5.9 TAX INFORMATION

In 2015, the ACS Board of Directors approved the corporate Fiscal Policy, in accordance with which it aims to establish a collaborative relationship with the tax authorities based on mutual trust and transparency. In addition, the Group is committed to not creating artificial corporate structures unrelated to the Company's business activity for the sole purpose of reducing its tax burden or to generate a lack of transparency, and to not carry out operations between related companies aimed at reducing taxable bases and artificially transferring profits to low-tax territories.

All Group companies comply in every country with the applicable tax regulations in relation to transparency and tax information.

In particular, in Spain in 2010, ACS signed the Code of Best Tax Practices promoted by the Spanish tax authorities (Agencia Estatal de la Administración Tributaria) and, in application thereof, voluntarily provides the aforementioned Agency with the Annual Fiscal Transparency Report, with special emphasis on the Group's international composition, including information related to tax havens.

Therefore, the ACS Group's current policy is not to promote the creation of new companies in tax havens or low or no-tax territories (unless necessary for the execution of works or physical facilities in the territories), as well as to commit to the gradual liquidation of the existing companies. In this regard, several entities which are residents of tax havens are in the process of liquidation.

In accordance with tax regulations in the majority of countries, profit is taxed in the country in which it is obtained, that is, based on the nature of the construction activity, in the place where the construction work or facility is executed.

Based on this criterion, the table below gives a breakdown, by country, of the taxes paid by the ACS Group for all items, pre-tax profit, and the subsidies received in 2020 (amounts in thousands of euros):

Country	TAXES PAID 2020(1)				Pre-tax profit(2)	Subsidies received
	TOTAL	Profits tax paid	Other taxes paid	Taxes collected		
Spain	**1,357,385**	91,936	530,957	734,491	**666,350**	**538**
United States	**635,352**	55,959	96,521	482,871	**31,342**	
Australia	**629,832**	6,865 (3)	19,503	427,937	**552,326**	
Germany	**120,063**	4,771	36,130	79,162	**-30,498**	
Indonesia	**94,849**	33,217	15,971	45,661	**-58,024**	
Brazil	**67,586**	41,093	17,068	9,425	**110,981**	
United Kingdom	**52,325**	1,580 (3)	10,173	40,572	**14,627**	
Chile	**45,662**	11	11,450	34,202	**-73,946**	
Mexico	**41,139**	39,018	20,228	-18,107	**43,264**	
Singapore	**36,950**	35,996 (3)	1,104	-150	**37,190**	
Peru	**36,694**	13,109	4,317	19,268	**47,213**	
Poland	**23,510**	336	6,037	17,138	**-24,525**	
Canada	**21,721**	5,725 (3)	3,402	12,593	**158,026**	
Portugal	**19,855**	366 (3)	8,847	10,642	**13,686**	
New Zealand	**19,511**	316	1,263	17,932	**-76,442**	
Argentina	**14,083**	1,877	5,781	6,426	**-954**	
Mongolia	**12,357**	12,054	1,374	-1,071	**-13,442**	
Israel	**10,533**	-307	1,640	9,200	**747**	
Czech Republic	**9,440**	94	5,474	3,871	**1,753**	
Luxembourg	**8,946**	3,991	1,019	3,936	**40,042**	
Netherlands	**8,551**	10	143	8,397	**72**	
Colombia	**8,440**	42	3,388	5,011	**-23,411**	
France	**8,389**	248	6,686	1,455	**4,747**	
Panama	**7,810**	464	4,129	3,218	**5,159**	
India	**7,303**	449	1,840	5,014	**-6,189**	
Italy	**5,919**	0	2,061	3,858	**476**	
Japan	**5,702**	1	549	5,152	**-5,093**	
Botswana	**5,683**	2,330	884	2,480	**27,705**	
Hong Kong	**5,502**	4,935	360	206	**-13,192**	
Ecuador	**5,477**	1,191	1,404	2,882	**7,656**	
Others (*)	**36,073**	4,067	86,185	-54,189	**-69,748**	
Unattributable consolidation adjustments(4)					**-292,112**	
TOTAL	**3,362,640**	**361,742** (5)	**1,081,415**	**1,919,483**	**1,075,788**	**538**

(*) Countries less than EUR 5 million of taxes paid.

(1) The OECD methodology includes Social Security contributions as taxes paid.

(2) This corresponds to the pre-tax profit according to the Consolidated Statement of Earnings, not including the results by method of participation (which are presented, in accordance with accounting regulations, already net of taxes, since, as they are not companies controlled by the group, more information is unavailable) and without excluding the adjustment to minority interest.

(3) The low taxes paid in these countries is due to the effect of the return of overpaid taxes in previous years, as well as to the offsetting tax credits for losses from previous years.

(4) Items that cannot be objectively attributed to specific countries (mainly amortisation of PPA Purchase Price Allocation- of acquisitions) are included, with no impact on the payment of taxes in any of them.

(5) Significant deviations with regard to each country's nominal tax rates are due to the fact that the tax rules themselves create differences between the tax in terms of payment and the tax in terms of accrual, differences that are offset in the long term.

The figures for 2019 in regard to pre-tax earnings, profit taxes paid and subsidies received are as follows:

Country	TAXES PAID 2019[1]				Pre-tax profit[6]	Subsidies received
	TOTAL	Profits tax paid	Other taxes paid	Taxes collected		
Australia	**1,030,575**	117,455	215,423	697,697	**-1,165,702**	
Spain	**947,216**	-154,410 [2]	412,460	689,166	**546,727**	**909**
United States	**572,290**	49,474	109,278	413,538	**65,504**	
Germany	**222,848**	3,533	46,861	172,454	**-74,849**	
Mexico	**102,618**	27,842	1,834	72,942	**49,638**	
Indonesia	**97,902**	73,399	5,950	18,553	**252,258**	
Peru	**72,738**	23,141	5,859	43,738	**58,092**	
Brazil	**68,863**	22,475	39,582	6,807	**157,964**	
United Kingdom	**53,366**	-2,420 [2]	12,803	42,982	**16,738**	
Canada	**46,873**	-2,242 [2]	8,709	40,407	**90,282**	
Chile	**35,364**	2,509	5,579	27,275	**-21,959**	
Portugal	**24,161**	3,145	9,690	11,326	**10,382**	
Singapore	**21,640**	18,100	2,932	608	**-24,528**	
Argentina	**18,044**	596	7,437	10,010	**7,917**	
India	**12,287**	1,103	1,208	9,976	**6,205**	
New Zealand	**11,115**	13	2,456	8,645	**30,286**	
Philippines	**10,848**	2,024	1,345	7,478	**10,134**	
Hong Kong	**9,016**	8,376	411	229	**95,268**	
Mongolia	**8,033**	3,811	1,806	2,417	**25,609**	
Botswana	**7,853**	2,321	185	5,347	**34,246**	
Panama	**6,521**	661	2,964	2,896	**10,118**	
Saudi Arabia	**6,027**	1,093	794	4,140	**28,693**	
Luxembourg	**2,239**	23	389	1,827	**33,354**	
Others [*] [3]	**123,039**	6,141	89,396	27,502	**-111,020**	
Unattributable consolidation adjustments[4]					**-57,616**	
TOTAL	**3,511,477**	**208,166** [5]	**985,351**	**2,317,960**	**73,741**	**909**

(*) Countries less than EUR 5 million of taxes paid

(1) The OECD methodology includes Social Security contributions as taxes paid.

(2) The low taxes paid in these countries is due to the effect of the return of overpaid taxes in previous years, as well as to the application of tax credits for losses from previous years. Specifically, in the case of Spain, the excess tax returned totalled EUR 229.62 thousand.

(3) This includes losses in countries considered to be tax havens under Spanish law, or 'non-cooperating countries and territories for tax purposes' under EU law, for a total of EUR 37.291 thousand, and in which a tax payment of EUR 217 thousand was made.

(4) Items that cannot be objectively attributed to specific countries (mainly amortisation of PPA Purchase Price Allocation- of acquisitions) are included, with no impact on the payment of taxes in any of them.

(5) Significant deviations with regard to each country's nominal tax rates are due to the fact that the tax rules themselves create differences between the tax in terms of payment and the tax in terms of accrual, differences that are offset in the long term.

(6) This corresponds to the pre-tax profit according to the Consolidated Statement of Earnings, not including the results by method of participation (which are presented, in accordance with accounting regulations, already net of taxes, since, as they are not companies controlled by the group, more information is unavailable) and without excluding the adjustment to minority interest.