environmental Compliance Report on the Execution Project

RECS

Renewable Energy Certificate System

REIVE

Power lines with Smart Electric Vehicles

REN TELECOM

REN TELECOM – Comunicações, S.A.

RES

Renewable Energy Sources Directive

RH

Human Resources

RNDGN

National Natural Gas Distribution Network

RNT

National Electricity Transmission Network

RNTGN

National Natural Gas Transmission Network

RNTIAT

National Natural Gas Transmission Network, Storage Infrastructure and LNG Terminals

SAP

Systems of applications and products for data processing

SDC

System Development Committee

SDH

Synchronous Digital Hierarchy

SEN

National Electricity System

SEP

Public Electricity Supply System

SGCIE

Intensive Energy Consumption Management System

SGNL

Sociedade Portuguesa de Gás Natural Liquefeito, S.A.

SGPS

Holding Company

SGRI

South Gas Region Initiative

SIFIDE

System of Tax Incentives for Research and Development

SIGQAS

Integrated Management System for Quality, Environment and Safety

SNGN

National Natural Gas System

SOC

System Operations Committee

SRPV

Service of Private Voice Networks

SS

Substation

SSSV

Safety Valves on Surface

TEE

Transmission of Electrical Power

TEN

Trans-European Networks

TSO

Transmission System Operators

TYNDP

Ten-Year Network Development Plan

UGS

Tariff of Global Use of the System

URT

Tariff of Use of the Transmission Network

VHV

Very High Voltage

VHVL

Very High Voltage Lines

ZCA

Hunting Area

ZPE

Special Protection Areas

UNITS

bcm	109 cubic metres
cent	Euro cents
CO2	carbon dioxide
EUR	Euro
€	Euro
GHz	gigahertz
GJ	gigajoule
GW	gigawatt
GWh	gigawatt hour
k€	thousand of Euro
km	kilometre
kV	kilovolt
kWh	kilowatt hour
m3	cubic metre
m3(n)	normal cubic metre (volume of gas measured at 0° Celsius and at the pressure of 1 atmosphere)
M€	million Euros
mEuros	thousand of Euro
MVA	megavolt-ampere
Mvar	megavolt-ampere reactive
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt hour
p.p.	percentage points
s	second
t	tonne
tcm	1012 cubic metres
tCO2eq	Tonne of CO2 equivalent
TWh	terawatt-hour



CONTACTS

INVESTOR RELATIONS OFFICE**Ana Fernandes – Head****Alexandra Martins****Telma Mendes****REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A.****Relações com o Investidor**

Avenida dos Estados Unidos da América, 55

1749-061 LISBOA – Portugal

Telefone: 210 013 546

Telefax: 210 013 150

E-mail: ir@ren.pt**COMMUNICATION AND SUSTAINABILITY****Margarida Ferreira – Head****REN – Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A.****Direção Comunicação e Sustentabilidade**

Avenida dos Estados Unidos da América, 55

1749-061 LISBOA – Portugal

Telefone: 210 013 500

Telefax: 210 013 490

E-mail: comunicacao@ren.pt



REDES ENERGÉTICAS NACIONAIS, SGPS, S.A.

Avenida Estados Unidos da América, 55

1749-061 Lisbon

Telephone: +351 210 013 500

www.ren.pt